Sheringham Shoal and Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Projects

Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (Offshore)

August 2022
Document Reference: 9.11
APFP Regulation: 5(2)(q)

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Sheringham Shoal and Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Projects

DCO Application

Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Offshore)

Title**:** **Sheringham Shoal and Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Projects** **DCO Application** **Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (Offshore)**	
PINS document no.: 9.11	
Document no.: C282-RH-Z-GA-00123	
Date:	Classification
August 2022	**Final**
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Approved by: **Sarah Chandler, Equinor**	Date: August 2022

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Glossary of Acronyms

AEZ	Archaeological Exclusion Zones
AfL	Agreement for Lease
ca	Circa
CAD	Computer Aided Design
cal a BP	calibrated years before present
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CITiZAN	Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeology Network
DCO	Development Consent Order
DEP	Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project
DML	Deemed Marine Licence
DOW	Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
GIS	Geographical Information System
GIS	Geographic Information System
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
JNAPC	Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee
ka	Kilo annum
MBES	Multibeam Bathymetry
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MIS	Marine Isotope Stage
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
MMO	Marine Management Organisation

NCC	Norfolk County Council
NGI	Norwegian Geotechnical Institute
NHER	Norfolk Historic Environment Record
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
nT	nanoTesla
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
ORPAD	Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries: Offshore Renewables Projects
OSP	Offshore Substation Platform
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
PAD	Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries
ROV	Remote Operated Vehicle
SBP	Sub-bottom Profiler
SEP	Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project
SOW	Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm
SSS	Sidescan Sonar
TEZ	Temporary Exclusion Zone
UK	United Kingdom
UKHO	United Kingdom Hydrographic Office
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

Glossary of Terms

Aviation archaeology	The remains of crashed aircraft and archaeological material associated with historic aviation activities.
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (DEP)	The Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension onshore and offshore sites including all onshore and offshore infrastructure.
DEP offshore site	The Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension consisting of the DEP wind farm site, interlink cable corridors and offshore export cable corridor (up to mean high water springs).
DEP onshore site	The Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension onshore area consisting of the DEP onshore substation site, onshore cable corridor, construction compounds, temporary working areas and onshore landfall area.
DEP wind farm site	The offshore area of DEP within which wind turbines, infield cables and offshore substation platform/s will be located and the adjacent Offshore Temporary Works Area. This is also the collective term for the DEP North and South array areas.
Geoarchaeology	The application of earth science principles and techniques to the understanding of the archaeological record. Includes the study of soils and sediments and of natural physical processes that affect archaeological sites such as geomorphology, the formation of sites through geological processes and the effects on buried sites and artefacts.
Glacial/interglacial	A glacial period is a period of time within an ice age that is marked by colder temperatures and glacier advances. Interglacial correspond to periods of warmer climate between glacial periods. There are three main periods of glaciation within the last 1 million years, the Elsterian, the Saalian and the Weichselian which ended about 12,000 years ago. The Holocene period corresponds to the current interglacial.
Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) zones	The areas within the onshore cable route which would house HDD entry or exit points.
Infield cables	Cables which link the wind turbine generators to the offshore substation platform(s).
Interlink cable corridor	This is the area which will contain the interlink cables between offshore substation platform/s and the adjacent Offshore Temporary Works Area.
Interlink cables	Cables linking two separate project areas. This can be cables linking:

	1) DEP South array area and DEP North array area 2) DEP South array area and SEP 3) DEP North array area and SEP 1 is relevant if DEP is constructed in isolation or first in a phased development. 2 and 3 are relevant where both SEP and DEP are built.
Landfall	The point at the coastline at which the offshore export cables are brought onshore and connected to the onshore export cables.
Marine isotope stage	Marine isotope stages are alternating warm and cool periods in the Earth's paleoclimate, deduced from oxygen isotope data reflecting changes in temperature derived from data from deep sea core samples.
Maritime archaeology	The remains of boats and ships and archaeological material associated with prehistoric and historic maritime activities.
Mesolithic	10000 to 4000 BC The Middle Stone Age, falling between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic and marking the beginning of a move from a hunter gatherer society towards a food producing society.
Offshore cable corridors	This is the area which will contain the offshore export cables or interlink cables, including the adjacent Offshore Temporary Works Area.
Offshore export cable corridor	This is the area which will contain the offshore export cables between offshore substation platform/s and landfall, including the adjacent Offshore Temporary Works Area.
Offshore export cables	The cables which would bring electricity from the offshore substation platform(s) to the landfall. 220 – 230kV.
Offshore Temporary Works Area	An Offshore Temporary Works Area within the offshore order limits in which vessels are permitted to carry out activities during construction, operation and decommissioning encompassing a 200m buffer around the wind farm sites and a 750m buffer around the offshore cable corridors. No permanent infrastructure would be installed within the Offshore Temporary Works Area.
Order Limits	The area subject to the application for development consent, including all permanent and temporary works for SEP and DEP.

Palaeoenvironmental analysis	The study of sediments and the organic remains of plants and animals to reconstruct the environment of a past geological age.
Palaeogeographic features	Features seen within sub-bottom profiler data (buried) and multibeam bathymetry data (sea floor) interpreted as representing prehistoric physical landscape features such as former river channels (palaeochannels).
Palaeolithic	500000 to 10000 BC The Old Stone Age defined by the practice of hunting and gathering and the use of chipped flint tools. This period is usually divided into Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic.
Project Team	A multi-disciplinary team consisting of individuals from Equinor who are ultimately responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases of SEP and DEP, who are supported by a wider group of contractors and sub-contractors.
Sea bed features	Features seen on the seafloor in the sidescan sonar or multibeam bathymetry data which are interpreted to represent heritage assets, or potential heritage assets. Also includes magnetic anomalies which may represent shallow buried ferrous material of archaeological interest.
Sea bed prehistory	Archaeological remains on the sea bed corresponding to the activities of prehistoric populations that may have inhabited what is now the sea bed when sea levels were lower.
Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (SEP)	The Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension onshore and offshore sites including all onshore and offshore infrastructure.
SEP offshore site	Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension consisting of the SEP wind farm site and offshore export cable corridor (up to mean high water springs).
SEP onshore site	The Sheringham Shoal Wind Farm Extension onshore area consisting of the SEP onshore substation site, onshore cable corridor, construction compounds, temporary working areas and onshore landfall area.
SEP wind farm site	The offshore area of SEP within which wind turbines, infield cables and offshore substation platform/s will be located and the adjacent Offshore Temporary Works Area.
Study area	Area where potential impacts from the project could occur, as defined for each individual EIA topic.

The Applicant	Equinor New Energy Limited. As the owners of SEP and DEP, Scira Extension Limited and Dudgeon Extension Limited are the named undertakers that have the benefit of the DCO. References in this document to obligations on, or commitments by, 'the Applicant' are given on behalf of SEL and DEL as the undertakers of SEP and DEP.

Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (Offshore)

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Purpose of this document

1. This Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Offshore) has been produced to set out the proposed approach to the archaeological mitigation measures and investigations to be undertaken in association with the offshore and intertidal project areas of the Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (SEP) and Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (DEP).
2. As the owners of SEP and DEP, Scira Extension Limited (SEL) and Dudgeon Extension Limited (DEL) are the named undertakers that have the benefit of the Development Consent Order (DCO). References in this document to obligations on, or commitments by, 'the Applicant' are given on behalf of SEL and DEL as the undertakers of SEP and DEP.
3. The 'project team' progressing SEP and DEP are individuals from Equinor who are ultimately responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases of SEP and DEP, who are supported by a wider group of contractors and sub-contractors.
4. This document is produced for a wide audience including Equinor, the Planning Inspectorate, relevant heritage stakeholders including Historic England and Norfolk County Council (NCC) Historic Environment Service, the project team, post-consent archaeological contractors, and post-consent construction contractors.
5. The offshore infrastructure for SEP and DEP includes wind turbines, offshore substation platform/s (OSP/s), foundations for wind turbines and OSP/s, infield cables, interlink cables and export cables from the wind farm sites to the landfall.
6. A Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) method will be used to install the export cables at the landfall which will largely avoid interaction with the intertidal zone as boreholes pass beneath the beachfront.
7. Onshore archaeology and cultural heritage receptors are not considered in this document. An **Outline WSI (Onshore)** (document reference 9.21) for onshore archaeology above MHWS has been prepared and submitted alongside the DCO application.
8. An updated, final Offshore WSI will be developed post-consent in consultation with Historic England and the NCC Historic Environment Service. The updated, final Offshore WSI will be submitted to the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) for approval in accordance with the conditions to the draft deemed marine licences (DML).

1.1.2 Project Study Area

9. SEP and DEP are located in the Greater Wash region of the southern North Sea, with the closest point to the coast being 15.8km from the SEP wind farm site and 26.5km from the DEP wind farm site. The Order Limits include the SEP and DEP wind farm sites as defined by The Crown Estate Agreement for Lease (AfL) areas.
10. The DEP wind farm site is divided into two distinct areas: the DEP North and DEP South array areas. The offshore boundary also includes the offshore cable corridors

that either connect the wind farm sites together (interlink cables) or connect the wind farms to the landfall (export cables).

11. The study area for Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage has been defined as the SEP and DEP wind farm sites and the offshore cable corridors and corridor options (interlink and export cables) including the intertidal zone at the landfall up to MHWS (noting that this will largely be avoided through the use of HDD) and including the Offshore Temporary Works Area.

1.1.3 Approach

12. This Outline WSI (Offshore) has been prepared in accordance with 'Archaeological Written Schemes of Investigation for Offshore Wind Farm Projects' (The Crown Estate, 2021). As stated in The Crown Estate guidance, a WSI forms an umbrella document, for all survey, investigation and assessment required for a project, supported by activity-specific method statements. A WSI:

- sets out the roles and respective responsibilities of the project team, contractors, and retained archaeologist and archaeological contractor(s) and formal lines of communication between the parties and with archaeological curator(s) (**Section 1.4**);
- outlines the known and potential archaeological receptors that could be impacted by the scheme (**Section 1.2** and **Section 1.3**);
- outlines the agreed mitigation and archaeological actions that are to take place in various circumstances (**Section 1.3.2**);
- sets out the importance of research frameworks in setting objectives that are delivered through realisation of the work (see below); and
- provides summarised details on methodologies for these archaeological actions, which will be clarified in more detail in subsequent activity-specific method statements (**Section 1.5** and **Section 1.6**).

13. As an 'Outline' WSI, this document has been developed as part of the EIA process to set out the framework for the assumed mitigation that will be submitted with the DCO application. Prior to further surveys taking place for SEP and DEP, a pre-commencement survey Draft WSI (in accordance with this Outline WSI) will be developed in consultation with the archaeological curators (see **Section 1.4**) and agreed with the MMO to ensure archaeological objectives are taken into account. A final, agreed WSI (in accordance with the pre-commencement survey Draft WSI) will set out the overarching approach to survey and archaeological investigations agreed with the archaeological curators and the Regulator prior to pre-construction works commencing.

14. The Crown Estate (2021) document sets out high level guidance on a range of archaeological methodologies that may be required in the production of WSIs and method statements. For each individual work package set out in **Section 1.5** and **Section 1.6**, account has been taken of these standard, high level methodologies and each section sets out how they are relevant to the delivery of SEP and DEP and explains any necessary adaptations and amendments for agreement with Historic England.

15. Survey and work package specific archaeological objectives will be established on a case-by-case basis with reference to all relevant project datasets (and associated archaeological and geoarchaeological interpretations) and to other relevant research and investigations with specific reference to established research agendas, including (but not limited to):
    - North Sea Prehistory Research and Management Framework (Peeters *et al.*, 2009);
    - Identifying and Protecting Palaeolithic Remains (English Heritage, 1998);
    - People and the Sea: A Maritime Research Agenda for England (Ransley *et al*., 2013); and
    - The East of England Regional Research Framework (published in 2021 as the website [redacted]).
16. In demonstrating adherence to industry good practice, this Outline WSI (Offshore) also draws upon available archaeological guidance for offshore development including:
    - Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries: Offshore Renewables Projects (The Crown Estate 2014);
    - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Practice and Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2014d);
    - Marine Geophysical Data Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation – guidance notes (Plets R., Dix J. and Bates R. 2013);
    - Offshore Geotechnical Investigations and Historic Environment Analysis: Guidance for the Renewable Energy Sector (Gribble and Leather 2011);
    - Historic Environment Guidance for the Offshore Renewable Energy Sector Guidance (Wessex Archaeology 2007); and
    - Code of Practice for Sea bed Development (Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee (JNAPC) 2006).

1.2 Baseline Summary of Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

1.2.1 Summary of Assessment to Date

17. The baseline environment assessment is presented in **Chapter 14 Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** (document reference 6.1.14) of the SEP and DEP ES. This was informed by the archaeological assessment of site specific survey data acquired for the Projects.
18. Data were acquired by Gardline over the offshore export cable route between September and December 2019 and consisted of sub-bottom profiler (SBP), Sidescan Sonar (SSS), magnetometer and multibeam bathymetry (MBES) datasets. Data were acquired with a line spacing of approximately 30m on board the Titan Endeavour and the M.V. Ivero in the nearshore areas, and at a 75m line spacing further offshore onboard the M.V. Kommandor.
19. Geophysical data were acquired over the remainder of the study area by Gardline between March and May 2020 consisting of SBP, SSS, magnetometer and MBES

datasets. All areas were surveyed using a line spacing of 75m, although this was reduced to 60m in the south-west corner of SEP due to the shallower water depths.

20. All data were provided to Wessex Archaeology for processing and interpretation. A summary of the acquired geophysical data and the quality ratings assigned by Wessex Archaeology are set out in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Summary of Acquired Geophysical Data

Survey Campaign	Data Type	Data Quality	Notes
2019 (Titan Endeavour)	SBP (Boomer)	Good	Some noise and interference could be seen in places although it was still possible to trace the shallow horizons identified in the data.
	MBES	Good	Data resolution of 1.0m in water depths greater than 15m, and 0.5m in water depths less than 15m was found to be of a good standard and suitable for archaeological assessment of objects and debris over 0.5m or 1.0m in size.
	SSS	Variable	Heavily affected by weather noise, which made the identification of smaller objects difficult although larger objects such as wrecks and larger debris items were still identifiable in the data.
	Magnetometer	Good	Data affected by minor weather noise and cable snatching (largely removed in post-processing) although a small number of lines exhibited substantial weather noise.
2019 (M.V. *Kommandor*)	SBP (Pinger)	Good	Some noise was identified throughout the files, although this did not affect the data to a detrimental degree.
	MBES	Good	Data resolution of 1.0m in water depths greater than 15m, and 0.5m in water depths less than 15m was found to be of a good standard and suitable for archaeological assessment of objects and debris over 0.5m or 1.0m in size.
	SSS	Variable	Occasional weather noise and cable snatching due to sea state and/or weather conditions, but overall, the data were not affected to a significant degree.
	Magnetometer	Good	Data affected by minor weather noise and cable snatching (largely removed in post-processing) although a small number of lines exhibited substantial weather noise.
2019 (M.V. *Ivero*)	SBP (Boomer)	Good	Some noise was identified throughout the files, although this did not affect the data to a detrimental degree.
	MBES	Good	Data resolution of 1.0m in water depths greater than 15m, and 0.5m in water depths less than 15m was found to be of a good standard and suitable for archaeological assessment of objects and debris over 0.5m or 1.0m in size.

Survey Campaign	Data Type	Data Quality	Notes
	SSS	Variable	Occasional weather noise and cable snatching due to sea state and/or weather conditions, but overall, the data were not affected to a significant degree.
2020 (M.V. Ocean Endeavour)	SBP (Parametric Sonar)	Good	In the DEP array areas, some interference was observed although this did not affect the data to a significant degree.
	MBES	Good	Data resolution of 1.0m in water depths greater than 15m, and 0.5m in water depths less than 15 m was found to be of a good standard and suitable for archaeological assessment of objects and debris over 0.5m or 1.0m in size.
	SSS	Good	Occasionally slightly affected by weather noise although this was minimal. The range of 100m made the identification of small anomalies slightly more difficult. However, larger features of interest were still identifiable.
	Mag.	Average	Substantial background noise could be seen throughout the data due to shallow water depths although larger features such as wrecks and substantial ferrous debris were largely still identifiable in the data.

21. In conclusion, although some noise was observed in the data, all data were considered suitable for archaeological purposes.

22. Following the assessment of marine geophysical data (as set out in **Appendix 14.1 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data** (document reference 6.3.14.1) of the ES) additional interlink cable corridors were added to the scope and an addendum for these areas was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (**Appendix 14.2 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data – Addendum** (document reference 6.3.14.2) of the ES).

23. It should be noted that some limited parts of the study areas as assessed by Wessex archaeology were not covered by the 2019/2020 surveys due to data being available from previous surveys:

- A corridor approximately 400m wide, along the northern edge of the existing Sheringham Shoal OWF (SOW) (and southern edge of SEP) and where SSS and MBES originally acquired in 2015 for the Sheringham Post-Construction assessment (Wessex Archaeology, 2017) were used for the interpretation;
- A corridor up to 500m wide along the boundaries between the existing Dudgeon OWF (DOW) and DEP North and DEP South array areas and where the previous phase of assessment for DOW (Wessex Archaeology 2009a and 2009b) was used for interpretation;

- The DEP South array area to DEP North array area interlink cable corridor was covered largely by previous interpretations of the 2007-2008 and 2013 geophysical datasets (Wessex Archaeology 2009a and 2014) although a small section to the west was covered by the 2019/2020 data; and
- The interlink / export cable corridor option which passes around SEP was covered by the assessment of the 2013 data DOW (Wessex Archaeology, 2014) with the exception of the northern section (along the northern edge of SEP) which has no geophysical data coverage.

