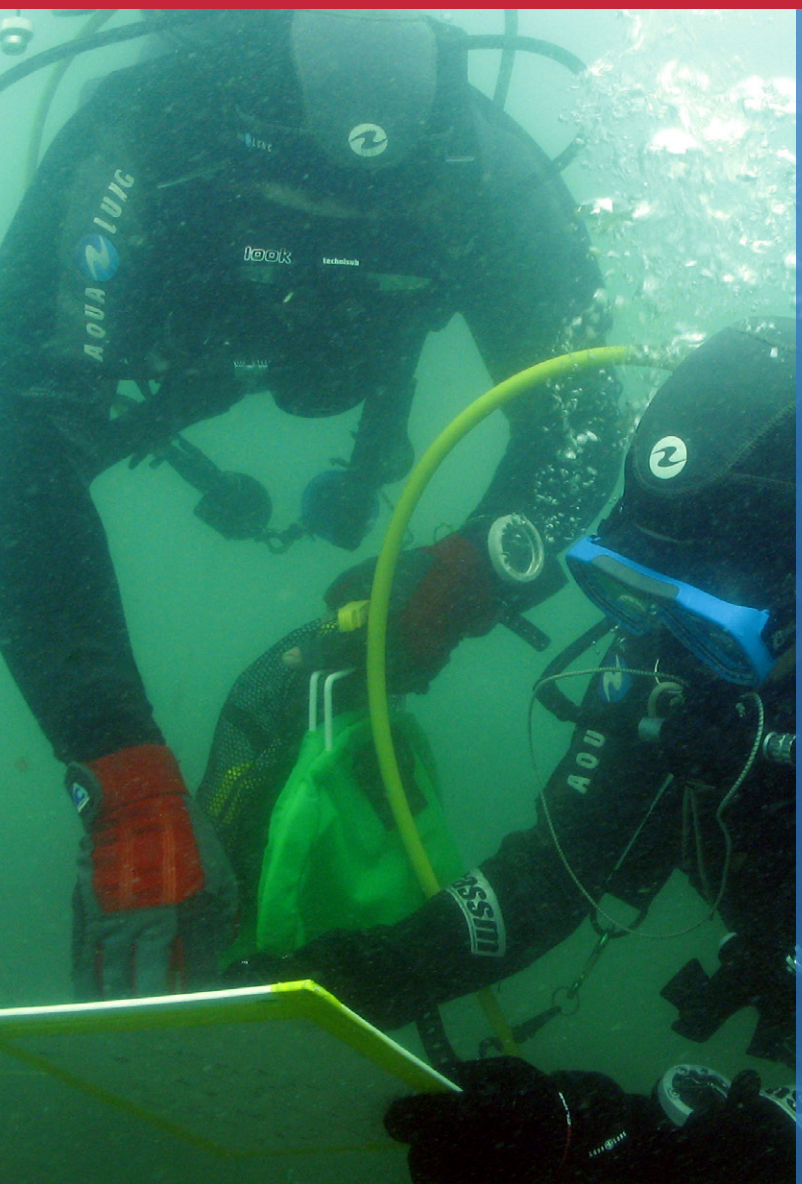
Heritage Partnership Agreements

for Undesignated Marine Sites in England



Bouldnor Cliff

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Hampshire & Wight Trust for MARITIME Archaeology

Heritage Partnership Agreement for the site of Bouldnor Cliff, western Solent.

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 Bouldnor Cliff, western Solent.

