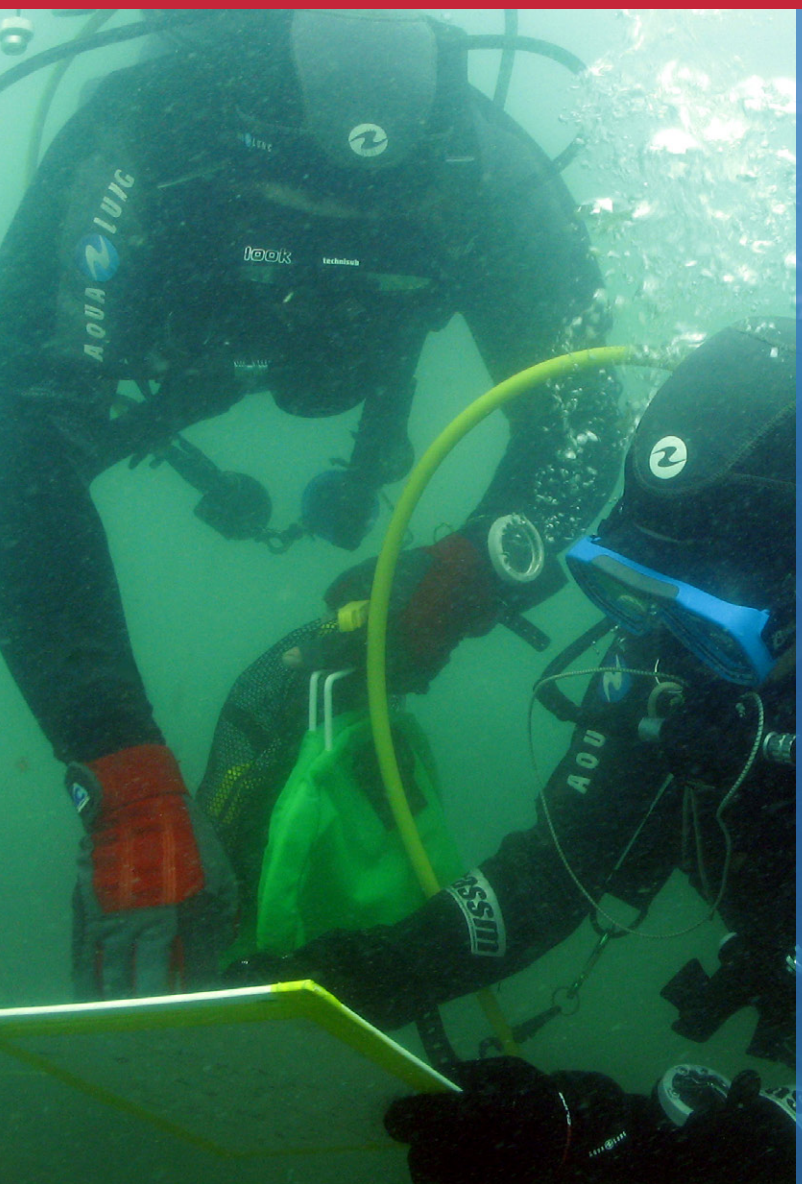
Heritage Partnership Agreements

for Undesignated Marine Sites in England



SS Britannia (1917)

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Hampshire & Wight Trust for MARITIME Archaeology

Heritage Partnership Agreement for the site of SS *Britannia* (1917), English Channel.

This Heritage Partnership Agreement has been drafted by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology (HWTMA), on behalf of English Heritage.

This work has been carried out as part of the HWTMA/EH project: *Heritage Partnership Agreements for Undesignated (Marine) Sites: A Pilot Study (EH Project No. 4614)*.

Heritage Partnership Agreement for the site of SS *Britannia* (1917), English Channel.

V1 – July 2013

PART 1 – THE HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

1. Introduction

1.1 This Heritage Partnership Agreement concerns the seabed remains of SS *Britannia* (Not listed by the NRHE); a British screw-driven steamship of 762 gross tons that was torpedoed and sunk by a German U-Boat (UC-75) on 19th October 1917 with the loss of all 22 crew. At the time of sinking the vessel was owned by the Leith, Hull and Hamburg Line, later to become the Currie Line Ltd, which was dissolved in 2004. Current vessel ownership is therefore unclear but may rest with one of the sister companies to Currie Line Ltd. Ownership of the seabed in the area rests with the Crown Estate. For further background information on the site, see Annex 1.