24. These gaps are illustrated on **Figures 5.01** to **5.30** of **Appendix 14.1 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data** (document reference 6.3.14.1) and **Figures 3.01** to **3.03** of **Appendix 14.2 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data – Addendum** (document reference 6.3.14.2).

25. Where the 2019/2020 datasets overlap with assessments previously undertaken for SOW and DOW, these have been fully integrated with the current dataset as set out in **Appendix 14.1 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data** (document reference 6.3.14.1) and **Appendix 14.2 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data – Addendum** (document reference 6.3.14.2). However, as the original SOW and DOW assessments were done as two separate projects with their own 7000 numbering schemes, there are six anomalies with duplicated IDs (i.e. six anomalies which share three IDs). These are 7046, 7047 and 7078. Given the small number of occurrences of duplication it was decided to retain the original IDs and not to assign new IDs to allow for continuity between all projects.

26. Within the Offshore Temporary Works Area no additional assessment has been carried out by Wessex Archaeology. These buffers, incorporated into the updated order limits, have been addressed through desk-based assessment only. This does, however, include consideration of previously assessed anomalies identified during the Wessex Archaeology assessments for DOW (Wessex Archaeology 2009a, 2009b and 2014).

27. With the addition of historic datasets, the geophysical data assessment carried out in support of this ES is considered to provide an accurate characterisation of the archaeological potential of the study area, appropriate to the purposes of EIA.

28. In addition to the geophysical surveys, a geotechnical survey comprising 51 vibrocores was undertaken in 2021 within the export cable corridor. Cores were acquired offshore by GEO, split into 1 m sections and transported to the laboratory of the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI) where they were split open lengthways, photographed, and described in detail. Geotechnical logs and core photographs were provided to Wessex Archaeology for review and the results of the initial assessment of the logs are presented in **Appendix 14.3 Stage 1 Geoarchaeological Assessment of Geotechnical Data** (document reference 6.3.14.3) of the ES. Core section and further samples have been acquired by Wessex Archaeology for further recording and geoarchaeological assessment as set out in the **Section 1.5.2**.

29. In addition, a desk-based assessment was undertaken for the ES which was informed by the sources listed in **Table 2** and incorporated the results of the archaeological assessment of the site specific survey data.

Table 2: Other Available Data and Information Sources.

Data set	Spatial coverage	Notes
The United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO) data for charted wrecks and obstructions	UK	Data for all known charted wrecks and obstructions
The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) maintained by Historic England	England	Official, up to date, register of all nationally protected historic buildings and sites in England - listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, registered parks and gardens, and battlefields. (including sites protected under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973)
Records held by Historic England, formally part of the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) dataset	England (to 12nm limit)	Records of heritage assets and documented losses of wrecks and aircraft.
Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)	Norfolk County	HERs are information services that provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the archaeology and historic built environment of a defined geographic area. HERs contain details on local archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings and historic landscapes and are regularly updated.
The Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeology Network (CITiZAN)	UK	CITiZAN, the Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network, highlights the threat of coastal erosion to a wealth of foreshore and intertidal sites. These archaeological features encompass a huge time span, many are of considerable local or national significance
Relevant mapping including Admiralty Charts, historic maps and Ordnance Survey	UK	Information relation to previously charted wrecks, sea bed topography and topography
Relevant documentary sources and grey literature	UK	Various

30. A site walkover survey was undertaken the week commencing 5/10/2020, to determine whether any heritage assets survive above ground within the intertidal zone (**Section 1.2.4**).

1.2.2 Sea Bed Prehistory

31. There are no known sea bed prehistory sites within the study area.

32. The potential for prehistoric sites to be present, either exposed on or buried within the sea bed, is primarily associated with surviving terrestrial features and deposits corresponding to times when sea levels were lower. During these times, prehistoric hominin populations may have inhabited what is now the sea bed. Archaeological material may also be present within secondary contexts, as isolated finds within deposits that may have been reworked by marine or glacial processes from terrestrial phases.

33. The shallow geology of the study area has been established from SBP data interpreted by Wessex Archaeology and comprises a series of Pleistocene and Holocene sediments deposited in a range of terrestrial and marine environments. Terrestrial sediments, deposited during periods of low relative sea level, are of the highest archaeological potential. This potential is discussed in detail in **Appendix 14.1 Appendix 14.1 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data** (document reference 6.3.14.1), **Appendix 14.2 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data – Addendum** (document reference 6.3.14.2) and **Appendix 14.3 Stage 1 Geoarchaeological Assessment of Geotechnical Data** (document reference 6.3.14.3) of the ES and is summarised below.

34. The geology within the study area has been divided by Wessex Archaeology into eight phases as summarised in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Shallow Stratigraphy of the Study Area Identified by Wessex Archaeology

WA Unit	Unit Name (Age)	Geophysical Characteristics	Sediment Type	Archaeological Potential
Unit 8	Holocene seabed sediments (post-transgression, MIS 1)	Generally observed as a veneer or thickening into large sand waves and bank features. Boundary between superficial sediments and underlying units not always discernible.	Gravelly sand with frequent shell fragments, sand waves and ripples (marine)	Considered of low potential in itself, but possibly contains reworked artefacts and can cover wreck sites and other cultural heritage.
Unit 7	Holocene sediments (pre-transgression, MIS 2-1)	Small shallow infilled channels with either seismically transparent fill, or fill characterised by subparallel internal reflectors. May also comprise a basal, high amplitude reflector, possibly representing a peat layer	Sand with organics (fluvial), laminated sand, silt and clay (estuarine) and peat (semi-terrestrial)	Potential to contain in situ and derived archaeological material, and palaeoenvironmental material. Peat is considered to have high potential as it may be radiocarbon dated and record vegetation change.
Unit 6b	Botney Cut (Weichselian to possibly Early Holocene, MIS 2-1)	Channel features with distinct basal reflectors and fill characterised by sub-parallel internal reflectors. Acoustic blanking occasionally seen at base and within.	Clays and sands (estuarine and terrestrial peats relating to the Holocene)	
Unit 6a	Botney Cut (Weichselian to possibly Early Holocene, MIS 2-1)	Acoustically chaotic unit with faint basal reflector, possibly infilling broad, faint channel features. Some sub-horizontal internal reflectors.	Stiff red brown gravelly, sandy clays (Glacial till) and laminated sands and clays (glaciolacustrine and glaciomarine)	Considered low but has potential to bury deposits of interest or to contain reworked material
Unit 5	Bolders Bank (Late Weichselian, MIS 2)	Acoustically chaotic blanket deposit often with internal reflectors	Stiff red brown gravelly, sandy clays containing	

WA Unit	Unit Name (Age)	Geophysical Characteristics	Sediment Type	Archaeological Potential
		and some occasional internal channelling	erratics including chalk (glacial till)	
Unit 4	Egmond Ground (Holsteinian/Saalian, MIS 11-8)	Fill characterised by numerous faint reflectors and a distinct basal reflector	Shelly sands and gravel with interbedded silt and clay (marine)	
Unit 3	Swarte Bank (Elsterian/Early Holsteinian, MIS 12/11)	Acoustically chaotic unit with faint basal reflector, possibly infilling broad, faint channel features. Some sub-horizontal internal reflectors.	Stiff grey gravelly sandy clays with lenses of coarse glaciofluvial sand (glacial till)	
Unit 2	pre-Devensian Weybourne Channel	Broad, distinct channel feature with an undulating basal reflector. Fill characterised by an upper unit characterised by numerous, faint subhorizontal reflectors, overlaying a more acoustically chaotic unit	Alluvial sequence found to comprise sand, clay and organic silt.	Exact age, and therefore archaeological potential, is uncertain however has the potential to contain in situ and derived archaeological material, and palaeoenvironmental material.
Unit 1	Upper Cretaceous Chalk	Fairly acoustically quiet with some, faint dipping reflectors	White and greyish white chalk with some nodular flint	Considered of low potential
(1) Based on geophysical data (Wessex Archaeology 2020; 2021) (2) Based on vibrocore and borehole data (Wessex Archaeology 2009c; 2014a; 2016) and Cameron et al., (1992)				

35. The stratigraphy set out in **Table 3** is a combination of all the interpreted shallow geological units from across the entire study area. The entire stratigraphy was not identified in any one single area of the study area, and the exact number of units present differs depending on location.

36. Wessex Archaeology has also interpreted several palaeogeographic features from the SBP data which have been correlated with the stratigraphy. Shallow geological (palaeolandscape) features of archaeological interest are discriminated by Wessex Archaeology in accordance with the definitions set out in **Table 4**. These features are detailed in full in **Appendix 1-1 Gazetteer of Palaeogeographic Features**.

Table 4: Criteria Discriminating Relevance of Shallow Geological Features to Proposed Scheme

Discrimination	Criteria	Number of features
P1	Feature of probable archaeological interest, either because of its palaeogeography or likelihood for producing palaeoenvironmental material	43

Discrimination	Criteria	Number of features
P2	Feature of possible archaeological interest	69

37. A summary of the potential for submerged prehistoric archaeology to be present within the study areas is presented below.

38. Unit 1 (Upper Cretaceous chalk) is the oldest deposit noted across the offshore sites and is only identified within the offshore export cable corridor. Unit 1 is of no archaeological interest as this was deposited during the Upper Cretaceous period and thus predates the earliest occupation of the UK by early hominins.

39. Within the nearshore area of the offshore export cable corridor, Unit 1 is cut by a distinct complex channel (**79000**) which is possibly the continuation of feature **7034**, identified during the 2009 assessment undertaken for DOW (Wessex Archaeology, 2009). This was interpreted as the Weybourne Channel (Unit 2) thought to be pre-Devensian in date. A second, smaller channel (**79002**) was noted to the north of (**79000**). The exact age and archaeological potential of these channels is uncertain, although the channel is thought to have the potential to contain *in situ* and derived archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material. Furthermore, these channels sit just to the north of one of the most important stretches of coastline for Palaeolithic archaeology in the British Isles (EMU 2009). Additionally, the channels are close to the NHER feature **MNF6256**, a series of Holocene organic deposits, faunal remains and Mesolithic/Neolithic worked and burned flints. It is possible that either of the features **79000** or **79002** may be associated with these later sediments. Therefore, although the exact date is uncertain, their archaeological potential is still considered high.

40. Further offshore within the offshore export cable corridor, Unit 3 (Swarte Bank Formation) overlays Unit 1 and within the interlink cable corridors is expected to be present below a veneer of Unit 8. The Swarte Bank consists of infilled sub-glacial valleys, originally cut during MIS 12 (480-423 ka) and infilled during the early part of MIS 10-9 (ca. 350-280 ka) (Brown *et al.,* 2018). The presence of Unit 3 is also indicated within the SEP area, but due to acoustic similarities with Unit 5 (discussed below) has not been definitively identified.

41. During the previous assessments of vibrocore and borehole data, these sediments were found to comprise gravelly sandy clay (Wessex Archaeology 2009c). The vibrocores recovered from SEP and DEP show a comparatively different structure, with grey glacial diamict preserved at shallow depths (from 0.7mbsf in VC36) and overlying brown sandy diamict interpreted as a sand unit forming part of the Swarte Bank Formation. This variability in the composition of Swarte Bank may reflect reworking and remobilisation through glacitectonism. Although these sediments are within the timeframe of lower Palaeolithic occupation of the British Isles, they are thought to be glacial in origin and considered of low archaeological potential.

42. Unit 4 (Egmond Ground ((Holsteinian/Saalian, MIS 11-8) consists of sands and gravels laid down in the Holsteinian and Saalian stages. This Unit is not considered to be of archaeological potential but may overlay earlier *in situ* deposits. This unit has only been identified within the DEP North array area as a probable blanket deposit across the entire area and was not identified in the vibrocore logs.

43. Unit 5 (Bolders Bank (Late Weichselian, MIS 2) comprises subglacial terrestrial tills laid down in the Late Devensian period. These glacial deposits are not considered to be of archaeological potential in themselves, whilst glacial activity is likely to have removed any immediately underlying archaeological material. This Unit has been identified throughout the offshore sites and is present as a blanket deposit either incised by later Pleistocene or Holocene Channels (Units 6b and 7), below Unit 8 or otherwise directly below the sea bed. In the majority of vibrocores recovered from SEP and DEP, the lowermost sediments are described as high strength reddish brown silty sandy clay with frequent chalk gravel correlating to the Bolders Bank Formation.

44. Unit 6 comprises lower glacial tills (Unit 6a), which are considered to be of low archaeological potential, and possible upper alluvial and terrestrial sediments (Unit 6b). Unit 6b appears as channel fills with alluvial (estuarine) and terrestrial (peat) sediments probably relating to the Holocene, and with the potential to contain derived or *in situ* artefacts and preserved palaeoenvironmental material. One of the channel features (**79075**) corresponds with the location of an NRHE record (**225765**) of peat recovered during a benthic trawl within SOW.

45. However, the possibility of this upper Botney Cut unit having a more complex depositional history should be noted. Wessex Archaeology identify that several of the channel features seen in the SBP, and attributed to Unit 6b, may alternatively be associated with Unit 7. This complexity has also been encountered in previous assessments for SOW and DOW, and for OWF projects off the east coast. For example, during the palaeoenvironmental assessment of the nearby Triton Knoll OWF, the Botney Cut Formation was grouped together as one unit along with terrestrial marshland and fluvial channels thought to relate to the Elbow Formation (Wessex Archaeology 2019c).

46. In summary, the main channel features identified are:

- Three complex channel features (**79013**, **79015** and **79019**) within the central and offshore section of the offshore export cable corridor, possible alluvial Botney Cut features (Unit 6b), cutting into possible glacial tills (Unit 3, or 5), or possibly the underlying chalk bedrock (Unit 1);
- **79025-32** and **79038** in the interlink / export cable corridor between the SEP wind farm site and DEP North array area and the SEP wind farm site and DEP South array area, either late Weichselian or possibly Holocene in age (Units 6b and 7);
- Two Botney Cut channels are identified in the eastern section of DEP South array area (**79056-7**);
- A broad Botney Cut channel (**79044**) interpreted as cutting across the north of the DEP North array area, cutting through the Bolders Bank formation (Unit 5) and into The Egmond Ground Formation (Unit 4). Channel features **79048-50** are all thought to represent the southern edge of the channel feature. Channel **79043**, identified just to the north, may be part of the larger possible Botney Cut feature (**79044**);

- Botney Cut feature (**7026**) identified during the 2009 assessment, reported as cutting into the underlying Bolders Bank Formation located in the south-western tip of the DEP North array area, adjacent to DOW, and not covered by the SBP data acquired for this phase of assessment;
- A number of channel features within the SEP wind farm site (**79061**, **79063**, **79073-5**, **79082**, **79085**, **79087-8**, **79103-4** and **79106**), interpreted as Botney Cut features although there is the possibility of them being later Holocene features (Unit 7). It is possible that some of these Botney Cut channels represent a continuation of features identified during the original 2009 Sheringham Shoal Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009c). For example, **70987** may be a continuation of **7011** which was sampled (Borehole BH9) as part of 2006 geotechnical investigations and found to contain evidence of alluvial and terrestrial sediments, including thin layers of peat (Wessex Archaeology, 2009c); and
- A series of features identified within the interlink corridors which are thought to be channels of a similar age as those described above. However, as they could not be traced any distance as coherent palaeochannels, they are interpreted as cut and fill features. It is possible that they are the remnants of eroded palaeochannel systems but, as their nature is less certain, they are considered of lower archaeological potential.

47. These channel features are thought to have formed during periods of low sea level when the area would have been exposed as a terrestrial landscape. As such, the sediments associated with these features are deemed to be of high archaeological potential. This is due to the fact they could contain *in situ* or derived anthropogenic artefacts and preserved palaeoenvironmental material. Within channel feature **79088**, a series of poorly developed mounded features have been identified, possibly terrestrial in origin and possibly aeolian dunes (although these may also be subaqueous in formation or possible internal fluid or gas escape). If these were to be demonstrated to be terrestrial origin, it suggests that they formed during a significant period of aerial exposure and may be of high archaeological potential.

48. During the assessment of BH06 from channel **7026** (Wessex Archaeology, 2016), units of highly laminated organic gyttja and peat with intervening sandy peat were identified, which are thought to represent the gradual infilling of a freshwater lake followed by the development of a small channel infilled with shelly sandy gravel and sealed by a thin layer of gyttja and peat. Radiocarbon dating showed that these sediments accumulated over a period between ca. 12,700 and 9,260 (calibrated years before present (cal a BP) during a period of significant climate change with the abrupt cooling of the Younger Dryas (from 12,900 to 12,700 cal a BP) followed by rapid warming during the onset of the Holocene (from 11,700 cal a BP) (Brown *et al*., 2018). It is possible that the other Botney Cut channels identified across the Study Areas are of a similar age to those sediments and, as such, the sediments associated with these features are deemed to be of high archaeological potential.

49. Two features (**7025** and **7032**) were identified during the 2009 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009b) as high amplitude reflectors and interpreted as being possible

peat. If peat, these features are likely to represent former terrestrial landscapes and, as such, the sediments associated with these features are deemed to be of high archaeological potential.