V1 – July 2013

PART 1 – THE HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

1. Introduction

1.1 This Heritage Partnership Agreement concerns the submerged prehistoric landscape, dating to c. 6000BC, known as Bouldnor Cliff, located on the north-west coast of the Isle of Wight, in the western Solent (not listed by the NRHE). It is characterised by five discreet sites from which organic and flint artefacts are being exposed by the erosion of prehistoric peat deposits and related former land surfaces. The site was discovered in the late 1990s and archaeological work has been overseen since then by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology (HWTMA). 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 site comprises a length of underwater cliff oriented on a SW-NE alignment, the south-western end of the site is currently considered to be at 50° 42.706' North, 001° 28.624' West (Datum: WGS84) (UTM E607521.86, N5618878.15) and the north-eastern end to be at 50° 42.775' North, 001° 28.306' West (Datum: WGS84) (UTM E607893.39, N5619014.73). The site is at a depth of 11-14m and consists of in-situ archaeological remains, both lying extant on the seafloor and eroding from the cliff face.

1.3 This Tier 3 Heritage Partnership Agreement (HPA) is between the *Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology Wight* (**HWTMA**) the *Crown Estate* (**CE**) and *English Heritage* (**EH**). 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, the work of HWTMA through the HPA will help to increase our understanding of submerged prehistoric remains in general and from the period contemporary to Bouldnor Cliff in particular.

2 Definitions

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

3 Legislation

3.1 The site of Bouldnor Cliff 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 HWTMA 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, **HWTMA** 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, **HWTMA** 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 **HWTMA**. 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 HMS *Velox* 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

The site of Bouldnor Cliff and the adjacent coast is subject to a number of conservation frameworks relating to the natural environment and these are detailed in Annex 1.3

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, with the exception of archaeological excavation, 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 detailed survey of the site to allow the accurate positioning extant features or subsequently excavated material as well as to assist in future monitoring of the site.
II. **Archaeological Excavation:** Seabed excavation of identified material in order to fulfil a clear and specific research aim and objective. This may include the recovery of samples for dating and other analysis.
III. **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.
IV. **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.
V. **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.
VI. **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, including via the installation of monitoring points. 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. Work

conducted on the site should also be suitably disseminated via internet, popular and academic publication.

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

Signatories

The Hampshire & Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology

Name:

Signature:

English Heritage

Name:

Signature:

The Crown Estate

Name:

Signature:

INSERT Other Parties as required

1)
……

Name:

Signature:

2)
……

Name:

Signature:

Date:

PART 4 – APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. TEMPLATE FOR REPORTING WORK ACTIVITY

Work Undertaken: Summary Report

Heritage Partnership Agreements

Site: Bouldnor Cliff	**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 and/or excavation		
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.

Momber, G., Drowned and deserted: a submerged prehistoric landscape in the Solent, England. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 29(1): 86-99.

Momber, G., Tomalin, D., Scaife, R., Satchell, J., & Gillespie, J. (eds), 2011. *Mesolithic occupation at Bouldnor Cliff and the submerged prehistoric landscapes of the Solent*. York: Council for British Archaeology, Research Report 164.

ANNEX 1. BOULDNOR CLIFF: BASELINE INFORMATION, SIGNIFICANCE AND RISK ASSESSMENT.

A1.1 Summary

The site of Bouldnor Cliff is comprises a 1km stretch of the north-west coast of the Isle of Wight and may be categorised as a submerged prehistoric landscape. Five coherent areas (BC I-V) of archaeological remains have been identified, lying in 7-12m of water. Dating of recovered artefacts and organic material indicates a period of human occupation at c. 6,000 BC, coinciding with rising sea-levels and the on-going formation of the Solent. Recent work carried out in the marine zone adjacent to the site has indicated that similar sites are likely to have existed and be preserved across the western Solent.

Bouldnor Cliff is the only stratified prehistoric occupation site identified in UK waters and has been recognised as being of international importance. The primary threat to the stability of the site derives from natural erosion processes, however, there is also a documented threat of damage to the site as a result of lobster fishing. Work on the site of Bouldnor Cliff has been undertaken by the HWTMA in conjunction with a range of collaborators since 1999 and has resulted in the publication of a recent CBA Research Report (Momber *et al*. 2011).