1.2 The centre point of the site is currently considered to be at 50° 28.33' North, 001° 44.80' West (Datum: WGS84) (UTM E589188.55, N5577055.87). The site is at a depth of 37m and consists of the relatively coherent remains of the vessel.

1.3 This Tier 1 Heritage Partnership Agreement (HPA) is between the signatories listed below. It has been initiated by **EH** as a pilot study to test the viability of the use of HPAs in the marine zone of England. In the longer term, work of conducted through the HPA will help to inform **EH** of suitable on-going management policy for the site of SS *Britannia* and other vessels of a similar construction and date in broadly comparable marine environments.

2 Definitions

No unusual definitions have been noted in regard to this HPA.

3 Legislation

3.1 The site of SS *Britannia* is not subject to any heritage legislation. However, partners are reminded that all actions carried out as part of the agreement must comply with the Merchant Shipping Act (1994) and the Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009).

4 Terms of the Agreement

4.1 This Heritage Partnership Agreement (HPA) was agreed on **……** and will run for a period of one year.

4.2 This HPA will be formally reviewed after a period of one year. An informal meeting may take place after three months, and/or six months.

4.3 Minor variations to the HPA should be agreed between all partners via email. Such emails should be retained by partners as a record of the agreement of the variation.

4.4 The **Heritage Partner** will inform **EH** of their proposed calendar periods for conducting work at the beginning of the diving season.

4.5 It is a requirement of the HPA that after each period of work, the **Heritage Partner** will complete and submit a reporting form (Appendix 1) to provide a summary of the work undertaken. An annual report detailing the objectives, nature and results of all of the work undertaken during a season of fieldwork should be submitted on a yearly basis, prior to the annual review meeting. Failure to meet this requirement will be considered a breach of the HPA.

4.6 It is a requirement of the HPA that during work on the site, the **Heritage Partner** will keep a detailed log of activity, using the forms provided (Appendix 2). This log, along with any related photographs, video, drawn or written records will be deposited as part of the site archive. A copy should also be retained by the **Heritage Partner**. Failure to meet this requirement will be considered a breach of the HPA.

4.7 This HPA is a voluntary agreement and any of the partners may opt out of the agreement without penalty. It is however suggested that six weeks notice is given, by any partners wishing to voluntarily opt out of the HPA.

There is no penalty for any breach of the HPA under the present legislation, unless is equates to a breach of consent. There is no requirement for consent to work on the site of SS *Britannia* because it is an undesignated site.

If a breach in the agreement is identified then the partners will attempt to remedy the breach through reasonable communication. If the breach cannot be remedied then the HPA will be terminated at the next formal review or informal meeting.

4.8 In the instance of any dispute between the agreement partners, it will be mediated by the Local Planning Authority

4.9 Funding & Grants: At present no provision is in place for funding and grants towards HPAs.

PART 2 - THE CONSERVATION FRAMEWORK

There are no existing conservation frameworks that are applicable to the site of SS *Britannia*.

PART 3 - WORKS WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO THE AGREEMENT

The following types of work may be conducted as part of this agreement without the need for any consent or formal permission. It should however be noted that all work is intended to be undertaken in a non-intrusive manner that does not disturb or interfere with the site.

I. **Archaeological Survey:** The creation of a basic overview plan of the site; either as a measured sketch, or as a fully scaled plan. This work may also incorporate the specific measurement of the dimensions of key features relating to the construction of the vessel. This work will contribute to the baseline knowledge relating to the vessel.
II. **Photographic Survey:** Creation of a comprehensive visual record of the site as a means to document the general nature and condition of remains. Specific areas may be focussed upon and recorded in more detail as a means to inform future monitoring and comparison. Likewise, where previous work has recorded specific features, these may be returned to and recorded again. This work will contribute to the baseline knowledge relating to the vessel.
III. **Video Survey:** Creation of a video record of the site to complement the photographic record and to provide an overall impression of the nature, extent and level of preservation of the seabed remains. This work will contribute to the baseline knowledge relating to the vessel.
IV. **Ecological Survey:** Creation of a record of the ecology present on the site. This should be carried out through the Seasearch template, providing partners have undertaken the Seasearch training. This work will contribute to the baseline knowledge relating to the vessel.
V. **Site Monitoring:** Return visits to the site may be undertaken to allow the completion of work listed above, or for the express purpose of monitoring the site. Changes to the disposition or physical nature of seabed remains should be noted, based on photographic, video or measured survey. This work will directly inform on the processes acting upon the site and help the management of the site in the future.