50. The review of vibrocore logs acquired for SEP and DEP confirm the presence of a series of deposits comprising clayey sand and sand and gravel, representing deposition within a floodplain or active fluvial channel. In most instances, deposits interpreted as fluvial in nature are overlain by laminated sand, silt and clay with shell, representing deposition in an environment influenced by tidal processes. These minerogenic sediments are frequently mapped within former channel systems and document the progressive inundation of the North Sea during the early Holocene. In one vibrocore log (VC62), tidally-influenced sediments are intersected by fluvial deposits, possibly showing a fluctuating landscape, with a temporary fall in relative sea level and the reactivation of channel activity. A sub-aerially exposed North Sea intersected by channels would have formed an attractive landscape for Mesolithic communities, with floodplain deposits possibly containing *in situ* archaeological material.

51. Several vibrocores recovered from the SEP and DEP offshore sites record alluvium interbedded with peat and organic clay (gyttja). Equivalent deposits were previously recorded from DOW (Brown et al. 2018) and following a palaeoenvironmental assessment, were suggested as showing the gradual infilling of a proglacial freshwater lake system between 12,700 and 9,260 cal. BP. Peat deposits have also been recovered with wood fragments frequently observed within the organic sediments and likely representing deposition within a semi-terrestrial environment which developed during the Holocene and prior to final marine transgression. In VC59, a transition is observed with the deposition of peat, followed by organic clay and the reformation of peat demonstrating peat development ceasing and the reactivation of a channel, possibly as a result of rising sea levels.

52. Throughout the offshore sites further complex and simple cut and fill features were identified which are thought to be of a similar age as the channels described above. However, these could not be coherently traced as palaeochannels and are considered of lower archaeological potential.

53. Several of the features were described as associated with acoustic blanking, or with distinct, high amplitude and possible gaseous basal reflectors, thought to be indicative of gas caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter within the feature. This suggests that these features are more likely to contain preserved material of palaeoenvironmental interest.

54. Unit 8 Holocene Sea Bed Sediments (post-transgression) (MIS) 1) comprises post-transgression marine sediments laid down during the Holocene and not considered to be of archaeological potential in themselves. However, such deposits could periodically bury and expose archaeological sites such as shipwrecks in areas of mobile sediment. This Unit has been identified across the whole study area and has been shown to be mobile by the presence of sand waves and ripples. This Unit has been identified throughout the offshore sites as either a thin veneer or thickening out into sand waves. In several areas across the offshore sites, an erosion surface has been identified which possibly represents a former terrestrial landscape which may contain peat.

55. A number of infilled depressions were also identified (**79004-5**, **79007-11** and **70106-7**) in the surface of the chalk bedrock (Unit 1), present in patches in the southern/central section of the offshore export cable corridor. It is possible that these features are infilled by modern marine sediments (Unit 8), however they may be infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential.

56. A fine-grained deposit (**79023**) is interpreted in the central section of the interlink corridor between SEP and DEP South which, in the MBES data, appears to correspond with a bathymetric high, indicating a banked feature. A small, acoustically quiet channel (**79024**), orientated north-west to south-east is seen to be cutting through the fine-grained deposit, indicating that feature **79023** may have once formed part of a terrestrial landscape, possibly protected by the overlying marine sediments which may have helped to preserve lower units of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest.

57. In several places across the study area, , a distinct, horizontal reflector is identified below Unit 8 which has been interpreted as a possible erosion surface and possibly a former terrestrial landscape which may contain peat similar to **7025** and **7032**. However, it is also possible that this may represent the base of the mobile sands. Due to the uncertainty in its origins, the feature has been mapped (**Figures 2.01-2.03** of **Appendix 14.2 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data – Addendum** (document reference 6.3.14.2) of the ES) however it has not been given its own anomaly number. Within the DEP South array area, an anomaly (**7015**) was identified during the 2009 assessment (Wessex Archaeology, 2009a) as being possible peat, which corresponds to a distinct horizontal horizon identified in the parametric sonar data.

1.2.3 Maritime and Aviation Archaeology

58. There are no known sites within the study area that are subject to statutory protection from the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 or the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

59. Sea bed features of archaeological interest are discriminated by Wessex Archaeology in accordance with the definitions set out in **Table 5** below.

Table 5: Criteria Discriminating Relevance of Sea Bed Features to Proposed Scheme

Discrimination	Criteria	Number of Anomalies
A1	Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest	30
A2	Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest	518
A3	Historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly	1
D	Anomaly/feature subsequently confirmed as Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and detonated *in situ*	1

60. A total of 550 features of archaeological interest or potential have been identified by Wessex Archaeology for the SEP and DEP sites and the additional interlink cable corridor options. A full list of sea bed features is included in **Appendix 1-2** .

61. The locations of these features are illustrated in **Figures 5.01** to **5.30** of **Appendix 14.1 Appendix 14.1 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data** (document reference 6.3.14.1) of the ES and **Figures 3.01** to **3.03** of **Appendix 14.2 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data – Addendum** (document reference 6.3.14.2) of the ES.

62. The distribution of anomalies across the study area are shown in numbers of anomalies classified by probable type are shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Distribution of sea bed Features Within the Study Area Identified by Wessex Archaeology

Archaeological Discrimination	Number of Sea bed Features					Total
	DEP South	DEP North	SEP	Export Cable Corridor	Interlink Corridors	
A1	4	3	19	3	3 (2 coincidental with other areas)	30
A2	49	44	88	194	149 (7 coincidental with other areas)	518
A3	0	0	1	0	0	1
D	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	53	48	108	197	152 (9 coincidental with other areas)	550

63. These anomalies have also been classified by probable type as shown in **Table 7** below.

Table 7: Types of Anomaly Within the Study Area Identified by Wessex Archaeology.

Anomaly Classification	Definition	Number of Anomalies
Wreck (A1)	Areas of coherent structure including wrecks of ships, submarines and some aircraft (where coherent structure survives)	16
Debris Field (A1)	A discrete area containing numerous individual debris items that are potentially anthropogenic and can include dispersed wreck sites for which no coherent structure remains.	7

Anomaly Classification	Definition	Number of Anomalies
Debris (A1)	Distinct objects on the sea bed, generally exhibiting height or with evidence of structure, that are potentially anthropogenic in origin	6
Rope/Chain (A1)	Curvilinear dark reflectors, often with a small amount of height, indicating rope or chain (if ferrous)	1
Debris Field (A2)	A discrete area containing numerous individual debris items that are potentially anthropogenic and can include dispersed wreck sites for which no coherent structure remains.	24
Debris (A2)	Distinct objects on the sea bed, generally exhibiting height or with evidence of structure, that are potentially anthropogenic in origin.	121
Sea bed disturbance (A2)	An area of disturbance without individual, distinct objects. Potentially indicates wreck debris or other anthropogenic features buried just below the sea bed.	8
Rope/chain (A2)	Curvilinear dark reflectors, often with a small amount of height, indicating rope or chain (if ferrous)	32
Bright reflector (A2)	Individual objects or areas of low reflectivity, characteristic of materials that absorb acoustic energy, such as waterlogged wood or synthetic materials. Precise nature is uncertain	10
Dark reflector (A2)	Individual objects or areas of high reflectivity, displaying some anthropogenic characteristics. Precise nature is uncertain	142
Depression (A2)	An area of disturbed sea bed with depth. Potentially indicates scour around a buried feature or where a feature has been cleared.	1
Magnetic (A2)	No associated sea bed surface expression, and have the potential to represent possible buried ferrous debris or buried wreck sites	170

Anomaly Classification	Definition	Number of Anomalies
Magnetic (D)	Magnetic anomaly previously confirmed as UXO and detonated in situ	1
Mound (A2)	A mounded feature with height not considered to be natural. Mounds may form over wreck sites or other debris.	10
Recorded Wreck (A3)	Position of a recorded wreck at which previous surveys have identified definite sea bed anomalies, but for which no associated feature has been identified within the current data set.	1
Total		**550**

64. Of the A1 features identified within the study area, 17 have previously been charted by the UKHO and are summarised within **Table 8** below.

Table 8: A1 Anomalies Previously Charted by the UKHO

Wessex ID	UKHO ID	Wreck Name	Description	Offshore Site Area
7043 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 3)	9517	N/A	A very large wreck that may be in two parts. The wreck has significant height and appears upright on the sea bed in a north-east to south-west orientation.	SEP wind farm site
72544 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 7)	9513	N/A	Southern section of a broken wreck in two, the wreck is highly dispersed and appears to have significant height. Fishing gear is visible in the vicinity, with a very large magnetic anomaly associated with it.	SEP wind farm site
72541 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 7)	9513	N/A	Northern section of the above wreck. Orientated on the sea bed in a North North-East to South South-West position. Hull appears to be intact and upright with a possible bow and stern visible. Two mounds are visible which may be boilers.	SEP wind farm site
72557 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 9)	9462	N/A	A large spread of small round objects and linear objects on an area of featureless seafloor. Associated with a large magnetic anomaly.	SEP wind farm site
72565 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 11)	9293	Chelsea	a large area of dispersed wreck with some linear objects, curvilinear objects and rounded objects scattered on a featureless area of sea bed. A series of dispersed mounds were also identified. The wreck is associated with the collier	SEP wind farm site

Wessex ID	UKHO ID	Wreck Name	Description	Offshore Site Area
			Chelsea which sank in 1903 after a collision with the steamer *Kirkcaldy*.	
72615 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 15)	9275	Czestochowa	a large spread of irregularly shaped mounds on a north to south orientation. There is a very large magnetic anomaly associated with it. The position is associated with the wreck the *Czestochowa* which sank in 1941 after being torpedoed by a German E-boat with one casualty.	SEP wind farm site
72561 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 10)	9274	Robert W Pomeroy	A very large upright wreck which is partially broken up with a large amount of hull structure intact. The deck is partially, and superstructure is visible, along with multiple rounded and angular objects within the hull. The position is associated with the wreck the *Robert W Pomeroy* a steamship which sank in 1942 after striking a German mine.	SEP wind farm site
72574 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 12)	9259	Sitona	A large wreck that appears relatively intact and upright on the sea bed. The wreck is orientated north-east to south-west on a featureless area of sea bed. There are some sub-rounded mounds around the wreck indicating associated debris and fishing gear. The position is associated with the wreck of the steam ship the *Sitona* which sank in 1941 after being torpedoed.	SEP wind farm site
72582 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 13)	9255	HMS Kylemore	A broken-up wreck which is poorly preserved and buried in places. The position is associated with the location of the *HMS Kylemore* which sank in 1940 with nine casualties after being bombed by a German Heinkel	SEP wind farm site
72552 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 8)	9242	HMS Arley	A large collapsed wreck in a featureless area of sea bed with some of the hull still intact with the bow and stern discernible but broken in places. The wreck has significant height and a possible boiler is visible. The position is associated with the location of the *HMS Arley* a British minesweeper which sank after being damaged by a German mine in 1945 with one casualty	SEP wind farm site
72534 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 6)	9512	N/A	A wreck located outside of the study area, but the associated AEZ will impact the scheme. The wreck is identified as a large, elongated feature with complex linear and angular features. The hull maybe visible but the wreck looks largely broken up.	DEP North array area
7035	9509	Aquarius	This wreck was identified during 2009 assessment as a wreck with a hull and	DEP North

Wessex ID	UKHO ID	Wreck Name	Description	Offshore Site Area
			superstructure visible. The wreck corresponds with the position of the *Aquarius* a British steam trawler that was mined by German mine in 1945 when proceeding to Grimsby fishing grounds with the loss of 10 lives.	array area
72714 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 18)	9511	N/A	A compact area of linear and smaller rounded objects. The area is identified as a Debris Field and may represent an area of wreck debris.	DEP South array area
72697 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 17)	9267	Pacific SS	A very large wreck that appears to be upright on the sea bed. The wreck is orientated north-west to south-east on a sandy and featureless areas of sea bed. The wreck is visible as a series of irregularly shaped mounds with some possibly representing boilers. The position is associated with the possible location of the *Pacific SS* a steamship which sank in 1943. The wreck maybe in two parts. Possible loss of 38 lives	DEP South array area
7040 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 1)	9226	N/A	Wreck with very distinct edges appearing mostly intact, although slightly broken up in places. Some internal structures visible.	Export Cable Corridor
72647 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 16)	9276	Ottar Jarl	Wreck appears as a large feature with some smaller associated features. Largely broken up. The wreck is associated with the location of the known wreck *Ottar Jarl*, which sank in 1924 after a collision	Interlink Cable Corridor
7041 (Appendix 14.1, Wreck Sheet 2)	9222	N/A	identified as a distinct group of indistinct features, situated within a linear area of sand ripples so difficult to distinguish the full extent.	Export Cable Corridor

65. Of the remaining 13 A1 anomalies, one has been interpreted as a Wreck (**72596**) (not previously charted by the UKHO), six as items of Debris (**72612**, **72613**, **72614**, **7044**, **7045** and **7047**), five Debris Fields (**70402**, **72535**, **72542**, **72700** and **7083**) and one as a Rope/Chain (**7046**).

66. Wreck **72596**, located within the SEP wind farm site, was identified within the SSS data as a distinct oval outline measuring 36.4 x 15.6 x 0.5m, which is pointed at one end and slightly flattened at the other, interpreted as being a possible wreck (**Wreck Sheet 14** of **Appendix 14.1 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data** (document reference 6.3.14.1)). The feature appears hull-like in shape with a more distinct southern edge, possibly indicating the feature is either more degraded along its northern edge, or possibly that it is listing toward the north and slightly more buried. There is very little internal detail within the interpreted hull.

67. Additional geophysical assessment has not been undertaken within the Offshore Temporary Works Area. For the purposes of the ES, however, a review of existing

desk-based data, and previous archaeological assessments undertaken for DOW was undertaken and shows that there are 21 additional wrecks and obstructions (**Table 9**) listed by the UKHO within the Offshore Temporary Works Area (**Figure 14.5** of the ES).

Table 9: Wrecks and Obstruction Charted by the UKHO within the Offshore Temporary Works Area

UKHO ID	Wreck Name	Description
9190	Pontfield (Forepart)	Forepart of the oil tanker *Pontfield*, mined when on passage from New York for Shell Haven 15/09/1941.The stern section was recovered and towed to Yarmouth (Salt End) and later to the Tyne where a new forepart was fitted. The wreck is described as a poorly defined area of well broken debris with very little height. Wreck dimensions recorded as 65 x 22 x 3m.
9237	Westland	Wreck of a steam ship built in 1906 and torpedoed and sunk 25/05/1917 whilst on passage from Methil for Rouen with a cargo of coal. In 1972 the wreck was described by divers as silted at both ends with the centre section rising to a hump of confused mass of steel. In 2018 it was described as broken and partially buried. Wreck dimensions recorded as 68 x 14.4 x 4.5. The wreck was outside DOW but was recorded in assessments in 2009 by Wessex Archaeology as wreck 7039.
9270	Hull Trader	Wreck of a steam ship, built in 1917 and thought to have been mined 23/06/1941 (but could have been sunk by German aircraft) whilst on passage from London for Hull with a general cargo. In 2018 it was described as broken and partially buried. Wreck dimensions recorded as 61.3 x 16.1 x 1.7m.
9272	Trajan	Wreck of a steam ship built in 1915 and lost whilst on passage from Blyth for London with a cargo of 1744 tons coal after being bombed and sunk by German aircraft on 03/05/1941. In 2018 it was described as broken and partially buried. Wreck dimensions recorded as 79.5 x 23.5 x 2.3m.
9273	HMS Solomon	Wreck of a trawler built in 1928, hired as minesweeper in 1939 and

UKHO ID	Wreck Name	Description
		sunk by a mine 01/04/1942. Described in 1993 as debris lying in two separate sections and 2018 as broken in two and mainly buried. Wreck dimensions recorded as 42 x 38m in 1993 and 5 x 4.4 x 2.2m in 2018.
9277	Beechwood	A dead wreck, reported 1916 in the 'Grimsby Loss List' as lost 40 miles south east by east of the Spurn Light Vessel following capture by a German submarine and sunk by gunfire. The record is marked "for filing only". A wreck at this location has not been found during subsequent surveys as is considered to present a reported loss only (and not actual wreck remains).
9278	Weelsby	A dead wreck, reported 1916 in the 'Grimsby Loss List' as lost 40 miles south east by east of the Spurn Light Vessel. Whilst on passage from Grimsby for fishing grounds, the vessel was captured by a German submarine and scuttled using explosives. The record is marked "for filing only". A wreck at this location has not been found during subsequent surveys as is considered to present a reported loss only (and not actual wreck remains).
9279	Cockatrice	A dead wreck, reported 1916 in the 'Grimsby Loss List' as lost 40 miles south east by east of the Spurn Light Vessel. Whilst on passage from Grimsby for fishing grounds, the vessel was captured by a German submarine and sunk by gunfire. The record is marked "for filing only". A wreck at this location has not been found during subsequent surveys as is considered to present a reported loss only (and not actual wreck remains).
9280	Restless	A dead wreck, reported 1916 in the 'Grimsby Loss List' as lost 40 miles south east by east of the Spurn Light Vessel. Whilst on passage from Grimsby for fishing grounds, the vessel was captured by a German submarine and sunk by gunfire. The record is marked "for

UKHO ID	Wreck Name	Description
		filing only". A wreck at this location has not been found during subsequent surveys as is considered to present a reported loss only (and not actual wreck remains).
9281	Britannia III	A dead wreck, reported 1916 in the 'Grimsby Loss List' as lost 40 miles south east by east of the Spurn Light Vessel following capture by a German submarine and sunk by gunfire. The record is marked "for filing only". A wreck at this location has not been found during subsequent surveys as is considered to present a reported loss only (and not actual wreck remains).
9317	N/A	A dead wreck, recorded 1919 following a reported sighting of three masts of a steam vessel 4 miles north by east of the Cromer Knoll Light Vessel. Recorded as the fishing drifter Blue Haze of Lowestoft). IN 1921 the wreck is recorded as completely broken up and in 1963 a sonar contact was located '3 cables' south south east of the recorded position. In 1992 the record was marked 'delete'.
9504	N/A	Unknown wreck recorded in 1992, well broken with dimensions 80 x 20m. Also recorded in 1994 as a partially broken wreck, and dived in 1996 when a brass plate was recovered with the wording 'Palmers Shipbuilding & Iron Company Ltd, Engineers, Jarrow on Tyne, 1884, no.459'. In 2018 the wreck was recorded with dimensions 72.6 x 16.8 x 5.7.
9506	N/A	Unknown wreck recorded in 1992 with dimensions 55 x 10m. In 2018 the wreck was recorded with dimensions 52.6 x 9.5 x 4.2m, intact and upright.
9507	N/A	Unknown wreck recorded in 1992 with a height of 1m and length 10m. In 2018 the wreck was recorded as partially broken and buried with dimensions 18.7 x 4.3 x 1.3m.