A1.2 Archaeological Recording

Fieldwork

Archaeological recording of material at Bouldnor Cliff has been directed and managed since 1999 by the HWTMA. Geophysical survey, in the form of multi-beam bathymetry survey, has been carried out across the entire site, and increases in instrument sensitivity have led to this data being refined since 1999. Archaeological work has entailed in-situ survey and recording of seabed remains, including the disposition of the seabed at all five sites. Targeted excavation and recovery has taken place where seabed remains have been assessed as being under immediate threat or loss. Monolith sampling of an excavated cliff section has been carried out at BC-II and box sampling, recovery and laboratory excavation has been carried out at BC-V.

Post-Fieldwork Processing

Recovered samples have been processed at the National Oceanography Centre (NOC) and environmental analysis has been conducted, which has indicated the nature of the Mesolithic environment in the area. Dendrochronology has been carried out on wooden elements and C14 dating has also been used on selected organic material contained within monolith and box samples. Larger organic material, such as wooden remains, have been stored at the NOC where detailed recording, photography and specialist analysis has been carried out. Wooden remains are now being conserved by the Mary Rose Trust. Recovered lithic material has been recorded and analysed.

Publication and Dissemination

Project archives are held by the HWTMA and the work described above, along with an analysis of the site in its wider context has been published as a monograph (Momber *et al.* 2011). The results of work on the site have also been disseminated to the wider public through an on-going programme of public talks, exhibitions, school visits and other outreach events, organised by the HWTMA.

A1.3 Planning Considerations

Site Name: Bouldnor Cliff	
MMO Plan Area Boundary: South Inshore	**SMP:** 5D & E (Isle of Wight) **Cell:** NEW 6 (SMP1), Policy Development Zone 7 (PDZ7), north-west coastline, Policy Unit 7.1 **Policy**: No Active Intervention
Planning Authority: MMO, Isle of Wight CC	HER: **Isle of Wight**
International Designation: SAC (Solent European Marine Site)	**National Designation:** AONB (adjacent coastal zone, Area 16, Isle of Wight) rMCZ (Yarmouth to Cowes) NNR (Newtown Harbour (applies to northern end of site only))

	SSSI (Adjacent Bouldnor and Hamstead Cliffs)
Identified Users: Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology (HWTMA)	**Consultees:** Crown Estate (seabed owner) HWTMA (archaeological interest) English Nature (management of the Solent SAC)
IFCA: Southern	**Aggregate/Offshore Energy:** N/A

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."*	Bouldnor Cliff dates to the Mesolithic Period, with a date of c. 6,000BC. Remains from this period may be classified as highly important within the context of the archaeological record of England	**HIGH**
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."*	Bouldnor Cliff is the only known stratified underwater submerged landscape in the UK. Although the potential for other sites to exist has been demonstrated at other locations in the Solent and North Sea, Bouldnor Cliff is currently a unique archaeological site.	**HIGH**
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."*	As a prehistoric site, there is no historical documentation associated with Bouldnor Cliff. Investigation of the site has taken place since 1999, prior to which the site was unknown. As such, there are no records of previous investigation. However, the documentation associated with the on-going investigations are extensive and comprise a broad range of material, including, for example; bathymetric surveys, pollen analysis, dendrochronology, archaeological excavation, specialist finds analysis, etc. Accordingly, the documentation associated with the site is extensive.	**HIGH**
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."*	Bouldnor Cliff comprises five identified archaeological sites spread along a 1km length of coastline. The coastline in between is highly likely to contain a number of other, similar sites that are not yet visible through on-going erosion of the underwater cliff. The investigated areas therefore represent a tiny fraction of the overall area in which archaeological remains may be present. Bouldnor Cliff therefore has significant group value in its own right, additionally, it may be associated with a number of other potential sites of Mesolithic occupation in the western Solent, now submerged, described by Momber *et al*. (2011). Additionally, Bouldnor Cliff may	**HIGH**