Additional work may also be undertaken in the form of desk-based research as a means to increase basic knowledge of the site and to provide further context to the work described above.

Full details of all HPA tiers and associated tasks are included in Annex 2.

Signatories

Heritage Partner: ……

Name:

Signature:

English Heritage

Name:

Signature:

Vessel Owner (if identified)……

Name:

Signature:

INSERT Other Parties as required

1)
……

Name:

Signature:

2)
……

Name:

Signature:

3)
……

Name:

Signature:

Date:

PART 4 – APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. TEMPLATE FOR REPORTING WORK ACTIVITY

Work Undertaken: Summary Report

Heritage Partnership Agreements

Site: SS *Britannia*	**Start Date:**
	Finish Date:
Weather conditions during work period:	
Boat name(s) and skipper(s)	
Divers (total number):	**Comments:**
Dives (total number):	
Duration (all dives):	

Summary of Objectives:

Work Undertaken (tick if applicable)		**Comments:**
Archaeological Survey		
Monitoring Survey		
Artefact Recovery		
Photographic Survey		
Video Survey		
Ecological Survey		

Summary of Outcome:

Description of Site Condition:

Identifiable Future Work:

APPENDIX 2. TEMPLATE HPA DIVE LOG

Archaeological Diving Log

Heritage Partnership Agreements

Diver Name(s):		**Date:**
		Log No.:
Site:		**Continued from:**
Area:		**Page of**
Dive Duration:	**UW vis:**	**UW tide:**
Diving Equipment:		
Tools/ Equipment:		

Working constraints (circle if applicable):

Cold *Tide* *Swell* *Access* *Visibility* *Other*

Details:……

Diving Task/Objectives:

Work Undertaken (tick all that apply):

Archaeological Survey		*Photographic Recording*	
Monitoring Survey		*VideoRecording*	
Artefact Recovery		*Ecological Survey*	

Diving Outcome:

Details of any associated files (drawn, photo, video, etc):

Please Turn Over

Sketch (please number and attached any related sheets):

APPENDIX 3. REFERENCES

DCMS, 2010. *Scheduled Monuments*. *Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. London: Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

Dunkley, M. (ed.), 2008. *Protected Wreck Sites at Risk. A Risk Management Handbook*. London: English Heritage.

English Heritage, 2012. *Designation Selection Guide. Ships and Boats: Prehistory to Present*. London: English Heritage.

Wendes, D., 2006. *South Coast Shipwrecks. Off East Dorset and Wight, 1870-1979*. Eastleigh: Dave Wendes Publications.

ANNEX 1. SS *BRITANNIA* (1917): BASELINE INFORMATION, SIGNIFICANCE AND RISK ASSESSMENT.

A1.1 Summary

The site of the SS *Britannia* lies 24 kilometres SSW of the Needles and 24 kilometres ESE of St Albans Head. The wreck is located in 37m of water and is the remains of a British screw-driven steamship of 762 gross tons that was torpedoed and sunk by a German U-Boat (UC-75) on 19th October 1917. All of the crew of 22 were lost along with the vessel. At the time of sinking the vessel was en-route from Middlesborough to St Malo with a cargo of pig iron. The SS *Britannia* was built in 1889 by Hall, Russell & Co. Ltd at Aberdeen and was originally known as the *Earl of Aberdeen* (for further information see Wendes 2006: 108-9).

The loss of the vessel was shrouded in mystery for some time as the vessel did not emit any form of distress signal and disappeared without trace. The log of UC-75 recorded firing a torpedo at a lone steamer and that position is less than 1 mile from the seabed wreckage that fits the description of SS *Britannia*. However, despite the correlation in position and vessel type, the confirmed identity of those seabed remains as the SS *Britannia* have not been completely proved.

A1.2 Archaeological Recording

Fieldwork

No archaeological work has been conducted on the site of the SS *Britannia.* Visits to the site have thus far been limited to those of sport divers.

Post-Fieldwork Processing

Historical research has been conducted by Wendes which has illustrated some of the related documentary evidence such as the log from UC-75 and contemporary photographs.