UKHO ID	Wreck Name	Description
9508	N/A	Unknown wreck recorded in 1992 as an area of large broken debris with dimensions 60 x 15 x 3.8m. In 2018 the wreck was recorded as intact and partially buried with dimensions 60.9 x 13.7 x 3.7m.
9512	N/A	Unknown wreck recorded in 1992 with dimensions 65 x 18 x 5m. It was also recorded that the magnetometer reading indicates ferrous content of c. 550 Tons. In 1993 the wreck was recorded as partially broken with dimensions 75 x 25 x 5.5m.
10616	Rosalie (Possibly)	Wreck of a collier built in 1914 and lost 1917 whilst on passage from the Tyne for San Francisco. The steam ship was torpedoed by UB-11, anchored and was later beached at Weybourne. Reported in 1967 as possibly the wreck of the collier sunk off the beach at Weybourne comprising a mass of plate and engine room remains and a battery of 4 boilers. In 1978 bollards and a propeller were found with superstructure and steel plates recorded as spread over large area with 4 boilers in the centre. In 2015 the wreck was recorded with dimensions 85 x 16 x 4.5m and in 2017 with a length 112mtrs. The wreck was outside DOW but was recorded in assessments in 2009 by Wessex Archaeology as wreck 7044.
77976	N/A	Reported in 2011 following multibeam and magnetometer survey as a wreck and debris covering an area of c. 17 x 17m and described as 'apparently' a four engine aircraft.
93919	N/A	A live wreck recorded in 2020 (no further details)
93922	N/A	A live wreck recorded in 2020 (no further details)
94147	N/A	A new 'feature' recorded in 2020 (no further details)

68. There are also 221 A2 anomalies previously recorded by Wessex Archaeology (2009a, 2009b, 2014) where the temporary works areas correspond to the surveyed footprint of DOW (**Figure 14.5**). Fifteen of these A2 anomalies were investigated using an ROV as part of the UXO investigation and clearance campaigns

undertaken for DOW. A full list is included in **Appendix 1-2** and they are summarised by type in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Types of Anomaly Within the Study Area Identified by Wessex Archaeology.

Anomaly Classification	Definition	Number of Anomalies
Anchor (70693)	Magnetic anomaly (343nT) interpreted as a possible piece of ferrous material and identified as an anchor during ROV investigation (M30101) for DOW and of medium archaeological importance.	1
Cable/Wire (70680)	Magnetic anomaly (193nT) interpreted as a possible piece of ferrous material. Identified as cable/wire during ROV investigation (M809) for DOW and non-archaeological.	1
Engine (70819)	Magnetic anomaly (1054nT) also seen as a feature on the seabed and described as partially buried/broken up on a gravelly seabed. One of two aircraft engines (X40705/X40706) identified during ROV investigation for DOW. A 50m AEZ was established around both engines. Both engines were identified as Rolls Royce Merlin engines, fitted with a Rotol propeller hub, and that, given the short distance between the two engines (which lie 23.6m apart), it is possible that they come from the same aircraft which broke up on impact.	1
Engine and debris (70842)	Magnetic anomaly (459nT) also seen as a feature on the seabed and described as debris situated on a sandy and even part of the seabed and in a slight depression. One of two aircraft engines (X40705/X40706) identified during ROV investigation for DOW. A 50m AEZ was established around both engines. Both engines were identified as Rolls Royce Merlin engines, fitted with a Rotol propeller hub, and that, given the short distance between the two engines (which lie 23.6m apart), it is possible that they come from the same aircraft which broke up on impact.	1
Metal Bars (70542 and 70543)	Magnetic anomalies (112 and 104nT) interpreted as a possible pieces of ferrous material and identified as metal bars during ROV investigation (M43600 and M43681) for DOW and of low archaeological importance.	2
Modern Debris (70677, 70679, 70684, 70686 and 70817)	Anomalies interpreted as possible pieces of ferrous debris and identified as non-archaeological or of low archaeological importance during the ROV investigation for DOW.	5
Nothing found (70581)	Nothing was found at the location of a magnetic anomaly (126nT) during the ROV investigation for DOW.	1
Propeller with mount and debris (70832)	Recorded in the geophysical data as a medium sized area of possible seafloor disturbance containing ferrous material, comprising approximately 5 hard edged dark reflectors with shadows and some bright reflectors. Looks anomalous to surrounding seabed. Largest anomaly 1.8m. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Propellers and debris were identified during ROV investigation for DOW. Four of the non-UXO anomalies	1

Anomaly Classification	Definition	Number of Anomalies
	were found relating to a single target (M41062) described by MMT as debris associated with a plane wreck. Debris A and C were interpreted to be propellers attached to a mounting, debris B and D were interpreted to be metal debris associated with the same plane wreck. A 30m archaeological exclusion zone was placed around the extents of the debris as seen in the ROV footage and geophysical data.	
UXO Sea Mine (70586)	Magnetic anomaly (183nT) interpreted as a possible piece of ferrous material and identified as a sea mine during the ROV investigation for DOW.	1
Wire (7156)	Recorded in the geophysical data as a small mound on flat seabed and a 637nT magnetic anomaly, Identified as wire during ROV investigation (M36549) for DOW and non-archaeological.	1
Bright reflector (A2)	Individual objects or areas of low reflectivity, characteristic of materials that absorb acoustic energy, such as waterlogged wood or synthetic materials. Precise nature is uncertain	3
Dark reflector (A2)	Individual objects or areas of high reflectivity, displaying some anthropogenic characteristics. Precise nature is uncertain	11
Debris (A2)	Distinct objects on the sea bed, generally exhibiting height or with evidence of structure, that are potentially anthropogenic in origin.	48
Debris Field (A2)	A discrete area containing numerous individual debris items that are potentially anthropogenic and can include dispersed wreck sites for which no coherent structure remains.	1
Linear (A2)	no description (2009 only)	1
Magnetic (A2)	No associated sea bed surface expression, and have the potential to represent possible buried ferrous debris or buried wreck sites	132
Mound (A2)	A mounded feature with height not considered to be natural. Mounds may form over wreck sites or other debris.	4
Rope/chain (A2)	Curvilinear dark reflectors, often with a small amount of height, indicating rope or chain (if ferrous)	6
Total		550

69. In addition to the known wrecks and anomalies described above, there is also potential for the presence of further maritime archaeological material to be present, dating from the Mesolithic period up to the present day, which has not previously been identified. Similarly, there is high potential for previously unidentified aircraft remains to be present within the SEP and DEP offshore sites. A large number of aircraft are known two have been lost in the east coast region, particularly during WWII, and a number of aircraft finds were identified during ROV investigations as part of UXO investigation and clearance undertaken in advance of the construction of the adjacent DOW (some of which are described in **Table 9**).

1.2.4 Intertidal Archaeology

70. A total of 45 Historic Environment Records (HER) (Norfolk) records have been identified within the intertidal zone which relate to known heritage assets and are presented on **Figure 14.1** of the ES.

71. Four of these records relate to findspots which date between the Lower Palaeolithic and Late Neolithic periods and comprises of a two Prehistoric flint flakes (**MNF46139** and **MNF46138**), a Palaeolithic flint handaxe (**MNF12755**) and Holocene organic deposits, faunal remains and Mesolithic/Neolithic worked and burnt flint (**MNF6256**). This latter site consists of a sequence of organic sands, peats and muds that outcrop on the Weybourne foreshore and are periodically exposed. The deposits are thought to have formed within a valley by a freshwater stream. Human bones, Mesolithic flint flakes, Neolithic flints, cut wooded stakes and animal remains have all been recovered from these organic deposits, perhaps suggesting a multiphase Prehistoric settlement.

72. Similarly, a large number of Iron Age findspots have been identified within the intertidal zone, largely comprising of coins hoards. Four of the records relate to Roman findspots, with a single Medieval findspot. Several undated features have also been identified along the cliffs of Weybourne and comprises several possible V-shaped ditches (**MNF46580, MNF46579** and **MNF46581**) and a pit (**MNF6301**).

73. The majority of the HER records, totalling 24 records, relate to former Post-Medieval, World War I (WWI) and World War II (WWII) defences and military infrastructure. Based upon the HER descriptions, should any remains survive, they will likely consist of eroded fragmentary remains of WWI and WWII defensive structures. No extant, above ground remains, nor any evidence of archaeological material, were observed during the site walkover survey undertaken the week commencing 5/10/2020.

74. In summary, the potential for similar remains within the intertidal zone should be considered high. However, with the use of HDD for the cable installation beneath the intertidal zone, the potential for encountering such remains is limited with entry on the landward side of the cliffs and exit approximately 1,000m from shore.

1.3 Impact Assessment

1.3.1 Potential Impacts

75. **Chapter 14 Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the ES identifies the potential for impacts upon offshore and intertidal archaeology and cultural heritage including both direct and indirect physical changes and non-physical changes to the setting of heritage assets or historic seascape character.

76. Direct (physical) impacts to heritage assets below MHWS, either proud of the sea bed or buried within it, or within intertidal deposits, may result in damage to, or destruction of, archaeological material. Impacts may also damage the relationship between the material and the wider environment. Direct impacts may occur where heritage assets are located within the footprint of SEP and DEP where construction activities will take place. These include sea bed clearance, installation of foundations and cables, vessel anchoring or the placement of jack-up vessel legs.

77. Indirect (physical) impacts may occur where changes to the hydrodynamic and sedimentary process regimes, as a result of SEP and DEP, affect heritage assets by altering erosion and accretion patterns or altering tidal currents which in turn may affect the stability of nearby morphological and archaeological features. Such impacts may occur if buried heritage assets become exposed to marine processes, due to increased wave or tidal action, for example. This will result in a faster rate of deterioration than heritage assets afforded protection by sediment cover. Conversely, increased sedimentation could result in an exposed site becoming buried thus affording it protection and may be considered a beneficial impact.

78. The setting of a heritage asset is described as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced (Historic England, 2017). Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Historic England's guidance on setting notes how the setting of buried heritage assets may not be readily appreciated by a casual observer but retain a presence in the landscape.

79. For offshore assets, for the most part, submerged archaeological sites are not 'readily appreciated by a casual observer' and their 'setting' does not form a key part of their significance. However, offshore heritage assets may still be located physically within a 'setting' of relevance to their historical and archaeological interest which may also be of relevance to the historic seascape character of a study area. It is, therefore, essential that this character is considered in terms of ability to accommodate change and how perception of character might be changed by a proposed project.

1.3.2 Embedded and Additional Mitigation

80. For the purposes of the assessment undertaken for the ES, embedded mitigation has been described as that which has been incorporated into the design of SEP and DEP to date. For example, for **Chapter 21 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**, the route refinement process onshore was undertaken to avoid all designated heritage assets and with consideration of areas of high archaeological potential. Offshore, there are no designated heritage assets within the project envelope, and equally, the parameters of the Projects are sufficiently wide to accommodate micro-siting as part of the cable route refinement and wind farm design which will be progressed post consent. To this end, whilst there is no embedded mitigation relevant to the Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage assessment to date, additional mitigation measures are set out in this Outline WSI (Offshore) comprising:

- Archaeological assessment of further geophysical data to be acquired post-consent (**Section 1.5.1**);
- Geoarchaeological assessment of geotechnical data acquired for the Projects (**Section 1.5.2**);
- Refinement of the design of offshore infrastructure post consent to avoid Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs) and additional geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological interest (where possible) (**Section 1.6.1**);
- Further investigation where avoidance is not possible and additional mitigation to reduce or offset impacts should impacts be unavoidable (**Section 1.5.3**); and

- Implementation of a protocol for archaeological discoveries to address unexpected discoveries which might be encountered during the course of planned activities (**Section 1.9**).

1.3.3 Impact Assessment Summary

81. With due consideration of the mitigation and investigation outlined above, potential impacts to archaeology and cultural heritage below MHWS have been assessed as part of the EIA for SEP and DEP. A summary of the impacts and suggested mitigation is provided in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Summary of Potential Impacts Identified for Offshore and Intertidal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Potential impact	Receptor	Importance	Magnitude	Pre-Mitigation Impact	Mitigation Measures Proposed	Residual Impact	Cumulative Residual Impact
Construction							
Impact 1: Direct impact to known heritage assets	Wrecks and anomalies of archaeological interest (A1)	Medium/High	High	Major adverse	AEZs	**No impact**	**No impact**
	A3 historic record	High	High	Major adverse	AEZs	**No impact**	
	Additional anomalies of possible archaeological interest (A2)	High	High	Major adverse	Avoid location	**No impact**	
					Additional mitigation to reduce or offset impacts	**Minor adverse**	
Impact 2: Direct impact to potential heritage assets	*In situ* prehistoric, maritime or aviation sites	High	High	Major adverse	Further assessment and investigation and additional mitigation to avoid, reduce or offset impacts.	**Minor adverse**	**Potential beneficial effect** (described but currently not quantifiable, to be realised post-consent through provision of publicly accessible data)
	Intertidal assets	Negligible	No impact	No impact	None	**No impact**	
	Isolated finds	Medium	Low	Minor adverse	Protocol for archaeological discoveries.	**Minor adverse**	
Impact 3: Indirect impact to heritage assets from changes to	Known and potential heritage assets	Medium to High	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	**No Impact**	**No Impact**

Potential impact	Receptor	Importance	Magnitude	Pre-Mitigation Impact	Mitigation Measures Proposed	Residual Impact	Cumulative Residual Impact
physical processes							
Impact 4: Impacts to the setting of heritage assets	Known and potential heritage assets	Medium to High	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	**No Impact**	**No Impact**
Operation							
Impact 1: Direct impact to known heritage assets	Known heritage assets	Medium to High	High	Major adverse	AEZs	**No impact**	**No Impact**
Impact 2: Direct impact to potential heritage assets	*In situ* prehistoric, maritime or aviation sites	High	High	Major adverse	Further assessment of geophysical and geotechnical data.	**Minor adverse**	**Potential beneficial effect** (described but currently not quantifiable, to be realised post-consent through provision of publicly accessible data)
	Isolated finds	Medium	Low	Minor adverse	Protocol for archaeological discoveries.	**Minor adverse**	
Impact 3: Indirect impact to heritage assets from changes to physical processes	Known and potential heritage assets	Medium to High	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	**No Impact**	**No Impact**
Impact 4: Impacts to the setting of heritage assets	Known and potential heritage assets	Medium to High	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	**No Impact**	**No Impact**

Potential impact	Receptor	Importance	Magnitude	Pre-Mitigation Impact	Mitigation Measures Proposed	Residual Impact	Cumulative Residual Impact
Decommissioning							
Impact 1: Direct impact to known heritage assets	Known heritage assets	Medium to High	High	Major adverse	AEZs	**No impact**	**No Impact**
Impact 2: Direct impact to potential heritage assets	*In situ* prehistoric, maritime or aviation sites	High	High	Major adverse	Further assessment of geophysical and geotechnical data.	**Minor adverse**	**Potential beneficial effect** (described but currently not quantifiable, to be realised post-consent through provision of publicly accessible data)
	Isolated finds	Medium	Low	Minor adverse	Protocol for archaeological discoveries.	**Minor adverse**	
Impact 3: Indirect impact to heritage assets from changes to physical processes	Known and potential heritage assets	Medium to High	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	**No Impact**	**No Impact**
Impact 4: Impacts to the setting of heritage assets	Known and potential heritage assets	Medium to High	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	**No Impact**	**No Impact**

1.4 Roles, Responsibilities and Communications

82. The overall responsibility for the implementation of the final Offshore WSI will be with the project team (or the undertaker(s) named in the DCO) (herein referred to as the 'project team'). The project team will ensure that its agents and contractors are contractually bound to adhere to the terms of the final Offshore WSI, including the implementation of the Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (**Section 1.9**).

83. For each phase of archaeological works the project team or their agents, will as required, obtain the services of specialised archaeological contractors with the required expertise and experience to undertake the necessary archaeological works as and when required.

84. The project team will also retain the services of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor as the 'retained archaeologist' to oversee and ensure the successful implementation of the final Offshore WSI and contractual commitments relating to archaeology.