	be associated with a number of other nearby sites of Mesolithic finds from terrestrial contexts on the Isle of Wight.	
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."*	The survey, excavation and raising of artefacts from the site of Bouldnor Cliff has demonstrated that a wide range of archaeological material survives with an excellent level of preservation within the stratified remains. In addition to lithic remains, this includes organic material such as wood and cordage that do not usually survive in layers of similar date on terrestrial sites. These remains survive in good condition that has allowed a significance level of information to be extracted from them.	**HIGH**
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."*	Fieldwork at Bouldnor Cliff has clearly demonstrated that the preserved Mesolithic remains are vulnerable to on-going degradation. This is primarily the result of natural erosion, but there is some identified threat from fishing activity. Archaeological remains that are exposed through these processes are extremely fragile, due to their great antiquity and in many cases, organic characteristics. The unique set of evidence at Bouldnor Cliff, relating to the human occupation of the Solent region during the Mesolithic is therefore demonstrably vulnerable and fragile.	**HIGH**
Diversity: "*some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute."*	The archaeological remains recovered so far from Bouldnor Cliff clearly demonstrate a series of high quality features in the form of well-preserved organic remains that are not usually found on terrestrial sites of this date. Such a site greatly enhances the overall corpus of material relating to the Mesolithic period at a national level.	**HIGH**
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 published work on the archaeological investigation of Bouldnor Cliff and the surrounding western Solent (Momber *et* al. 2011) clearly demonstrated the great potential for further, similar, comparable archaeological remains that may be able to shed further light on this period of human occupation of England. This potential may be in the form of additional archaeological material from sites already identified. Or from the discovery of new sites of comparable or greater value than those already discovered and documented.	**HIGH**
	OVERALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE	**HIGH**

A1.5 Risk Assessment

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

Wreck/Site Name			***SI Number***	
Bouldnor Cliff				
NRHE / UKHO No.	***EH Region***		***Restricted Area***	***Principal Land Use***
Not Listed	South East			Coastland 1
Latitude (WGS84)	050 42.807N			
Longitude	001 27.918W			
Class Listing	***Period***		***Status***	
SUBMERGED LANDSCAPE	Early Prehistoric (Mesolithic)		Non-Designated submerged landscape	
Licensee	***Nominated Archaeologist***		***Principal Ownership Category***	
N/A	N/A		C: Crown	
Seabed Owner			***Navigational Administrative Responsibility***	
A: Crown Estate			Nil	
Environmental Designations				
SAC (Solent Maritime) AONB (Adjacent terrestrial coastal zone.) rMCZ (Yarmouth to Cowes) NNR (Newtown Harbour (at northern end of Bouldnor Cliff only)) SSSI (Bouldnor & Hamstead Cliffs)				
Seabed Sediment			***Energy***	
Gravel and coarse sand, overlaying peat/clay deposits			Medium	
Survival				
Good				
Overall Condition	***Condition Trend***		***Principal Vulnerability***	
C: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems.	B: Declining		POT, BIO, MECH, S_ERO, NAT, ACC, ANCH, DIVE,	
Amenity Value: visibility				
B: Limited above bed structural remains and finds scatter with limited visibility and only legible with further interpretative information.				
Amenity Value: physical accessibility			***Amenity Value: intellectual accessibility***	
A: Full			C: No Interpretation	
Management Action	A: No action required, site undergoes regular monitoring and on-going investigation			

Management Prescription	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**	**K**	**L**	**M**	**N**
														X

Notes

The site of Bouldnor Cliff is comprises a 1km stretch of the north-west coast of the Isle of Wight and may be categorised as a submerged prehistoric landscape. Five coherent areas of archaeological remains have been identified, lying in 7-12m of water. Dating of recovered artefacts and organic material indicates a period of human occupation at c. 6,000 BC, coinciding with rising sea-levels and the on-going formation of the Solent. Recent work carried out in the marine zone adjacent to the site has indicated that similar sites are likely to have existed and be preserved across the western Solent.

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List 17: N) Archaeological work on the site is currently managed by the HWTMA.

Overall Risk Assessment: HIGH

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.