Publication and Dissemination

The loss of the SS *Britannia* is described by Wendes (2006: 108-9) in a volume covering shipwreck losses in the area. The site of the SS *Britannia* has been included in the online accessible database created by the HWTMA as part of the Archaeological Atlas of the 2 Seas Project.

A1.3 Planning Considerations

Site Name: SS *Britannia*	
MMO Plan Area Boundary: South Inshore	**SMP:** N/A **Cell:** N/A **Policy**: N/A
Planning Authority: MMO	**HER**: Dorset/Isle of WIght
International Designation: N/A	**National Designation:** N/A
Identified Users: Sport Divers	**Consultees:** Receiver of Wreck Vessel Owner (if identified)
IFCA: N/A	**Aggregate/Offshore Energy:** Aggregate Dredge Route Round 3 windfarm area (Navitus Bay)

A1.4 Archaeological Significance

Criteria (DCMS 2010)	Comments	Rating (Low-High)
Period: "*all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation."*	The SS *Britannia* was launched in 1889 and sank in 1917. In this regard the vessel spanned the Victorian, early 20th century and First World War period. This era witnessed	**HIGH**

	dramatic changes and development in shipbuilding materials, technology and propulsion. At the time of its launch, the vessel would have epitomised new maritime technology; steel built and propelled by a triple expansion steam engine. In this regard, the SS *Britannia* straddles the final decline of the sailing merchant ship, the ascendancy of mechanical propulsion and bears witness to the First World War, itself an event of enormous global significance.	
Rarity: "*there are some monument categories which are so scarce that all surviving examples which still retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and a regional context."*	There are numerous archaeological examples of vessels similar to the SS *Britannia* within the maritime archaeological record of England (see Group Value, below). Additionally, the First World War witnessed the greatest number of recorded shipping losses off Dorset and the Isle of Wight of any period. Many of these vessels were similar in their general design, construction and use to the SS *Britannia.* In this regard the vessel remains should not be considered as particularly rare.	**LOW**
Documentation: "*the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written or drawn records. Conversely, the absence of documentation can make the potential of a monument more important as the only means of developing our understanding."*	A significant quantity of documentation is available for the SS *Britannia*, as would be expected for a vessel dating from such a recent period. Notably, this includes material from the U-boat responsible for sinking the vessel, as well as the usual builders records and Lloyds Register entries. Contemporary photographs also exist which give an extremely clear impression of the vessel's overall disposition and nature. While such documentation is extremely useful, it is by no means unusual for a ship of this period and therefore not of particular or notable significance.	**MEDIUM**
Group Value: "*the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group."*	As noted above (Rarity), vessels such as the SS *Britannia* are relatively commonplace. While this may serve to lower their significance in terms of rarity, it offers a clear series of vessels that may be related to the SS *Britannia* for comparative purposes. This includes at least ten other similar vessels lost in the same general area within three months of the loss of the SS *Britannia* (see Wendes 2006: 97-135). Taken together, these vessels offer an insight into the potential variety of approaches to constructing vessels within a broadly similar building tradition at this time. To these may be added the 58 ships that were also sunk by UC-75 in the course of that vessel's service	**HIGH**
Survival/Condition: "*the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features."*	No archaeological condition survey of the vessel has been conducted. However, Wendes (2006: 108-9) reports that the vessel lies 4-5 metres clear of the seabed on its port side, with both the boilers displaced. UKHO records describe the vessel in 1988 as being 'well-broken, lying partly on its side and partly upside down' and in 2002 as partly broken	**MEDIUM***