85. The responsibilities of the retained archaeologist are as follows:

- Producing, reviewing, and updating this WSI after consultation with the project team, regulators, MMO and the curators (Historic England) to produce and agree a final Offshore WSI;
- Advising the project team of their responsibilities in the implementation of the final Offshore WSI and the PAD;
- Compiling, agreeing, and issuing method statements to archaeological contractors to adhere to, after consultation with the project team, regulators and curators;
- Advising the project team on necessary interactions with the regulators, curators and other third parties;
- Procuring and liaising with specialist archaeological contractors and monitoring the works undertaken by them;
- Monitoring the preparation and submission of archaeological reports as required and making them available to the regulators and curators for review and approval; and
- Advising the project team on any final requirements and arrangements for further analysis, archive deposition, publication and popular dissemination.

86. All agents and contractors engaged by the project team will:

- Familiarise themselves with the requirements of the final Offshore WSI and make it available to their staff;
- Explain the requirements of the final Offshore WSI and the need for strict adherence to it;
- Familiarise themselves with the protocol for archaeological discoveries (**Section 1.9**) and ensure its implementation;

- Ensure adherence to the protocol by staff, ensuring staff awareness of the protocol and making staff available for training through toolbox talks, as necessary;
- Assist and afford access to archaeological contractors as advised by the project team and the retained archaeologist; and
- Inform the retained archaeologist and the archaeological contractors of any environmental or health and safety constraints which they may be aware of that relate to the archaeologist's activities on site.

87. The specific responsibilities of the specialist archaeological contractors during subsequent phases of work will be set out in separate specific method statements relevant to each package of works.

88. The regulatory body responsible for enforcing conditions as will be specified in the final DMLs is the MMO. The regulatory body responsible for enforcing the implementation of requirements within the DCO is the relevant Planning Authority in which the works are situated.

89. The archaeological curator for heritage matters offshore (below MHWS) is Historic England. The archaeological curators responsible for heritage matters onshore (above MLWS and including the intertidal zone) are NCC Historic Environment Service (Development Control and Planning).

90. Prior to and during the course of any geoarchaeological recording, assessment and analysis, consultation with the Historic England Regional Science Advisor for the East of England is also recommended to agree on the suitability of the approach.

1.5 Methodology for Further Site Investigation

1.5.1 Marine Geophysical Investigations

91. The geophysical data assessed by Wessex Archaeology to inform the ES chapter has been summarised in **Section 1.2.1**. As discussed above, limited parts of the study area were not covered by the 2019/2020 surveys, including the Offshore Temporary Works Area. With the addition of historic datasets acquired for SOW and DOW, the geophysical data assessment carried out in support of the ES is considered to provide an accurate characterisation of the archaeological potential of the study area, appropriate to the purposes of EIA. However, prior to the acquisition of pre-construction geophysical data, it is recommended that review of all the data is undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor. This will clarify the suitability of existing data and will include the identification of any data gaps. This will help to inform the acquisition of pre-construction geophysical data.

92. At time of writing, the Applicant is currently acquiring further MBES, SSS, SBP and magnetometer data for corridors covering potential wind turbine locations within SEP and DEP. This data will be provided to the archaeological contractor and will form part of the post-consent data review. However, archaeological assessment of this data may only be undertaken where data gaps are identified and to inform planning for an additional phase of (pre-construction) surveys to be undertaken post-consent. This will be advised by the archaeological contractor and determined in consultation with Historic England.

93. As part of the data review, the archaeological contractor should identify specific objectives to inform the scope of further survey work. The acquisition and assessment of geophysical data will be carried out in accordance with good practice as set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance and industry guidelines including:

- Plets R., Dix J. and Bates R. (2013) Marine Geophysical Data Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation – guidance notes (guidance prepared for Historic England, currently under review).

94. As stated in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance, archaeological input will take the form of advice on the following points:

- available details of sites, features and/or anomalies identified in previous studies;
- archaeological potential of areas where no existing sites, features and/or anomalies are yet known;
- geophysical survey specification including design, geophysical sources and acquisition methodology; and
- requirements for processing and interpreting of resulting data.

95. The specification of any proposed marine geophysical surveys whose primary aim is non archaeological will be subject to advice from the retained archaeologist. This will ensure that archaeological input is provided at the planning stage and will enable archaeological considerations to be taken into account without compromising the primary objective of the survey. This is likely to include the acquisition of SSS, magnetometer, MBES and SBP data. The data will also be sufficiently robust to enable professional archaeological interpretation and analysis.

96. A series of archaeological objectives will be established by the retained archaeologist for the acquisition of pre-construction data. The overarching objectives of the assessment of marine geophysical survey data are to:

- Identify known heritage assets and provide additional detail on the nature and extent of those assets;
- Identify previously unidentified sea bed features;
- Identify buried palaeolandscape features that help to clarify the nature of the submerged prehistoric landscape; and
- Monitor construction and post-construction effects.

97. Before any geophysical survey takes place, Historic England will be consulted to ensure the suitability of any data to meet the archaeological objectives discussed above and to answer any question which may have arisen through consultation. This will usually be in the form of a method statement (or alternative format for pre-consent surveys undertaken before the creation of the WSI), and will reference existing guidance (i.e. Plets *et al*., 2013), where appropriate. The method statement will be issued by the project team in advance of any further geophysical survey campaigns that incorporate archaeological objectives. The project team will be responsible for ensuring that all surveys proceed in line with any planned method statement as agreed with Historic England.

98. It should be noted that not all archaeological remains can be identified through geophysical survey, particularly non-ferrous buried remains such as wooden vessels. Specific consideration will, therefore, need to be given to the scope of geophysical surveys which incorporate archaeological objectives. The limitations of geophysical equipment to penetrate deep into mobile sediment where archaeological material, particularly non-ferrous material, could be buried must also be considered.

99. On completion of the geophysical surveys the data will be processed, assessed and interpreted by an experienced and qualified archaeological contractor. Geophysical survey data, supplied to an agreed technical standard and specification, at the same level of fidelity as recorded, will be interpreted by an archaeological geophysicist with an appropriate level of expertise. Survey data, together with operational reports and trackplots, should be made available in digital formats to the archaeological geophysicist. Where possible full-fidelity data unreduced in range, frequency, sampling and dimensionality from that recorded must be used as the input for archaeological interpretation. Full detail on the provision of data for assessment is provided in The Crown estate guidance (2021: 20).

100. The results of further geophysical interpretation will be compiled as an archaeological technical report consistent with the methodologies for reporting set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance and will form part of the project archive as set out in **Section 1.8.6**. The resulting spatial interpretation data, such as the locations and extents of identified features and/or deposits of archaeological potential, will be provided alongside the compiled report in a suitable digital format, such as Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles or Computer Aided Design (CAD) drawing files as agreed with the project team and, where appropriate, the archaeological curator(s). All reports and digital deliverables relating to the assessment should be available for subsequent data interpretations within the life cycle of the Projects.

1.5.2 Marine Geoarchaeological Investigations

101. Geoarchaeological assessment of geotechnical data acquired for the project forms part of the commitment by the project team to additional mitigation and investigations (see **Section 1.3.2**).

102. Detail on the key tasks and associated aims associated with marine geoarchaeological investigation and assessment is set out in The Crown Estate guidance (2021: 24, Table 4). In summary, these tasks include:

- Geoarchaeological input into EIA (to provide a baseline understanding of key deposits and their archaeological significance);
- Geoarchaeological input into geotechnical survey planning (to ensure archaeological objectives are considered in the planning stage of the geotechnical survey);
- Review of geotechnical logs (to establish the likely presence and depth of deposits of archaeological interest and provide a broad characterisation of the site);

- Recording of geotechnical cores (to preserve by record individual core or borehole samples of potential archaeological interest);
- Archaeological sampling (to retain adequate samples (quantity and quality) for palaeoenvironmental assessment and analysis and dating); and
- Assessment and analysis (to provide a chronostratigraphic and palaeoenvironmental understanding of the area, to inform interpretation of geophysical datasets and ground model).

103. Geotechnical data has been acquired for SEP and DEP and integrated with the results of previous geoarchaeological assessment undertaken for SOW and DOW by Wessex Archaeology. This data informed the assessment of Prehistory undertaken for the ES, as summarised in **Section 1.2.2**.

104. Pre-application geotechnical survey has comprised 51 vibrocores acquired by GEO in October 2021. Vibrocores were acquired in clear liners, split into 1 m sections offshore and transported to the laboratory of the NGI where they were split open lengthways, photographed, and described in detail. An initial stage of geoarchaeological assessment has been carried out by Wessex Archaeology and the results are presented in **Appendix 14.3 Stage 1 Geoarchaeological Assessment of Geotechnical Data** (document reference 6.3.14.3) of the ES.

105. In summary, the initial stage of assessment comprised a review of geotechnical logs and core photographs in parallel with scheduled engineering testing on selected samples. In order to ensure that geoarchaeological objectives were fully incorporated into this process, geoarchaeological review was undertaken in two stages.

106. The first stage comprised a review of the preliminary vibrocore logs that were drafted on the vessel in order to identify vibrocores with potential to contain high priority deposits (e.g. organic material and peat). To manage any potential conflict in sampling needs, and to ensure delivery of both the archaeological and engineering objectives of the survey, vibrocores assigned high priority status were imaged using X-ray computed tomography and magnetic susceptibility and gamma density measurements were taken at the same time using a multi-sensor core logger (MSCL). This was undertaken without splitting the cores in half, therefore ensuring whole round core sections remained available for engineering testing, where necessary. Entire cores sections were requested from three vibrocores with high potential and these samples have been shipped to Wessex Archaeology and are currently stored awaiting geoarchaeological recording.

107. All other medium and low priority cores were split open by the geotechnical contractor, after which the second stage of review was undertaken by a geoarchaeologist using the final vibrocore logs and core photographs. Additional samples for geoarchaeological recording have been identified and access to these samples has been arranged.

108. Recommendations for further geoarchaeological assessment and analysis will be provided by Wessex Archaeology following the geoarchaeological recording of requested samples. These further stages of assessment will take place following the completion of a borehole survey planned for 2022 so that geoarchaeological assessment of samples from both campaigns can be taken forward as a combined

work package. The planned borehole locations have been reviewed against the interpreted palaeogeographic features from the SBP data by Wessex Archaeology and samples from specific depths and locations have been requested in order to ground truth features where relevant. A further vibrocore survey is planned for May 2023 which will include provision for 6m continuous core samples to be obtained for archaeological purposes if required and in accordance with the methodological approach summarised below.

109. Where geotechnical surveys are undertaken for primarily non-archaeological purposes, advice will be obtained from the retained archaeologist, to ensure that archaeological considerations are taken into account. These surveys, and subsequent geoarchaeological assessment, will be undertaken in accordance with The Crown Estate (2021) guidance and with industry best practice as set out in:

- Offshore Geotechnical Investigations and Historic Environment Analysis: Guidance for the Renewable Energy Sector (Gribble and Leather 2011);
- Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (Historic England 2011); and
- Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record (Historic England 2007).

110. The geotechnical specification will also be informed by any previous stages of work, for example archaeological interpretation of geophysical data. This will allow for previous and additional objectives to be achieved.

111. Borehole/vibrocore locations will be micro-sited to avoid recommended AEZs and anomalies of possible archaeological interest, as set out in **Section 1.6.1**. Comparison of the proposed locations will also be made to the positions of previously identified palaeogeographic features and deposits of archaeological interest. This will allow for samples to be obtained to inform archaeological interpretation. Provisions will be made for archaeology specific boreholes to be acquired where deposits of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential have been identified.

112. During all geotechnical surveys, all operatives should observe the protocol for archaeological discoveries, as set out in **Section 1.9**. Archaeological briefings for survey staff will be carried out prior to the commencement of surveys and the project team will be responsible for ensuring that surveys proceed in accordance with any planned method statement agreed with Historic England.

113. The project team will procure the services of a specialist geoarchaeological contractor to undertake assessment, and, if required, palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. The primary aim of any geoarchaeological investigations will be the development of a Quaternary (sedimentary) deposit model for the study area.

114. Geotechnical cores, or a representative sample of cores agreed with the archaeological contractor, will be retained undisturbed until a selection of cores for archaeological recording has been made. If the cores cannot be retained then further steps should be taken, such as having an archaeologist present during sampling operations.

115. Geoarchaeological assessment will be carried out in accordance with existing interpretations of SBP data assessed for DOW and SOW. As set out above in

Section 1.5.1, any further SBP data acquired for the Projects will be assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor. This will allow for the results of the geotechnical surveys to be incorporated with subsequent geoarchaeological assessment.

116. Prior to the commencement of any site investigation campaign a method statement will be prepared by the retained archaeologist and issued by the project team setting out the specific details of the campaign to inform consultation with Historic England regarding the scope and proposed locations of geotechnical work. Historic England will also be consulted on subsequent geoarchaeological assessments commissioned by the project team. As stated in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance, it is also recommended that the method statement includes a timetable and policy for the storage, retention and disposal of offshore samples including access to the geotechnical material, agreed at the outset of the geotechnical investigation, between the project team, Historic England and any receiving institutions (e.g., the geotechnical testing laboratory).

117. The results of further marine geoarchaeological assessment will be compiled as an archaeological technical report consistent with the methodologies for reporting set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance and will form part of the project archive as set out in **Section 170**. The final report will integrate the results of review, recording, assessment, analysis and dating. The report will address the palaeoenvironment, prehistory and any other historical periods as relevant (for example, remains of Roman or medieval settlements now on the sea bed) of the area affected by the development, including relevant data generated by desk-based assessment and other field investigations, including geophysical surveys. Where necessary, the geophysical data interpretation may need to be re-assessed depending on the findings of the geotechnical assessment. If warranted, publication of the findings will need to be considered depending on the results of the assessment.

1.5.3 Archaeological Investigation using Divers and / or ROVs

118. During detailed design of SEP and DEP, post-consent, following the acquisition and assessment of pre-construction geophysical data, it may be possible to micro-site the components of the development to avoid AEZs and any other geophysical anomalies of archaeological potential. As stated in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance, this would apply to turbine foundations, the foundations of associated infrastructure (such as the OSP/s), cables, legs of jack-up vessels and/or anchors of other vessels. These footprints will likely correspond to areas which will require As Low as Reasonably Possible (ALARP) certification for risks associated with UXO.

119. However, if it is not possible to avoid geophysical anomalies of archaeological potential, further assessment will need to be undertaken to confirm their character. To this end, diver and / or ROV investigation will be implemented to further establish the archaeological interest of any sea bed features seen in the geophysical data which haven't been previously identified. Ground-truthing may also be required in order to clarify the extent of a site in order to alter (enlarge, reduce, move or remove) AEZs as set out in **Section 1.6.1**.

120. All ground-truthing that may be required to inform the construction of SEP and DEP will be carried out in accordance with good practice as set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance.

121. Diver or ROV-based investigations will take place as required and, where the primary objectives are archaeological, operations will be led by archaeologists. However, it may also be possible to combine such surveys with non-archaeological objectives, for the identification of UXO, for example.

122. For any diver and/or ROV survey a method statement will be produced, prepared by the retained archaeologist (or the archaeological contractor, if appointed) in consultation with the project team and Historic England.

123. To maximise the potential benefits of any proposed diver or ROV surveys, the project team will seek archaeological input at the planning stage of any such works. Any such survey specification will be informed by previous stages of the Projects, so that archaeological considerations can be considered.

124. The selection of geophysical anomalies requiring ground-truthing/assessment will require consideration of a multitude of factors. There may be a limited number of geophysical anomalies to assess which can easily be incorporated into the scope of planned ROV surveys for UXO. A number of geophysical anomalies identified as being of possible archaeological interest may also correspond to anomalies interpreted as potential UXO. There is also potential for a large number of anomalies to be present within the footprint of potential impact, necessitating additional consideration to select an appropriate proportion of anomalies, for example, based on the size of the features or on their location within an area of archaeological potential. The specific approach to the selection of anomalies for ground-truthing will be discussed as part of planning for diver and/or ROV surveys by the project team and retained archaeologist in consultation with Historic England, which will then be captured in the associated method statement.

125. Where the primary objectives of ROV or diver survey are non-archaeological, but may also contribute to archaeological objectives, consideration will be given to having the retained archaeologist (or the archaeological contractor, if appointed), present during the surveys. For example, when surveying sites of archaeological interest or in areas of high archaeological potential, the presence of an archaeological specialist will help to optimise archaeological results and thereby reduce the need for repeat survey. However, their inclusion would only occur when their input has been considered appropriate and proportionate, and has been agreed through consultation with Historic England.

126. For surveys without an archaeologist on-board, training will be provided (i.e. through a briefing note supported by attendance at planned kick off meetings) to ensure that all operatives are fully informed of the archaeological objectives and requirements for acquiring and delivering data as necessary to understand the archaeological interest of investigated features.

127. All data, including the list of targets, target investigation reports and video footage, will be made available for review by the retained archaeologist (or an archaeological contractor with appropriate expertise). It is recommended that the daily reports and target investigation reports are also provided regularly during survey operations, to ensure timely archaeological advice.

128. If remains of archaeological interest are identified during diver / ROV surveys, where possible, they will be avoided through the implementation of AEZs (see **Section 1.6.1**). Where archaeological remains can't be avoided, if remains are small enough (e.g. anchors and other isolated finds) it may be possible to move these outside of the area of impact. However, if large remains such as a wreck are identified, the scheme design may need to be altered. If this is not possible, consultation with Historic England will need to be undertaken as to whether an archaeological diver/ROV-based assessment or further mitigation is required. Any further work will require detailed methodologies to be set out in a method statement, to be agreed with the Historic England. Discussions may also need to include the Receiver of Wreck and if aircraft, the Ministry of Defence.

