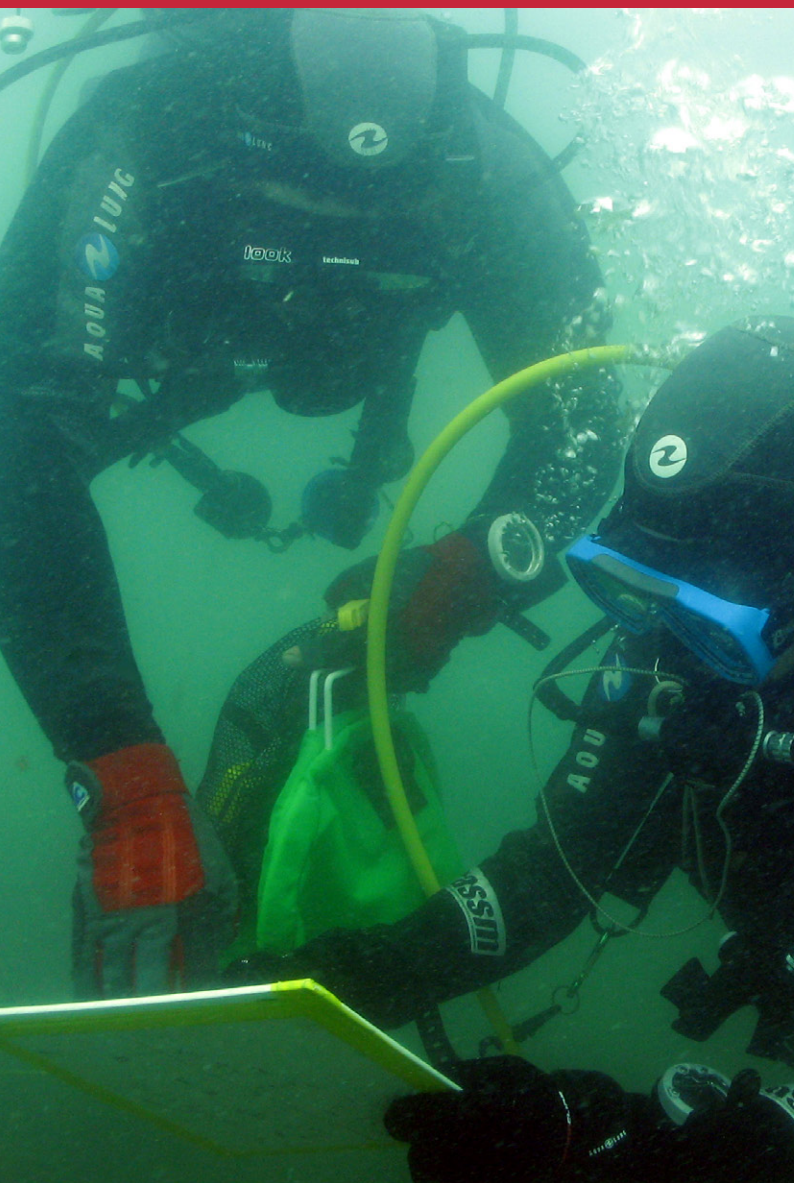


Heritage Partnership Agreements

*for Undesignated
Marine Sites in
England*



HMS *Impregnable* (1799)



ENGLISH HERITAGE



Heritage Partnership Agreement for the site of HMS *Impregnable* (1799), eastern 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 HMS *Impregnable* (1799), English Channel.

V1 – July 2013

PART 1 – THE HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

1. Introduction

1.1 This Heritage Partnership Agreement concerns the seabed remains of HMS *Impregnable* (NRHE Monument No 805298); the remains of a 98-gun, 2nd-rate ship of the line that ran aground and was subsequently lost in October 1799. The vessel was heavily salvaged at the time of loss before being rediscovered in the 1980s and has become the subject of archaeological work by the HWTMA since 2003. When originally located, the site was also notable for the large number of copper fastening bolts that were present, some of these have been raised and subjected to metallurgical analysis as part of wider HWTMA/University of Oxford research. The Ministry of Defence are the current owners of the site.

1.2 The centre point of the site is currently considered to be at 50° 45.88' North, 000° 57.55' West (Datum: WGS84) (UTM E643921.6, N5625641.17). The site is in 6m of water and shallow water and The seabed remains consist of four large, concreted iron ballast mounds overlying wooden structural elements from the lower area of the vessel's hull.