	and fairly well buried'. In this regard it may be suggested that a significant portion of the vessel remains *in-situ*. The condition of the remains is also unclear, however, their depth and relatively recent deposition means that they have the potential to be in good condition.	
Fragility/Vulnerability: "*highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment, and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection."*	In the absence of any archaeological survey, the fragility and vulnerability of the vessel is also hard to gauge. The depth of the vessel suggests that it may be lying in a relatively low energy environment and the UKHO recorded that there was no visible scour around the wreck in 2002. The vessel's location; in relatively deep water, well offshore means that it is unlikely to be a regular dive site for sport divers, although damage to the fabric of the site through casual salvage cannot be ruled out. Natural decline is therefore likely to be the greatest on-going threat to the integrity of the site.	**LOW***
Diversity: "*some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute."*	As noted above (Rarity & Group Value), the SS *Britannia* is far from unique within England's maritime archaeological record. Therefore, it does not add greatly to the diversity of the archaeological record, given the number of other similar vessels also available for study.	**LOW**
Potential: "*on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. The greater the likelihood that such evidence will be revealed through archaeological investigation, the stronger will be the justification for scheduling."*	The SS *Britannia* represents an interesting archaeological site of a vessel type that may be seen as bridging the period between sail and steam and the late-industrial and modern worlds. The vessel is also representative of the sacrifice undertaken by the merchant navy during the First World War as part of the British war effort. So while the remains of the SS *Britannia* are neither unique as a type, nor exceptional in their completeness, it is still desirable for ships of this type to be preserved, studied and presented to the public as a means to remember and understand this period of British history. To this may be added the fact that the vessel is largely un-investigated from an archaeological perspective. The depth of the vessel may have allowed the preservation of artefacts or constructional features that have not survived elsewhere or which are not present in the associated historical documentation.	**MEDIUM**
	OVERALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE	**LOW/ MEDIUM***
* Cannot be fully assessed without a condition survey of the vessel remains		

A1.5 Risk Assessment

The following site risk assessment draws upon the information presented in Sections X.5.1 to X.5.4. The final conclusions are made in accordance with and with reference to the approach set out by English Heritage (Dunkley 2008).

Wreck/Site Name														
SS Britannia														
NRHE / UKHO No.	***EH Region***							***Restricted Area***				***Principal Land Use***		
Not Listed	South East											Coastland 1		
Latitude (WGS84)	050 28.33N													
Longitude	001 44.8W													
Class Listing			***Period***								***Status***			
Wreck: Screw Steamer			World War One								Non-Designated ship wreck			
Licensee			***Nominated Archaeologist***								***Principal Ownership Category***			
N/A			N/A								C: Crown			
Seabed Owner								***Navigational Administrative Responsibility***						
A: Crown Estate								Nil						
Environmental Designations														
N/A														
Seabed Sediment								***Energy***						
Sandy Gravel, overlying bedrock								Low						
Survival														
Good (condition survey required)														
Overall Condition			***Condition Trend***								***Principal Vulnerability***			
F: Unknown without condition survey			D: Unknown with condition survey								NAT, DEV, DIVE,			
Amenity Value: visibility														
A: Substantial above bed structural remains that are highly visible and 'legible' without further information														
Amenity Value: physical accessibility								***Amenity Value: intellectual accessibility***						
A: Full								C: No interpretation						
Management Action	D: Action to be identified/agreed													
Management Prescription	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**	**K**	**L**	**M**	**N**
								X			X			
Notes														

The SS *Britannia* lies on a flat seabed in around 37-40m of water. The vessel lies on its port side, partially buried but with features such as boilers and engine clearly visible. The seabed around the site appears to be stable and of low energy, with no recorded scour. The extent of the surviving elements of the vessel, along with their overall condition, fragility and vulnerability is still not fully known. An archaeological condition survey would serve to remedy this.

The site is located with the Navitus Bay Round 3 offshore wind farm area and so may be subject to developmental pressures in the coming years.

List 17:
H) The potential of the site may be realised through liaison between EH and stakeholders.
K) A condition survey of the site is required in order for its significance to be fully understood and for its survival and fabric to be fully assessed.

Overall Risk Assessment: LOW

ANNEX 2. HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT TIERS AND TASKS

HPA Tiered Task List: Entry Level (Class One)