129. The results of diver / ROV assessment will be compiled as an archaeological technical report consistent with the methodologies for reporting set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance and will form part of the project archive as set out in **Section 1.8**. The report will identify those sites and/or geophysical anomalies that are potentially of archaeological interest significance and may warrant further investigation. It will also identify and characterise those sites that are no longer of archaeological interest, and hence may be removed from the list of AEZs or geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological interest, following consultation with Historic England. The applicable digital data, including gazetteers and GIS shapefiles, will be updated by the retained archaeologist and reissued to the project team and relevant contractors.

1.6 Delivery of Mitigation

1.6.1 Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)

130. AEZs agreed between the project team and Historic England will be the primary means employed to preserve features or remains of archaeological interest or potential archaeological interest *in situ.*

131. The principal objective of an AEZ is to prevent damage to or disturbance of a wreck, aircraft or features of potential archaeological interest on the seafloor during activities that may cause damage or disturbance. A requirement for provisions to be made, where feasible, for the *in situ* conservation of heritage assets is established through the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (revised) (Valletta 1992) (Article 4).

132. The implementation, monitoring and modification of AEZs will take place in accordance with the measures specified in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance.

133. AEZs comprise a boundary placed around a heritage asset or potential assets where no development activities can be undertaken. The AEZ will extend from the boundary of the assets and will include a buffer to ensure that all material associated with that asset is encapsulated inside the boundary, as well as to reduce the risk of unintentional impacts.

134. The position, extent and design of any AEZs will take into account all available information including geology, hydrology and sediment transport. As most AEZs will not be a standard shape (i.e., they comprise a buffer around the known extents of the site rather than a circle consisting of a centre-point with a radius distance), the AEZs agreed during the EIA process must be supplied as a GIS shapefile. The list

of AEZs is 'live' and will be held in the Projects GIS maintained by the retained archaeologist. At all stages of the Projects' development, the OWF project team should supply the retained archaeologist (if different from the previous process) and all contractors with the agreed AEZs as shapefile data. In addition, all documentation required for project delivery provided to contractors will include the lists and illustrated locations of AEZs.

135. As set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance, AEZs may be altered (enlarged, reduced, moved or removed) as a result of further data assessment or archaeological field evaluation covering those areas that are subject to AEZs. If new finds of potential archaeological significance come to light during pre-construction surveys, during the course of construction, or during operation or decommissioning phases, for example, as reported through the Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (**Section 1.9**), they may be subject to the implementation of a Temporary Exclusion Zone (TEZ). A TEZ which will prevent impact to the sea bed within their extents but allow activities in other areas to continue. The need for and the design (position, extent) and implementation of any new exclusion zones (TEZs, which may be formalised and converted to AEZs), or any alterations to existing AEZs, will be subject to discussions between the retained archaeologist and the project team, and in consultation with Historic England, confirmed with a formal response. Following alteration, a new plan giving details of the AEZs will be drawn up and issued to each relevant party.

136. Subject to approval by Historic England, it is recommended that AEZs are implemented around all 30 A1 anomalies and the 16 'live' UKHO wrecks within the Offshore Temporary Works Area.

137. Ten anomalies have existing AEZs in place associated with the current Dudgeon and Sheringham OWFs (**7035**, **7040-1**, **7043-7**, **7083** and **70402**). These have been retained where the feature was not seen in the most recent geophysical datasets (**7035**) or amended where the feature extents are seen to go beyond those previously seen.

138. The only significant recommended changes to a previous AEZ is for wreck **7043** and its associated debris items (**7044-7**). Due to the wide spread of possible debris items in the vicinity of wreck **7043**, the recommended AEZ has been extended from the previous recommendation of 50m to 100m. However, as point contacts, the recommended AEZs for the possible associated items of wreck debris (**7044-7**) have been reduced down from 50m to 25m.

139. As features of high archaeological potential, it is recommended that AEZs are implemented around the 20 newly identified A1 anomalies.

140. Where possible wrecks were identified as being highly dispersed, a precautionary 100m AEZ has been recommended. For the wrecks which appear to be slightly more intact), AEZs of 50m around the wrecks' extents is recommended.

141. For the four newly identified debris fields which have been classified as A1 (**72535**, **72542**, **72700** and **72714**), an AEZ of 25m is recommended. Although **72714** has an associated UKHO record for a possible wreck, based on its form in the geophysical data, its origins are considered uncertain and, as such, a 25m AEZ is recommended at present.

142. A total of three newly identified items of debris (**72612-4**) were recommended an AEZ of 25m based on their form and proximity to known wreck sites. However, in all cases, the areas were already covered by the wreck's recommended AEZ.

143. For the one A3 wreck (**72636**) a precautionary AEZ of 100m has been recommended. Although the wreck was not identified in any of the geophysical datasets at this time, the UKHO record states that wreckage has been identified by divers at the location in the past.

144. For the 16 UKHO records within the Offshore Temporary Works Area, AEZs of 100m around the recorded point locations are recommended in order to ensure that the full extent of wreckage and associated debris are encapsulated. There are two further AEZs within the Offshore Temporary Works Area which correspond to the aircraft remains identified during the ROV investigation for DOW.

145. These known heritage assets and the AEZs described above are illustrated on **Figures 5.01** to **5.30** of **Appendix 14.1 Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data** (document reference 6.3.14.1) and **Figure 14.5** of the ES and detailed in **Table 12** below.

Table 12: Recommended AEZs Within the Study Area

ID Number	Classification	Position (WGS84 UTM31N)		Status	Exclusion	Areas
		Easting	Northing			
7040	Wreck	383380	5883156	Amended	50m buffer around current feature extent	Offshore Export Cable Corridor
7041	Debris field	384180	5881858	Amended	50m buffer around current feature extent	Offshore Export Cable Corridor
70402	Debris field	383830	5883309	Retained	50m buffer around previous feature extent	Offshore Export Cable Corridor
7035	Wreck	387699	5905833	Retained	70m buffer around previous feature extent	DEP North array area
72534	Wreck	394815	5907658	New	100m buffer around current feature extent	DEP North array area
72535	Debris field	394813	5907642	New	25m buffer around current feature extent	DEP North array area

ID Number	Classification	Position (WGS84 UTM31N)		Status	Exclusion	Areas
		Easting	Northing			
7043	Wreck	380848	5885352	Amended	100m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site
7044	Debris	380893	5885230	Amended	25m buffer around central location	SEP wind farm site
7045	Debris	380897	5885241	Amended	25m buffer around central location	SEP wind farm site
7046	Rope/chain	380936	5885337	Amended	25m buffer around central location	SEP wind farm site
7047	Debris	380921	5885375	Amended	25m buffer around central location	SEP wind farm site
72541	Wreck	375273	5895493	New	50m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site
72542	Debris field	375218	5895477	New	25m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site
72544	Wreck	375285	5895410	New	50m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site
72552	Wreck	383496	5885033	New	50m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site
72557	Wreck	374157	5898238	New	100m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site
72561	Wreck	376692	5894587	New	50m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site

ID Number	Classification	Position (WGS84 UTM31N)		Status	Exclusion	Areas
		Easting	Northing			
72565	Wreck	372499	5899449	New	100m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site
72574	Wreck	382503	5889837	New	50m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site
72582	Wreck	382503	5889083	New	100m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site
72596	Wreck	382091	5886033	New	50m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site
72612	Debris	372079	5894948	New	25m buffer around central location	SEP wind farm site
72613	Debris	372078	5894955	New	25m buffer around central location	SEP wind farm site
72614	Debris	372110	5894951	New	25m buffer around central location	SEP wind farm site
72615	Wreck	372108	5895017	New	100m buffer around current feature extent	SEP wind farm site
72647	Wreck	381703	5895453	New	50m buffer around current feature extent	Interlink cable corridor
72697	Wreck	397195	5892259	New	50m buffer around current feature extent	DEP South array area
72700	Debris field	397251	5892193	New	25m buffer around current feature extent	DEP South array area

ID Number	Classification	Position (WGS84 UTM31N)		Status	Exclusion	Areas
		Easting	Northing			
72714	Debris field	399396	5893456	New	25m buffer around current feature extent	DEP South array area
7083	Debris field	395482	5897504	Amended	65m buffer around current feature extent	DEP South array area
72636	Recorded Wreck	372209	5899142	New	100m buffer around central location	SEP wind farm site
9190	Recorded Wreck	382614	5875454	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
9237	Recorded Wreck	385726	5884754	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
9270	Recorded Wreck	379503	5893877	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
9272	Recorded Wreck	379240	5894205	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
9273	Recorded Wreck	379127	5894297	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
9317	Recorded Wreck	385544	5909841	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
9504	Recorded Wreck	380952	5897119	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
9506	Recorded Wreck	391919	5895868	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
9507	Recorded Wreck	392678	5896309	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area

ID Number	Classification	Position (WGS84 UTM31N)		Status	Exclusion	Areas
		Easting	Northing			
9508	Recorded Wreck	382957	5897355	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
9512	Recorded Wreck	394851	5907633	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
10616	Recorded Wreck	374593	5868519	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
77976	Recorded Wreck	381166	5884047	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
93919	Recorded Wreck	385775	5883784	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
93922	Recorded Wreck	385108	5882968	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
94147	Recorded Obstruction	383332	5875813	New	100m buffer around central location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
70819 and 70842	Aircraft engines	377540	5872079	Retained	30m around recorded location	Offshore Temporary Works Area
70832	Aircraft propeller	377943	5872312	Retained	30m around recorded location	Offshore Temporary Works Area

1.6.2 Archaeological Watching Briefs

146. As defined in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance, a watching brief is a formal programme of archaeological monitoring that involves attendance by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist during groundworks or other site activities/interventions associated with the scheme in the terrestrial or inter-tidal zone, and/ or marine activities such as during offshore obstruction clearance (where considered appropriate).

147. With the use of HDD to install cables at the landfall, passing below the beach deposits, and thereby avoiding intertidal assets watching briefs are not anticipated to be required.

148. Offshore, should activities be undertaken which may result in disturbance to archaeological remains or remains being brought to the surface (e.g. clearance operations and pre-lay grapnel runs), an archaeological watching brief may be

required, comprising on board supervision by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. If areas subject to clearance are considered to be of medium or high archaeological potential, on board monitoring may be required to ensure consideration is given to any archaeological material brought to the surface. In areas of low archaeological potential any material brought to the surface will be dealt with through the Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries as set out in **Section 1.9**.

149. It is anticipated that the archaeological assessment of high-resolution pre-construction geophysical data (**Section 1.5.1**) will allow for the spatial identification of locations where the risk of encountering unexpected archaeological material is higher. Areas where large sand wave features are present for example, have greater potential for concealing archaeological remains, or areas where greater concentrations of geophysical anomalies of archaeological potential have been recorded. Watching briefs may also be required if micro-siting to avoid sea bed and sub-sea bed features of potential archaeological interest is not possible.

150. Whilst not common practice offshore, should an on-board watching brief be required, the approach will accord with that set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance and will be set out in a method statement prepared by the retained archaeologist in consultation with Historic England. If significant archaeological material or palaeoenvironmental deposits are encountered then the project team, in consultation with Historic England, will make provision for the retained archaeologist (or the archaeological contractor, if appointed), to undertake a programme of investigation commensurate with the evidence discovered.

151. Recording and reporting for any watching briefs, should these be required, will be undertaken in line with the approaches set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance.

1.6.3 Archaeological Recording, Samples and Artefacts

152. As required by The Crown Estate (2021) guidance, archaeological recording and assessment of samples and artefacts should be undertaken with the goal of addressing objectives set out in published research frameworks, for example, local research frameworks and research frameworks for specific periods or specialisms (such as those listed in **Section 1.1.3**)

153. The Crown Estate (2021) guidance sets out high-level methodologies for

- Indexing and recording systems;
- Position-fixing and levelling;
- Environmental sampling strategies;
- Environmental samples: handling, labelling, packaging and storage;
- Artefacts: handling, labelling, packaging and storage;
- Ordnance;
- Human remains;
- Aircraft;
- Wreck; and
- Materials conservation and storage.

154. Any archaeological remains or environmental samples that are found during activities associated with SEP and DEP will be treated in accordance with this guidance and best practice as set out, for example, in:

- Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014c); and
- First Aid for Underwater Finds (Robinson 1998).

155. Isolated discoveries of artefacts that may come to light during the course of the development will be dealt with through the Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries as set out in **Section 1.9**.

156. Each method statement for activities where archaeological materials might be encountered will set out the approach to recording and dealing with samples and artefacts as relevant for each work package based on all relevant and specific guidance and best practice. A general summary of key requirements is included below.

157. Any finds recovered or exposed during archaeological works will, at the point of discovery, be held by the archaeological contractor in appropriate conditions pending further recording, investigation, study, or conservation. All finds will be recorded and labelled appropriately. Where it is impracticable to recover finds these will need recorded.

158. Contingency will be made for specialist conservation advice from an appropriately qualified and experienced Archaeological Conservator should unexpected, unusual, or extremely fragile and delicate objects be recovered. All retained finds will be processed in accordance with the CIfA 's *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materia*l (CIfA, 2014c).

159. Recovered objects will be selected, retained, or disposed of in accordance with the policy agreed with the institution receiving the archive, and in consultation with the archaeological contractors.

160. Should ordnance be discovered during pre-construction UXO surveys, it should be treated with extreme care as it may still be active. Guidelines on addressing UXO discoveries provided to contractors by the project team must be followed prior to any recording of items for archaeological purposes.

161. If human remains are identified, they should be treated with due care and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken and, in any event, the retained archaeologist will inform the project team and the archaeological curators.

162. For human remains on land and in intertidal areas, removal will be undertaken in accordance with article 17 of the **Draft DCO** (document reference 3.1).

163. For human remains within territorial waters where the remains have been intentionally buried, applications should be made to the Ministry of Justice for an exhumation licence. In all other cases, the retained archaeologist will immediately inform the Coroner and the Police.

164. Where practical, the human remains will be left *in situ*, covered, and protected. Where human remains have been found and development will unavoidably disturb them, the remains will be fully recorded, excavated, and removed from the site only once the appropriate licence has been obtained. An appropriate Human Skeletal

Biologist will, if required, be available to advise on and assist with the recovery and storage of human remains. The excavation, recording, analysis and storage of any human remains will be undertaken in line with the *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and follow best practice as appropriate (BABAO 2010; Mays 2004; Mays *et al.,* 2013; McKinley and Roberts 1993).

165. With regard to the remains of crashed aircraft, the majority of aircraft wrecks are military and so fall under the legal protection of the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and would have to be avoided without a licence. Any finds that are suspected of being military aircraft will be reported immediately to the retained archaeologist.

166. In the case of a military aircraft being investigated under licence, any human remains will be reported immediately. For isolated items of aircraft reported through the protocol for archaeological discoveries, advice can be provided through the Implementation Service as set out in **Section 1.9**.

167. All archaeological artefacts that have come from a ship are wreck for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995. The project team, via their archaeological contractors, should ensure that the Receiver of Wreck is notified within 28 days of recovery, by the project team or their agents, for all items of wreck that have been recovered.

168. All recovered materials will be subject to a conservation assessment to determine whether special measures are required while the material is being held. This conservation assessment will be carried out by the retained archaeologist or an archaeological contractor with an appropriate level of expertise, with advice from appropriate specialists.

169. The retained archaeologist or an archaeological contractor with appropriate expertise will implement recommendations arising from the conservation assessment. Where no special measures are recommended, finds will be conserved, bagged, boxed and stored in accordance with industry guidelines.

1.7 Requirements for Monitoring

170. Monitoring requirements are anticipated to comprise:

- Monitoring of the final Offshore WSI by the retained archaeologist in order to ensure that the scheme of investigation is appropriate to the scheme design;
- Monitoring of archaeological works by the archaeological curators, including monitoring of the effectiveness of AEZs; and
- Monitoring during and post construction, including a conservation programme for finds as set out in **Section 1.6.3**.

171. The performance of this WSI will be monitored over the course of the two Projects (SEP and DEP). If changes are made to either Project or if particular archaeological issues come to the fore, revisions would be made to the WSI after agreement with the MMO in consultation with Historic England. Any changes would be made through method statements submitted for approval by the project team or their agents.

172. The reports prepared for each archaeological work package will be distributed to the MMO and Historic England by the project team or their agents. This will allow for results to be reviewed and any archaeological concerns to be addressed.

173. All survey reports undertaken for the purposes of archaeological evaluation will be submitted to the MMO and Historic England within a specified timescale of the survey being completed to be agreed with the regulator.

174. Prior to the start of any work timetables or work on site that may impact archaeology, Historic England and the MMO will be notified. They will be informed at this time of the name and contact details of the retained archaeologist.

175. During any site evaluation, investigations, or construction work with the potential to impact archaeology, the retained archaeologist, with notification to the project team, may liaise directly with Historic England about monitoring and reporting. The project team will be kept informed of all contact between the retained archaeologist and the archaeological curators.

176. As required by The Crown Estate (2021) guidance, provision for monitoring AEZs will be set out in a method statement agreed between the OWF project team and the Regulator in reference to any relevant regulatory consent. Monitoring will take place relative to the baseline data used to establish the AEZ and continue for the duration agreed between the OWF project team and Historic England, as set out in the WSI and subsequent method statements.