1.3 This Tier 2 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 *Impregnable* 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 HMS *Impregnable* 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 it 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. This work may include the establishment of permanent datum points on the site
- 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: <i>HMS Impregnable</i>	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:

<i>Archaeological Survey</i>		
<i>Monitoring Survey</i>		
<i>Artefact Recovery</i>		
<i>Photographic Survey</i>		
<i>Video Survey</i>		
<i>Ecological Survey</i>		

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):


<i>Archaeological Survey</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Photographic Recording</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Monitoring Survey</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>VideoRecording</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Artefact Recovery</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ecological Survey</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Diving Outcome:

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

Please Turn Over

Sketch (please number and attached any related sheets):

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a sketch. The box is oriented vertically and occupies most of the page's width and height.

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.
- Larn, R. (ed.), 1985a. The wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *Campen* on the Needles rocks, Isle of Wight, 1627- Part 1. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 14(1): 1-31.
- Larn, R. (ed.), 1985b. The wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *Campen* on the Needles rocks, Isle of Wight, 1627- Part 2. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 14(2): 97-118.
- Tomalin, D., Simpson, D. J. and Bingeman, J. M., 2000. Excavation versus sustainability *in situ*: a conclusion on 25 years of archaeological investigations at Goose Rock, a designated historic wreck-site at the Needles, Isle of Wight, England. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 29(1): 3-42.

ANNEX 1. HMS *IMPREGNABLE* (1799): BASELINE INFORMATION, SIGNIFICANCE AND RISK ASSESSMENT.

A1.1 Summary

The site of HMS *Impregnable* is located 1.6 kilometres to the south of the south-eastern end of Hayling Island in the eastern Solent and represents the remains of a 98-gun, 2nd rate ship of the line, lost in 1799 after running aground. HMS *Impregnable* was a London class ship, ordered on the 13th September 1780 and subsequently launched on 15th April 1786. The vessel served as the flagship of Rear Admiral Caldwell on the 'Glorious 1st June' in 1794. In October 1799 HMS *Impregnable* had escorted a merchant convoy from Lisbon before proceeding into the eastern Solent. The vessel's master misjudged their location and the vessel ran aground and was subsequently lost. The majority of the ship's armament, stores and much of its structure was salvaged at the time and a large quantity of it was sold. One significant result of the loss of HMS *Impregnable* was the re-commissioning, refit and subsequent well-documented service of HMS *Victory*.

The site of HMS *Impregnable* was initially discovered in the 1980s following a magnetometer survey in the area. The site was re-discovered in the early 1990s by 308 subaqua club; artefacts such as cannon balls were recovered and elements of the ship's pump were also identified. There followed a cessation of work on the site until the HWTMA identified the site as being of interest in association with the 2005 Trafalgar 200 celebrations. The site was relocated and the seabed remains were subjected to a detailed archaeological investigation as part of the HWTMA's Eastern Solent Marine Archaeological Project (Eastern SOLMAP). Regular visits allowing further survey and monitoring of the site by the HWTMA has continued since the initial work on the site in 2003.

The seabed remains consist of four large, concreted iron ballast mounds overlying wooden structural elements from the lower area of the vessel's hull. Gaps between the ballast mounds indicate where the vessel's floor rider timbers were previously located. At the northern end of the ballast mound was a mound of cannon balls, representing the contents of the vessels shot locker. When originally located, the site was also notable for the large number of copper fastening bolts that were present. Some of these have been subjected to metallurgical analysis as part of wider HWTMA/University of Oxford research addressing the development of the use of copper and copper alloys in British shipbuilding.

A1.2 Archaeological Recording

Fieldwork

As noted above, archaeological fieldwork on the remains of HMS *Impregnable* has been conducted by the HWTMA since 2005. This has established the extent and nature of the seabed remains and through the creation of an overall site plan, surveyed using baseline offset and direct survey techniques. In addition, a single ballast bar was excavated and raised from one of the ballast mounds in order to inform further on the nature of the iron ballast.

HWTMA fieldwork on the site also identified that there had been substantial changes to the disposition of the seabed around the site since the work that had been done in the 1980s. As well as a reduction in the number of cannonballs on the site, assumed to have occurred through removal by divers, a reduction in the amount of visible hull timbers was also apparent. In addition, wider study indicated changes to sediment dynamics in the area as a result of coastal engineering works. As a result of these observed changes, objective monitoring of the site since 2003 have taken place to record any changes to sediment levels, and associated timber exposure/burial.

In association with this work, two phases of geophysical survey have been undertaken across the site. In 2002, side scan sonar was used to survey the site as part of the Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) 'Wrecks on the Seabed' project. A further side-scan sonar survey was undertaken by the Dept. of Ocean and Earth Science at the University of Southampton as part of MSc research.