Class		Task	Description	Benefit	Recording Level (EH) Equivalence
Entry-level (Class One)	1.1	Desk-Based Research 1	Initial desk-based research to establish the presence, position and possible type/identification of the site	BASE	1a
	1.2	Photographic Survey	Non-Intrusive documentation of the site through a comprehensive photographic survey, recording the key features in addition to detailed attributes.	BASE	2a
	1.3	Video Survey	Non-Intrusive documentation of the site through a comprehensive video survey, recording the key features in addition to detailed attributes.	BASE	2a
	1.4	Biological Survey	Documentation and recording of site ecology allowing the completion of a SeaSearch Survey	BASE, INFO_DECAY	2a
	1.5	Archaeological Survey 1	Creation of a basic overview plan of the site. Probably as a measured sketch, rather than a full-scale archaeological survey.	BASE, DEV	2a
	1.6	Site monitoring 1	Monitoring of site as a result of return HPA derived visits, allowing the basic site-plan to be updated and recording any sudden, noticeable or dramatic changes to the overall nature of the site.	BASE, INFO_DECAY, MONITOR	2a
	1.7	HPA Level 1 Report*	Provision of an annual report to EH describing the tasks undertaken and the primary outcome of the work undertaken.	RESOURCE	N/A
	1.8	Submission of data & report to ADS/OASIS*	Submission of all material/data gathered during the course of HPA task work to EH. Includes material such as photos or videos that are not included in the annual HPA report.	RESOURCE	N/A
*Mandatory task, failure to complete signifies breach of HPA					

Key	Outcome/Benefit
BASE	Creation of baseline knowledge relating to the site allowing the relative significance of the site to be more fully understood.
BASE_ENHANCE	Enhancement of the established baseline knowledge relating to the site, leading to a better understanding of the site and its relative significance.
BASE_DETAIL	Actions that lead to the inclusion of detailed information, not previously available, within the baseline knowledge of the site.
DEV	Action which facilitates the development of key skills by the heritage partner, ultimately building capacity within the underwater cultural heritage sector.
DISS	Dissemination of HPA output to the general public.
INFO_DECAY	Collection and provision of information which can inform upon any potential, apparent or on-going decay/degradation of the site.
INFO_PROV	Collection and provision of information which can inform upon possible future management of the site.
MANAGE	Task completion allows for the on-going provision for future site management via the incorporation of new knowledge about the site.
MONITOR	Action which allows the on-going, overall in-situ condition of the site to be assessed and compared to existing records.
RESOURCE	Enhancement of overall resource relating to underwater cultural heritage, allowing for wider potential appreciation of its value by the general public and other stakeholders.

HPA Tiered Task List: Intermediate Level (Class Two)

Class		Task	Description	Benefit	Recording Level (EH) Equivalence
Intermediate-level (Class Two)	2.1	Identification & tagging of primary features	Installation of ID tags on identified key features on the site to facilitate future work, such as measured surveys.	BASE, DEV, MANAGE	2a
	2.2	Archaeological Survey 2	Non-intrusive survey, allowing the creation of a fully-scaled, measured, site plan, describing the extent and disposition of all of the main features of the site. Structural material should be recorded in full, but may not contain every facet of detail.	BASE_ENHANCE, DEV, MANAGE	3b
	2.3	Site monitoring 2	Monitoring of site as a result of return HPA derived visits, allowing the scaled site-plan to be updated and recording any sudden, noticeable or dramatic changes to the overall nature of the site.	BASE_ENHANCE, INFO_DECAY, MONITOR	2a
	2.4	Site risk-assessment	Completion of site risk-assessment in accordance with the guidelines set out by EH. Allows for the on-going provision of an effective management of the site.	BASE_ENHANCE, MANAGE	N/A
	2.5	Desk-based Research 2	Further, more developed, desk-based research into the site to allow a fuller understanding of its wider context and comparable material, leading to a developed appreciation of its archaeological potential and relative significance.	BASE_ENHANCE, DEV, MANAGE	5
	2.6	Internet dissemination 1	Establishment of web-pages dedicated to the work undertaken through the HPA. To ensure consistency, these can potentially be hosted by EH and the heritage partner can submit material to a pre-arranged format.	DISS, DEV, RESOURCE	N/A
	2.7	HPA Level 2 Report*	Provision of an annual report to EH describing the tasks undertaken and the primary outcome of the work undertaken.	RESOURCE	N/A
	2.8	Submission of data & report to ADS/OASIS*	Submission of all material/data gathered during the course of HPA task work to EH. Includes material such as photos or videos that are not included in the annual HPA report.	RESOURCE	N/A
*Mandatory task, failure to complete signifies breach of HPA					