177. This may include, for example, periodic archaeological reports prepared by the retained archaeologist, to monitor the effectiveness of the AEZs. These reports will review whether any incursions have been made into any of the AEZs and whether there is still an archaeological need for maintaining them. The frequency of the reports would be agreed with the MMO through consultation with Historic England but would likely include reports at key phases of construction and a post-construction report. This would include an assessment of pre-construction geophysical data. If it becomes clear that activities have encroached upon an AEZ, the project team will seek advice from the retained archaeologist.

178. A post-construction monitoring report including the archaeological assessment of post-construction geophysical survey data relative to the baseline data will also assess the effects of any indirect impacts that may have occurred to heritage assets as a result of the construction of SEP and DEP. Whilst the ES has predicted that, based on the worst-case scenario, the effects associated with potential changes to local and regional hydrodynamic and sedimentary processes would be of a low or negligible magnitude, Historic England have recommended that these conclusions are reassessed following the completion of additional work post-consent (i.e. high-resolution geophysical data and associated geotechnical/geoarchaeological assessment).

179. Based on the results of the initial post-construction review, any further requirements during the operation phase will be agreed in consultation with Historic England. Further monitoring may only be necessary if significant changes to coastal and / or offshore processes are identified or if new information relevant to the integrity of archaeologically important items comes to light.

1.8 Archaeological Recording, Reporting, Data Management and Archiving

1.8.1 Method Statements

180. As noted above, the WSI provides a framework for archaeological investigations and detailed archaeological method statements will be produced prior to survey or construction work, in order to provide a detailed methodology for each package of development or survey works, as required. Each method statement will be consistent with the WSI, applicable guidance and will reflect the recommended methodologies set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance. The objectives for each work package will be set out in the method statement and will take account of applicable objectives from the relevant research frameworks (such as those listed in **Section 1.1.3**) that will be addressed through the delivery of the work.

181. Each method statement will be prepared by the retained archaeologist in consultation with the project team and Historic England. If the retained archaeologist does not have a sufficient level of experience with regards to the archaeological work required for a specific package of project works, they will appoint a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor to contribute to or prepare the document and undertake the work. Formal approval for each method statement will be required from Historic England prior to works commencing and in accordance with agreed timescales.

182. As set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance, method statements should cover the following key matters, as relevant to each work package:

- specific objectives of archaeological works;
- extent of investigation;
- investigation methodology, to cover:
  - intrusive methods;
  - non-intrusive methods;
  - recording system;
  - finds, including the policy for selection, retention and disposal and provision for immediate conservation and storage;
- environmental sampling strategy;
- form of commission and contractual relationship with the project team;
- relation between licence condition(s), WSI and the method statement;
- context in terms of relevant construction works;
- summary results of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity;
- archaeological potential;
- anticipated post-investigation actions, including processing, assessment and analysis of finds and samples;
- reporting, including Intellectual Property Rights in the report and associated data, confidentiality and timescale for deposition of the report in a publicly accessible archive;

- timetable, to include investigation and post-investigation actions;
- monitoring arrangements, including monitoring by archaeological curator(s); and
- health, safety and welfare.

1.8.2 Data Management

183. All data management will take place in accordance with the approaches set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance.

184. The retained archaeologist has overall responsibility for all matters related to archaeological data management. Issues regarding data storage and management, such as how long and in what format data should be stored, will be confirmed through discussions between the retained archaeologist and the project team. Should a different retained archaeologist be appointed for different stages of a project, the project team should ensure that all relevant data is provided to the new retained archaeologist (for example, shapefiles of AEZs, geophysical anomalies of archaeological potential, areas of high archaeological potential, etc.).

185. On completion of scheme construction, the retained archaeologist will produce an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form for the whole scheme, and copies of all archaeological reports will be attached. When the OASIS form is submitted, it is automatically sent to the relevant HERs, and notification is also sent to Historic England, so that they may advise the respective competent authority on compliance with relevant consent conditions.

1.8.3 Reports

186. Each package of work outlined in the WSI will give rise to one or more archaeological reports, as set out in the method statement relating to the work.

187. Each archaeological report will be consistent with the final Offshore WSI, and The Crown Estate (2021) guidance on reporting, and will demonstrate sufficient planning, recording and data management, with a commitment to archiving and the public dissemination of results. The report will satisfy the method statement for the investigation and will present the project information in sufficient detail to allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive.

188. Archaeological reports will be prepared in accordance with the guidance given in the relevant CIfA's Standards and Guidance documents. Reports will typically include:

- a non-technical summary
- the aims and methods of the work
- the results of the work including finds and environmental remains
- a statement of the potential of the results
- proposals for further analysis and publication
- illustrations and appendices to support the report

189. Each archaeological report will be submitted in draft to the retained archaeologist for submission to the project team. If the report is prepared by the retained archaeologist, it will be submitted directly to the project team. Arrangements and timescales for submitting draft Archaeological Reports by the project team to

Historic England will be set out in the WSI or method statement relating to the work. The timescales will ensure that Historic England have sufficient time to comment on findings prior to the next stage of archaeological work commencing

190. On completion of archaeological works relating to construction of the scheme and to a timetable agreed with the project team and Historic England, an overarching report on the archaeology of the scheme will be prepared in draft and final copies in accordance with the methods set out above. The overarching report should serve as an index to, and summary of, the archaeological investigations as a whole.

1.8.4 Post-fieldwork Assessment

191. Where required, provisions will be made for post-fieldwork assessment. This will address where possible, the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of any archaeological features or remains that are recorded. Costs will be provided for any further research, analysis, publication, and archiving.

192. Decisions regarding the scope of post-fieldwork assessment will be made by agreement between the project team and Historic England following submission of investigation reports, based on the possible importance of the results in terms of their contribution to archaeological knowledge, understanding or methodological development.

193. As a minimum, a single assessment may be carried out after the works associated with the scheme have been completed. Such an assessment may be carried out by expanding the overarching archaeological report to include proposals in respect of analysis, publication, and archiving.

194. As set out in The Crown Estate (2021) guidance, an assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis may include (but is not limited to):

- The dating and dendrochronological assessment of timbers;
- The conservation of appropriate materials, including the X-raying of metalwork;
- The spot-dating of all pottery from any investigation. This will be corroborated by scanning of other categories of material;
- The preparation of site matrices with supporting lists of contexts by type, by spot-dated phase and by structural grouping supported by appropriate scaled plans;
- An assessment statement will be prepared for each category of material, including reference to quantity, provenance, range and variety, condition and existence of other primary sources; and
- A statement of potential for each material category and for the data set as a whole will be prepared, including specific questions that can be answered and the potential value of the data to local, regional and national investigation priorities.

1.8.5 Analysis and Publication

195. Based on recommendations made by the post-fieldwork assessment, and as agreed by the relevant archaeological curators, mitigation requirements will be satisfied by carrying out analysis and reporting of the post-fieldwork assessment. If appropriate, this may include publication of important results in a recognised peer-reviewed

journal or as a monograph. The retained archaeologist should confirm the timeframe for the distribution and/or publishing of reports, in consultation with the project team and Historic England, and this should be included in the WSI or method statement, as appropriate.

1.8.6 Archive

196. It is accepted practice to keep project archives, including written, drawn, photographic and artefactual elements (together with a summary of the contents of the archive) together wherever possible and to deposit them in appropriate receiving institutions once their contents are in the public domain. Archives will be developed in line with guidance including:

- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2014b);
- Environmental Guidelines for the Permanent Storage of Excavated Material from Archaeological Sites (Institute of Conservation 1984); and
- Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker 1990).

197. The relevant archaeological curators and the archaeological contractor will agree with the receiving institution a policy for the selection, retention and disposal of excavated material. They will confirm requirements in respect of the format, presentation and packaging of archive records and materials, and will notify the receiving institution in advance of any fieldwork.

198. The timetable for depositing archives with the receiving institution after completion of the post-fieldwork programme will be agreed based on a method statement prepared for the project team by the retained archaeologist following fieldwork. In England, the National Marine Heritage Record (NMHR) will be the repository for maritime fieldwork records.

1.9 Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (PAD)

199. In order to account for unexpected discoveries of archaeological material during construction, operation and decommissioning, a formal protocol will be required. It is recommended that if any objects of possible archaeological interest are encountered, that they should be reported using a protocol based on the Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries: Offshore Renewables Projects (The Crown Estate 2014) (ORPAD). This will establish whether the objects are of archaeological interest and allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be recommended where necessary.

200. Activities during which previously unidentified sites or unexpected discoveries of material which may be encountered include:

- Pre-construction surveys, for example:
    - Obstructions on the sea bed encountered during geotechnical surveys or grab sampling;
    - Archaeological material within cores or grab samples;
    - Sea bed features identified during diver or ROV surveys;

- Sea bed clearance, pre-lay grapnel runs (e.g. finds brought to the surface);
- Vessel anchoring (e.g. anchor caught on obstruction);
- Installation of the export cables (e.g. obstruction interactions with plough); and
- Installation of wind turbine foundations (e.g. obstruction interactions with jack-up legs).

201. This protocol will apply to pre-construction, construction and installation, operation, and maintenance activities in developing offshore renewable energy schemes where an archaeologist is not present on site. The protocol will also apply to operation and maintenance activities. The protocol allows for the effective reporting of discoveries of archaeological material to ensure that advice, concerning measures to address discoveries, is received, and implemented, in a timely and efficient manner.

202. Under ORPAD, each vessel or worksite team has a Site Champion, a single person who is responsible for reporting discoveries to a Nominated Contact within the project team. The Nominated Contact will report any new discoveries to the retained archaeologist or an archaeological contractor engaged to implement the protocol.

203. Individual Site Champions for specific activities will be specified in work package method statements and the identity of the Site Champion will be clearly communicated to work teams, via pre-commencement briefings.

204. The project team will be responsible for ensuring that teams are provided with appropriate training in the application of the protocol and that all staff and contractors are aware of their responsibilities under the protocol. The protocol documentation, including a full description of the methodology and requirements for implementing the protocol will mirror that of the ORPAD which is provided in The Crown Estate (2014).

205. Provision will be made by the project team, in accordance with the protocol, for the prompt reporting / recording to Historic England of archaeological remains encountered or suspected during works.

206. If the find is a wreck within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act (1996), then a report will also be made to the Receiver of Wreck. If the find is treasure within the meaning of the Treasure Act (1996) then a report will also be made to the Coroner.

207. Following completion of the construction phase, a report will be prepared presenting the results of the protocol implementation during activities and submitted to the MMO in a timely manner. In the event that no discoveries are made, a nil discoveries report should be compiled in order to demonstrate adherence to the scheme.

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Appendix 1-1 Gazetteer of Palaeogeographic Features

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
79000	Channel	P1	0.7	18.4	A distinct complex channel feature, orientated approximately ENE-WSW. The feature is identified cutting into the interpreted chalk bedrock and situated beneath a veneer of modern marine sediments. The channel is seen to have at least two phases of fill, with the upper unit being characterised by numerous faint sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating relatively well-layered fill, overlaying a more acoustically chaotic unit. The feature has a distinct, occasionally undulating basal reflector and a high amplitude internal reflector, possibly indicating coarser sediments or possible gas produced by the microbial breakdown of organic matter. This feature appears to be a continuation of a channel identified during the original Sheringham Shoal assessment (7034, Wessex Archaeology (report ref. 61035) which was interpreted as the Pre-Devensian Weybourne Channel (Royal Haskoning 2005). This is reported as comprising sandy organic clay (Vibrocore 3); however, it is noted that the date of these sediments is questionable and therefore the archaeological potential of this unit is difficult to determine (Wessex Archaeology 2009).
79001	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.4	7.8	A small simple cut and fill identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted chalk bedrock. The feature has a distinct, high-amplitude basal reflector and relatively acoustically chaotic fill. The feature is located approximately 75 m south of a larger more complex channel feature 79002 and possibly represents a related feature.
79002	Channel	P1	0.4	17.6	A distinct channel identified below a veneer of sea bed sediments and interpreted as cutting into the chalk bedrock. The feature has a distinct, occasionally undulating basal reflector and possibly more than one phase of fill. The channel is orientated in an ENE - WSW direction, and appears to split into two parallel forks towards the north, where the channel becomes shallower and is characterised by more acoustically chaotic fill. Towards the south-west, the fill is predominantly characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments. Within this southern section, a high amplitude reflector is seen within the channel sediments, causing acoustic blanking of the lower horizons. This is

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					interpreted as possible gas which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter, indicating there may be sediments of palaeoenvironmental interest.
79003	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.7	5	Simple cut and fill identified directly below sea bed or beneath a veneer of sea bed sediments, cutting into chalk bedrock. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector and acoustically chaotic fill. Possibly related to nearby channel 79002.
79004	Infilled depression	P2	0.2	2.8	An infilled depression identified in the surface of the chalk bedrock with a distinct, undulating basal reflector. The feature is identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, which thickens out into sand waves in the southern area of the feature. Due to the shallow nature of the feature, the exact boundaries are not clearly discernible; however, where the feature was covered by a boomer line along the western edge, the boundaries were clearer and, as such, the boundary has been extended along this edge. Due to the sea bed ringing caused by the chalk bedrock, it is not possible to discern the acoustic characteristic of the unit fill; it is possible that this is infilled by modern marine sediments, however it may be infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential.
79005	Infilled depression	P2	0.5	4.6	A possible infilled depression identified in the surface of the chalk bedrock with a distinct, occasionally undulating basal reflector. The feature is possibly identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, although this is hard to discern due to sea bed ringing caused by the chalk bedrock. The sea bed ringing also partially obscures the exact boundaries of the feature; as such, it is possible that the boundary extends beyond that tagged, or that there are other similar but smaller features in the area. It is possible that this is infilled by modern marine sediments, however it may be infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential.
79006	Complex cut and fill	P2	0.6	3.4	A complex cut and fill feature identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the underlying chalk bedrock. The feature appears to have two phases of fill, with the lower unit being acoustically quiet and the upper unit characterised by sub-horizontal reflectors.

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
79007	Infilled depression	P2	0.3	4.5	A possible infilled depression identified in the surface of the chalk bedrock. Feature has a relatively distinct, high-amplitude basal reflector. Other similar but less distinct features identified in the area; however, these are less clearly discernible and as such have not been mapped. It is possible that this feature is infilled by modern marine sediments, however it may be infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential.
79008	Infilled depression	P2	0.7	2.6	A possible infilled depression identified in the surface of the chalk bedrock. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector. Other similar but less distinct features identified in the area; however, these are less clearly discernible and as such have not been mapped. It is possible that this feature is infilled by modern marine sediments, however it may be infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential.
79009	Infilled depression	P2	0.7	2.6	A small, possible infilled depression identified in the surface of the chalk bedrock. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector. Other similar but less distinct features identified in the area; however, these are less clearly discernible and as such have not been mapped. It is possible that this feature is infilled by modern marine sediments, however it may be infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential. Depth range: 0.7 - 2.6 m BSB.
79010	Infilled depression	P2	0.5	4.2	A shallow infilled depression identified in the surface of the bedrock, identified on both the Pinger and the boomer data. It is possible that this feature is infilled by modern marine sediments, however it may be infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential.
79011	Infilled depression	P2	0.9	2.2	A small, possible infilled depression identified in the surface of the chalk bedrock. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector. Other similar but less distinct features identified in the area; however, these are less clearly discernible and as such have not been mapped. It is possible that this feature is infilled by modern marine sediments,

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					however it may be infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential.
79012	Simple cut and Fill	P2	0.6	3.3	A distinct cut and fill feature identified on more than one line. The feature has a distinct basal reflector and is seen to be cutting into the underlying chalk bedrock. Unit fill is characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, possibly indicating well-layered sediments. This is possibly a continuation of a cut and fill feature (7003) identified during the 2009 assessment (69680) which was interpreted as being a possible Botney Cut feature.
79013	Channel	P1	0.5	8.0	A distinct possible complex channel feature orientated east to west, identified blow a unit of modern marine sediments cutting into either the chalk bedrock or possible a Swarte Bank channel. Unit fill is characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. Possible upper Botney Cut channel or pre-transgression Holocene feature.
79014	Complex cut and Fill	P2	1.1	7.8	A distinct cut and fill feature identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the top of the underlying chalk. The feature has multiple phases of fill, which are characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. The feature is located approximately 90 m north of a channel feature 79013 and is possibly related.
79015	Channel	P1	0.1	17.8	A distinct complex channel feature with more than one phase of fill, identified below a thin unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into interpreted chalk bedrock or possible glacial tills. Unit fill is characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered fill, overlying a more acoustically chaotic unit. The feature has a distinct basal reflector which appears to be relatively high amplitude in some areas, possibly indicating gaseous organic material. This is possibly a continuation of a cut and fill feature (7006) identified during the 2009 assessment (69680). Possible upper Botney Cut channel.
79016	Infilled depression	P2	0.7	2.6	Small infilled depression or shallow simple cut and fill identified directly below sea bed or beneath a veneer of modern marine sediments. Feature has a distinct basal reflector and is seen cutting into interpreted the interpreted chalk bedrock. It is possible that this feature is infilled by modern marine sediments, however it may be

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential.
79017	Infilled depression	P2	0.8	2.4	Small infilled depression or shallow simple cut and fill identified directly below sea bed or beneath a veneer of modern marine sediments in the surface of the chalk bedrock. Feature has a distinct basal reflector. It is possible that this feature is infilled by modern marine sediments, however it may be infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential. Depth range: 0.8 - 2.4 m BSB.
79018	Complex cut and Fill	P2	0.5	7.7	A cut and fill feature identified below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the underlying chalk bedrock. Feature has a distinct basal reflector and more than one phase of fill. The unit fill is characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors indicating laminated sediments.
79019	Channel	P1	0.1	7.7	A distinct channel feature with an uneven base identified below a unit of possible modern marine sediments and cutting into the interpreted Swarte Bank formation. Feature orientated north-east to south-west. Feature fill appears to be multi-phase and is characterised by a lower unit characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, overlain by a possible second acoustically quiet fill in places, however it is possible that this is overlying modern marine sediments. Possible Botney Cut channel.
79020	Simple Cut and Fill	P2	0.5	2.9	A simple cut and fill feature identified below a unit a veneer or modern marine sediments, interpreted as cutting into a possible layer of Bolders Bank Formation. Unit fill is characterised by sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments.
79021	Complex cut and fill	P2	0.3	3.1	A complex cut and fill with a distinct basal reflector, identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cut into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature fill is characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicated well-layered sediments, with a possible second more acoustically chaotic fill above. Feature identified at the outer limits of the data extents and therefore may form part of a larger feature.
79022	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	3.1	A shallow cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation.