Post-Fieldwork Processing

Survey measurements and associated dive logs have been processed by the HWTMA. Meanwhile, metallurgical analysis has been conducted by Peter Northover (Oxford University) and the results returned to the HWTMA. Further analysis of the seabed remains and the surviving wooden structure is on-going.

Publication and Dissemination

Archives relating to work conducted on the site are held by the HWTMA. Thus far, the results of the survey work have not been formerly published; informal publication and associated dissemination has taken place via the HWTMA website, Annual Report and to the wider public through an on-going programme of public talks, exhibitions, school visits and other outreach events, organised by the HWTMA. The site has not been the subject of a dedicated academic publication, although a journal article (IJNA) has reached the planning and early draft stage. The site of HMS *Impregnable* 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: HMS <i>Impregnable</i>	
MMO Plan Area Boundary: South Inshore	SMP: N/A Cell: N/A Policy: N/A
Planning Authority: MMO	HER: Hampshire
International Designation: SAC (Solent Maritime)	National Designation: N/A
Identified Users: Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology Sport Divers	
IFCA: Southern	Aggregate/Offshore Energy: N/A

A1.4 Archaeological Significance

Criteria (DCMS 2010)	Comments	Rating (Low-High)
Period: <i>“all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.”</i>	HMS <i>Impregnable</i> date from the Post-Medieval period and specifically from the last decades of the 18 th century, placing it in the Hanoverian period. The vessel's involvement in the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars means that it is derived from a period of extremely high significance to the development of modern Britain.	HIGH
Rarity: <i>“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.”</i>	Several vessels survive in an extant condition from the same broad period as HMS <i>Impregnable</i> , notably HMS <i>Victory</i> , the flagship of Admiral Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar, which was only re-commissioned as a direct result of the loss of HMS <i>Impregnable</i> . In addition, archaeological remains exist of other contemporary Royal Naval vessels from this period, lost in UK waters. Examples of such designated vessels include HMS <i>Colossus</i> (1798) and HMS <i>Pomone</i> (1811). However, the remains of HMS <i>Impregnable</i> represent the only known remains in UK waters of a 2 nd -rate Royal Navy warship of this date and the only known remains of a 'London' class 2 nd -rate warship. Furthermore, it is likely that the site represents the only <i>in-situ</i> preservation of iron ballast from this period.	HIGH

<p>Documentation: <i>“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.”</i></p>	<p>A significant corpus of documentation exists which records the loss of HMS <i>Impregnable</i>, in addition to its contemporary salvage and subsequent court martial of the vessel's master. These documents comprise official Naval sources as well as non-Naval sources. To this can be added the original plans and draughts created during the design and building of the vessel and its sister ships from 1766 onwards. Finally, archaeological work on the site by the HWTMA has created an archive of material relating to the survey and on-going monitoring of the site. This material may be used, in conjunction with documentary material from the initial re-discovery of the site to inform upon its on-going and future stability</p>	<p>HIGH</p>
<p>Group Value: <i>“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.”</i></p>	<p>The remains of HMS <i>Impregnable</i> have clear group association with a number of other Royal Navy vessels from the same period. This broad group association includes both archaeological remains in addition to extant surviving vessels. In particular, there is a direct association between the loss of HMS <i>Impregnable</i> and the continuing service of HMS <i>Victory</i>. In addition to this, HMS <i>Impregnable</i> may be directly associated with a number of other vessels which were involved in the battle of the ‘Glorious 1st of June’ in 1794. Group value may therefore be considered in the light of a single, important historical event as well as for comparative purposes across a broader period.</p>	<p>HIGH</p>
<p>Survival/Condition: <i>“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.”</i></p>	<p>Recent archaeological work on the site of HMS <i>Impregnable</i> indicates that only elements of the bottom of the vessel survive. This is consistent with the wrecking process and contemporary salvage described by historical sources. The surviving elements of the vessel are relatively limited, although very coherent and are comprised primarily of iron ballast and iron shot, overlying wooden structural timbers from the floor of the vessel. Associated with these are several examples of copper fastenings, some of which retain the original manufacturer's stamps. The condition of these remains is generally good, although the iron remains are inevitably concreted.</p>	<p>MEDIUM</p>
<p>Fragility/Vulnerability: <i>“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</i></p>	<p>The seabed remains of HMS <i>Impregnable</i> appear to be relatively robust in terms of their resistance to natural processes of erosion and decay, with rates of decay occurring at an expected rate. Elements of the site appear to be vulnerable to removal by divers, with the mounds of cannon balls being noted as reduced since the discovery of the site. Other elements that are vulnerable to removal are the extant copper fastenings that are present on the site. However, in both these areas of assessment the site may be considered to be of low significance, especially when compared</p>	<p>LOW</p>