Key	Outcome/Benefit
BASE	Creation of baseline knowledge relating to the site allowing the relative significance of the site to be more fully understood.
BASE_ENHANCE	Enhancement of the established baseline knowledge relating to the site, leading to a better understanding of the site and its relative significance.
BASE_DETAIL	Actions that lead to the inclusion of detailed information, not previously available, within the baseline knowledge of the site.
DEV	Action which facilitates the development of key skills by the heritage partner, ultimately building capacity within the underwater cultural heritage sector.
DISS	Dissemination of HPA output to the general public.
INFO_DECAY	Collection and provision of information which can inform upon any potential, apparent or on-going decay/degradation of the site.
INFO_PROV	Collection and provision of information which can inform upon possible future management of the site.
MANAGE	Task completion allows for the on-going provision for future site management via the incorporation of new knowledge about the site.
MONITOR	Action which allows the on-going, overall in-situ condition of the site to be assessed and compared to existing records.
RESOURCE	Enhancement of overall resource relating to underwater cultural heritage, allowing for wider potential appreciation of its value by the general public and other stakeholders.

HPA Tiered Task List: Advanced Level (Class Three)

Class		Task Name	Description	Outcome/Benefit Code	Recording Level (EH) Equivalence
Advanced-level (Class Three)	3.1	Archaeological Survey 3	Creation of a complete archaeological survey of the site, building upon previous plans and incorporating a full range of archaeological detail to allow the fullest understanding of the site possible. The survey should include relevant sections/profiles of extant material in addition to a site plan. Areas of particular diagnostic interest may be selected for more detailed survey.	BASE_DETAIL, DEV, MANAGE	3a, 3b
	3.2	Archaeological excavation	On the basis of the information recovered and the demonstrable competency of the heritage partner it may be desirable to undertake limited, targeted excavation in order to answer specific research questions relating to the site. These in turn should have a demonstrable benefit that clearly outweighs the potential loss of information that may result from excavation.	BASE_DETAIL, DEV, MANAGE	3c
	3.3	Site monitoring 3a	Establishment of a series of monitoring points across the site which can subsequently be used to objectively assess the condition of key features and/or sediment levels.	DEV, MANAGE,	2a
	3.4	Site monitoring 3b	Continuation of Site monitoring 3a via repeat visits to site to allow measurement and/or observation of monitoring points.	BASE_DETAIL, DEV, MANAGE, MONITOR	2a
	3.5	Desk-based Research 3	Extended desk-based research into the site to allow a fuller understanding of its wider context, archaeological potential and comparable material. This work should have the ability to inform directly upon the archaeological significance of the site.	BASE_DETAIL, DEV, MANAGE	5
	3.6	Internet dissemination 2	Enhancement of web-pages dedicated to the work undertaken through the HPA. To ensure consistency, these can potentially be hosted by EH and the heritage partner can submit material to a pre-arranged format.	DISS, RESOURCE	N/A
	3.7	Published dissemination	Dissemination of HPA work through a written publication such as an article for a journal, newsletter or magazine.	DISS, DEV, RESOURCE	N/A
	3.8	HPA Level 3 report*	Provision of an annual report to EH describing the tasks undertaken and the primary outcome of the work undertaken.	RESOURCE	N/A
	3.9	Submission of data & report to ADS/OASIS*	Submission of all material/data gathered during the course of HPA task work to EH. Includes material such as photos or videos that are not included in the annual HPA report.	RESOURCE	N/A
	3.10	Archiving*	Formal archiving of project material with a recognised publically accessible archive.	RESOURCE	N/A
*Mandatory task, failure to complete signifies breach of HPA					

Key	Outcome/Benefit
BASE	Creation of baseline knowledge relating to the site allowing the relative significance of the site to be more fully understood.
BASE_ENHANCE	Enhancement of the established baseline knowledge relating to the site, leading to a better understanding of the site and its relative significance.
BASE_DETAIL	Actions that lead to the inclusion of detailed information, not previously available, within the baseline knowledge of the site.
DEV	Action which facilitates the development of key skills by the heritage partner, ultimately building capacity within the underwater cultural heritage sector.
DISS	Dissemination of HPA output to the general public.
INFO_DECAY	Collection and provision of information which can inform upon any potential, apparent or on-going decay/degradation of the site.
INFO_PROV	Collection and provision of information which can inform upon possible future management of the site.
MANAGE	Task completion allows for the on-going provision for future site management via the incorporation of new knowledge about the site.
MONITOR	Action which allows the on-going, overall in-situ condition of the site to be assessed and compared to existing records.
RESOURCE	Enhancement of overall resource relating to underwater cultural heritage, allowing for wider potential appreciation of its value by the general public and other stakeholders.