<p><i>suited by scheduled monument protection.</i></p>	<p>to other known sites in English waters.</p>	
<p>Diversity: <i>“some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.”</i></p>	<p>The remains of HMS <i>Impregnable</i> a vessel type that is well documented through historical sources. However, no directly comparable vessels from the period are known within England, although contemporary vessels of different classes do exist. The nature of the seabed remains may be considered further; although they are limited in their extent and preservation, they offer the only known example of iron ballast, preserved <i>in-situ</i>, in a vessel from this period. It has yet to be established whether such <i>in-situ</i> preservation can inform us of the practice of ballasting vessels over and above the information contained in contemporary historical documents. While the remains of HMS <i>Impregnable</i> are neither extensive, nor extremely well-preserved, they do offer a rare type of artefact on a vessel-type which has few, or no, archaeological parallels within England.</p>	<p>MEDIUM</p>
<p>Potential: <i>“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.”</i></p>	<p>The site of HMS <i>Impregnable</i> represents the remains of a vessel type with few, if any, direct archaeological parallels. Other contemporary vessels survive in the archaeological record as well as being preserved extant. This, in conjunction with a high level of historical documentation and the limited nature of the on-site remains, means that the vessel is unlikely to greatly enhance our overall understanding of maritime technology in Naval vessels from this period.</p> <p>However, set against this must be the preservation on the site of elements that do not survive elsewhere, notably iron ballast. Such facets of the site may, with further research, prove to be extremely important in gaining a detailed understanding of one particular area of maritime technology or practice from the period. Additionally, the potential for associated wider comparative research has already been demonstrated with research into the development of copper fastenings and sheathing across the wider period. Material from HMS <i>Impregnable</i> has contributed to this work and serves to demonstrate the potential of such research.</p>	<p>MEDIUM</p>
<p>OVERALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE</p>		<p>MEDIUM</p>

A1.5 Risk Assessment

The following site risk assessment draws upon the information presented in Sections X.3.1 to X.3.4. The final conclusions are made in accordance with and with reference to the approach set out by English Heritage (Dunkley 2008).

Wreck/Site Name				SI Number																																									
HMS <i>Impregnable</i>																																													
NRHE / UKHO No.			EH Region			Restricted Area						Principal Land Use																																	
NRHE Monument No. 1423467			South East									Coastland 1																																	
Latitude (WGS84)				050 45.88N																																									
Longitude				000 57.55																																									
Class Listing						Period						Status																																	
Wreck: 2 nd Rate Ship of the Line						Post_Medieval (Hanover)						Non-Designated wreck site																																	
Licensee						Nominated Archaeologist						Principal Ownership Category																																	
N/A						N/A						C: Crown/MOD																																	
Seabed Owner						Navigational Administrative Responsibility																																							
A: Crown Estate						Nil																																							
Environmental Designations																																													
SAC (Solent Maritime)																																													
Seabed Sediment									Energy																																				
Gravelly Sand, overlying bedrock									Medium																																				
Survival																																													
Very Poor																																													
Overall Condition						Condition Trend						Principal Vulnerability																																	
B: Generally satisfactory but with minor localised problems.						C: Stable						BIO, MECH, S_ERO, NAT, 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						D: Action to be identified/agreed																																							
Management Prescription						<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> <th>H</th> <th>I</th> <th>J</th> <th>K</th> <th>L</th> <th>M</th> <th>N</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>												A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N								X						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N																																
							X																																						
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<p>The site of HMS <i>Impregnable</i> lies in 6m of water and represents the remains of the partial bottom of the hull, iron ballast and shot and copper hull fastenings. The remains are in generally good condition although they are covered by a layer of marine flora and the iron elements are concreted. The extent of the wooden structural remains is not fully known. The site appears to be stable overall, however, the extent of sediment accretion/depletion on the site has yet to be established. Additionally, there is evidence for the removal of iron shot by sports divers during the past twenty years.</p> <p>Recent archaeological work on the site, in conjunction with historical research has been undertaken by the HWTMA and this has begun to attempt to monitor the site and the changes to the sediment levels on the site as well as to place the remains within their wider historical context. Copper fastening elements have been analysed as part of wider research into the development of copper as a shipbuilding material in the late 18th and early 19th century.</p> <p>List 17: H) Archaeological work on the site thus far has been conducted by the HWTMA who would act as the primary contact for any future discussion of the management of the site.</p> <p>Overall Risk Assessment: LOW</p>																																													

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 publicly 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.