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					Feature fill is characterised by numerous sub horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. Located approximately 170 m east of complex channel feature 79023 and is possibly associated.
79023	Fine-grained deposit	P1	0.2	4.1	A distinct, flat, horizontal reflector identified beneath a unit characterised by numerous horizontal reflectors, possibly indicating well-layered sediments which may have been deposited in a low-energy environment. In the MBES data, this corresponds with a very slight topographic high, indicating a possible banked feature. A secondary, acoustically chaotic channel (79024) is seen cutting though the east of the feature which suggests that it may have once formed part of a terrestrial land surface. If this is the case, it has the potential to contain sediments and material of palaeoenvironmental and archaeological interest.
79024	Channel	P1	0.2	5.2	A channel feature identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting through a well layered unit (79023) and into the underlying Bolders Bank formation. Unit fill is faint and slightly acoustically chaotic at the edges, with no clearly discernible basal reflector.
79025	Channel	P1	0.3	3.1	A small, shallow channel feature identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature fill is characterised by numerous draping reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. Channel is on an approximate north-west to south-east orientation, and is located approximately 70 m from channel feature 79026 at the closest point and may be associated.
79026	Channel	P1	0.2	5.9	A complex channel feature identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has more than one phase of fill, with the majority of the feature being characterised by a distinct basal reflector overlain by numerous horizontal reflectors, and a secondary cut with chaotic fill along the eastern edge. Possibly associated with nearby feature 79025.
7010	Simple cut and fill	P1	-	7.0	A cut, approximately 4m below surface, was identified during the 2009 assessment. Feature is reported as having fill which is more transparent than the surrounding sediment, with a maximum cut depth of 7 m. The feature was not definitively seen in

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					the latest data set, possibly due to differences in line orientation and sensor penetration. However, the feature has been retained here based on the previous interpretation.
79027	Channel	P1	0.3	5.1	A complex channel identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature is seen to have more than one phase of fill, with the feature fill being characterised by a numerous horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered sediments. The feature is orientated roughly NNW - SSE, possibly branching into two channels at the north-western end, and is seen to have a distinct basal reflector. Possibly associated with nearby feature 79028.
79028	Channel	P1	0.3	4.7	A distinct, complex channel identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature is seen to have more than one phase of fill, with the feature fill being characterised by numerous horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered sediments. The feature has a distinct, occasionally high amplitude, irregular basal reflector which is occasionally interrupted but acoustic blanking. This is interpreted as possible gas which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter, indicating there may be sediments of palaeoenvironmental interest. The feature is orientated roughly NNW - SSE, possibly branching into two at the south-eastern end. Possibly associated with nearby feature 79027.
79029	Channel	P1	0.2	13.5	A complex area of channelling identified below a veneer or modern marine sediments at the edges, and below an acoustically quiet unit in the centre, with occasional dipping horizons possibly indicating onlapping transgression sediments. Feature is seen to be cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has more than one phase of cut and fill, with channel fill being characterised by a numerous horizontal and sub-horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered sediments. The feature has a distinct, occasionally high amplitude, irregular basal reflector which is occasionally obscured by acoustic blanking along the south-western edge where the base becomes hard to discern. The acoustic blanking is interpreted as being indicative of gas which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter, indicating there may be sediments of palaeoenvironmental interest. The

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					feature is orientated roughly NNW - SSE. Possible Botney Cut channel with later Holocene channelling cutting in.
79030	Channel	P1	0.3	5	A small, shallow channel feature identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature fill is characterised by numerous draping reflectors, which are occasionally seen to be acoustically chaotic. Basal reflector not always clearly discernible. Feature appears to be meandering in a rough south-west to north-east orientation.
79031	Channel	P1	0.3	13.5	A distinct channel feature identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, with a secondary acoustically quiet unit cut above, possibly indicating transgressive marine sediments. Feature has an irregular, high amplitude, possibly gaseous basal reflector, indicating the presence of organic matter. Unit fill is characterised by numerous dipping sub-horizontal reflectors. Feature is identified in a topographic low identified on the MBES data, indicating a possible underfilled channel. Possible Botney Cut channel.
79032	Channel	P1	0.3	7.5	A possible channel feature identified below a unit of modern marine sediments, cut into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector, however where the upper sand unit deepens towards the north, the exact extents of the feature are not always clearly discernible.
79033	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	4.7	A simple cut and fill identified below a thin unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector with unit fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors.
79034	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.4	A small, simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct basal reflector with unit fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered fill.
79035	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	3.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation.

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector with unit fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered fill.
79036	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	1.9	A small, shallow, simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct basal reflector with unit fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered fill.
79037	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.1	3.3	A shallow cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature fill is characterised by numerous sub horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. Located approximately 260 m south of channel feature 79038 and is possibly associated.
79038	Channel	P1	0.2	9.2	A distinct, complex channel identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature is seen to have two distinctive phases of cut and fill, with the fill of both being characterised by a numerous sub-horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered sediments. The feature has a distinct, basal reflector which is particularly high-amplitude towards the west, possibly indicating the possible presence of gas which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter. The feature is orientated roughly south-west to north-east. Possibly associated with nearby feature 79037.
79039	Simple cut and fill	P1	0.2	6.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct basal reflector with unit fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors. Basal reflector is obscured at its deepest point by acoustic blanking caused by a chaotic reflector, possibly indicating the presence of gas within the feature, which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter.
79040	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.8	A small, shallow, simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct basal reflector with slightly acoustically chaotic fill.

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
79041	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	4.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector with unit fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered sediments.
79042	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.2	A small, simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector with unit fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered sediments.
79043	Channel	P1	0.2	6.7	A broad channel identified beneath a unit of mobile sands, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank or Egmond Ground formation. The feature fill is characterised by numerous faint, horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered fill. A second phase of cut and fill, characterised by faint, draping reflectors is identified in the centre of the feature. The basal reflector is distinct in some areas, and faint in others, making the exact extents of the feature hard to discern. Feature is close to a similar channel feature which is interpreted as being part of a large, Botney Cut channel (79044) which cuts through the site in an ENE-WSW orientation. It is possible that this feature forms part of this large Botney Cut channel.
79044	Channel	P1	0.2	11.7	The edge of a broad channel identified below a unit of mobile sands, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank or Egmond Ground formation. The feature fill is characterised by numerous dipping reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. The basal reflector is relatively distinct at the edges becoming indistinct where the feature deepens towards the east, beyond the penetration of the parametric sonar. As such, this feature extends beyond that tagged and the depth range should be considered a minimum. Feature is close to a similar channel feature (79043) which is possibly associated. Feature is believed to form part of a larger Botney Cut channel, which cuts through the site in an ENE-WSW orientation.
79045	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	2.6	A shallow simple cut an fill identified beneath a unit of mobile marine sediments, cut into the interpreted Bolders Bank Formation. The feature has a distinct basal reflector and relatively chaotic fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders Bank feature.

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
7025	High amplitude reflector	P1	1.0	0.4	A high amplitude reflector identified during the 2009 data assessment and interpreted as being possible peat. Feature was identified beneath a unit of Holocene sands and above the interpreted Bolders Bank Formation and partially above a possible Botney Cut channel (7026). Feature is reported as being identified 1 - 4 m below the trough of sand wave.
7026	Channel	P1	-	4.0	An interpreted Botney Cut feature was identified during the 2009 feature, reported as being cut below trough of overlying sand waves with a maximum cut depth approximately 4m. Feature is reported as cutting into underlying Bolders Bank formation with fill which is more transparent than the surrounding sediment. Feature was not covered by the SBP data acquired for this phase of assessment and, as such, the previous interpretation has been retained, although it has been reclassified as a channel based on its size and description.
7032	High amplitude reflector	P1	N/A	2.0	A high amplitude reflector identified during the 2009 data assessment and interpreted as being possible peat. Feature was identified beneath a unit of Holocene sands and above an interpreted Botney Cut Channel (7026). Feature is reported as being identified less than 2 m below the trough of sand wave.
79046	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.5	3.4	A shallow simple cut an fill cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Identified beneath a distinct, horizontal reflector which is possibly the base of the mobile sand unit, however has the potential of being an erosion surface which may form part of a former terrestrial environment. The feature has a distinct basal reflector and relatively chaotic fill. The feature is located approximately 320 m north of feature 7026 which was identified during the 2009 assessment. Feature 7026 was sampled as part of geotechnical investigations undertaken in 2013/4 and found to contain material of palaeoenvironmental interest. It is possible that this feature represents an internal Bolders Bank feature however, based on its form and proximity to feature 7026, it has been retained here as a feature of possible interest.
79047	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.4	1.7	A shallow simple cut an fill cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. identified beneath a distinct, horizontal reflector which is possibly the base of the mobile sand unit, however has the potential of being an erosion surface which may form part of a former terrestrial environment. The feature has a distinct basal reflector and relatively chaotic fill. The feature is located approximately 170 m north of feature

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					7026 which was identified during the 2009 assessment. Feature 7026 was sampled as part of geotechnical investigations undertaken in 2013/4 (BH06) and found to contain material of palaeoenvironmental interest. It is possible that this feature represents an internal Bolders Bank feature however, based on its form and proximity to feature 7026, it has been retained here as a feature of possible interest.
79048	Channel	P1	0.3	6.4	The edge of a broad channel identified below a unit of mobile sands, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank or Egmond Ground formation. The feature fill is characterised by numerous dipping reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. The basal reflector is relatively distinct at the edges becoming indistinct where the feature deepens towards the north, beyond the penetration of the parametric sonar. As such, this feature extends beyond that tagged and the depth range should be considered a minimum. Feature forms part of a larger Botney Cut channel, along with anomalies 79044, 79049 and 79050, which cuts through the site in an ENE-WSW orientation.
79049	Channel	P1	0.6	5.4	The edge of a broad channel identified below a unit of mobile sands, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank or Egmond Ground formation. The feature fill is characterised by numerous dipping reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. The basal reflector is relatively distinct at the edges becoming indistinct where the feature deepens towards the north, beyond the penetration of the parametric sonar. As such, this feature extends beyond that tagged and the depth range should be considered a minimum. Feature forms part of a larger Botney Cut channel, along with anomalies 79044, 79048 and 79050, which cuts through the site in an ENE-WSW orientation.
79050	Channel	P1	0.9	7.8	The edge of a broad channel identified below a unit of mobile sands, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank or Egmond Ground formation. The feature fill is characterised by numerous dipping reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. The basal reflector is relatively distinct at the edges becoming indistinct where the feature deepens towards the north, beyond the penetration of the parametric sonar. As such, this feature extends beyond that tagged and the depth range should be considered a minimum. Feature forms part of a larger Botney Cut channel, along with anomalies 79044, 79048 and 79049, which cuts through the site in an ENE-WSW orientation.
79051	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.8	3.3	A shallow simple cut an fill identified cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank Formation, identified beneath a distinct, horizontal reflector which is possibly the base

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					of the mobile sand unit, however has the potential of being an erosion surface which may form part of a former terrestrial environment. The feature has a distinct basal reflector and relatively chaotic fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders Bank feature.
79052	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.5	1.5	A shallow simple cut an fill identified cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank Formation, identified beneath a distinct, horizontal reflector which is possibly the base of the mobile sand unit, however has the potential of being an erosion surface which may form part of a former terrestrial environment. The feature has a distinct basal reflector and relatively chaotic fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders Bank feature.
79053	Complex cut and fill	P2	0.3	6.2	A complex cut and fill identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a relatively faint, undulating basal reflector and more than one phase of fill, with the lower fill being characterised by numerous dipping horizons and the upper phase of fill being more acoustically quiet.
79054	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	3.2	A simple cut and fill identified cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank Formation, identified below a veneer of modern marine sediment. The feature has a distinct basal reflector and slightly chaotic fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders Bank feature.
79055	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.5	2.4	A shallow simple cut an fill identified cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank Formation, identified below a veneer of modern marine sediment. The feature has a distinct basal reflector and slightly chaotic fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders Bank feature.
7315	Simple cut and fill	P2	-	7.1	A cut and fill identified during the 2009 data assessment, reported as being a possible Botney Cut feature, cutting into the underlying sediments, with a maximum cut depth approximately 7.1m. Feature is reported as having fill which exhibits semi-transparent properties. The feature was not definitively seen in the latest data set, possibly due to differences in line orientation and sensor penetration. However, the feature has been retained here based on the previous interpretation.

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
79056	Channel	P1	0.3	12.7	A distinct channel feature, orientated NNW - SSE. Channel is identified below a likely veneer of modern marine sediments, cut into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Unit fill is characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. Feature has a distinct basal reflector , which is occasionally interrupted by a high amplitude reflector with associated acoustic blanking. This is interpreted as possible gas which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter, indicating there may be sediments of palaeoenvironmental interest. Possible Botney Cut channel.
79057	Channel	P1	0.3	6.0	A distinct channel feature, orientated south-west to north-east. Channel is identified below a likely veneer of modern marine sediments, cut into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Unit fill is characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. Feature has a distinct basal reflector. Channel is located approximately 670 m north-west of complex channel feature 79056 and is possibly related. Possible Botney Cut channel.
79058	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	3.1	A small shallow simple cut and fill identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector and has fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. Possibly related to nearby channel feature 79057.
79059	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	5.1	A broad, shallow, cut and fill identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector and possibly mor than one phase of deposition. The feature fill is characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments. Possible Botney Cut feature.
79060	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.0	A narrow, simple cut and fill, orientated south-west to north-east, identified below a veneer of modern marine sediments, cut into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Unit fill is characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered fill. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector. Possible simple cut and fill however may also be an infilled depression.

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			From	To	
79061	Channel	P1	0.2	4.8	A complex channel identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. The feature has a distinct, basal reflector and fill which is generally characterised by numerous draping reflectors but occasionally seen to be acoustically chaotic. The feature is orientated roughly south-west to north-east. Possibly associated with nearby feature 79019.
79062	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.4	5.2	A shallow simple cut an fill identified beneath an acoustically chaotic layer interpreted as being a unit of marine sediments, cut into the interpreted Bolders Bank Formation. The feature has a distinct basal reflector and fill characterised by numerous faint sub-horizontal reflectors. Possibly related to nearby complex channel 79061 and 79019.
79063	Channel	P1	0.2	7.0	A shallow channel identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector. Feature fill is generally characterised by numerous, faint sub-horizontal reflectors, but appears chaotic towards the edges. Possible Botney Cut channel. Possibly related to nearby complex channels 79061 and 79019.
79064	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	1.4	A small shallow, simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct basal reflector and slightly layered fill. Located approximately 90 m north-west of channel feature 79063 and possibly related.
79065	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	1.9	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct basal reflector and slightly chaotic fill. Located approximately 180 m east of channel feature 79063 and possibly related.
79066	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.7	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector and slightly layered fill. Possibly related to nearby features 79061 and 79068.
79067	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.8	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					formation. Feature has a faint, undulating basal reflector which isn't always clearly discernible. Unit fill characterised by draping reflectors indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature. Possibly related to nearby feature 79068.
79068	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.1	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a faint, undulating basal reflector which isn't always clearly discernible. Unit fill characterised by draping reflectors indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature. Possibly related to nearby feature 79067.
79069	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.1	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector and slightly layered fill.
79070	Complex cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.7	A complex cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector and more than one phase of fill, both of which are characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered fill.
79071	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	1.9	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector and slightly layered fill. Located approximately 70 m north-west of 79072 and possibly associated. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature.
79072	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.5	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector and slightly layered fill. Located approximately 70 m south-east of 79071 and possibly associated. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature.

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			From	To	
79073	Channel	P1	0.1	3.5	A shallow channel identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector. Feature fill is generally characterised by numerous, faint sub-horizontal reflectors, but appears chaotic in some areas where the exact extents are hard to discern. Possibly related to nearby complex channel 79074. Possible Botney Cut channel.
79074	Channel	P1	0.2	4.8	An area of complex channelling identified cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Channel fill is characterised by numerous horizontal reflectors, possibly indicating well-layered sediments which may have been deposited in a low-energy environment. Feature is largely identified beneath a distinct, flat, horizontal reflector overlain by a slightly layered, occasionally chaotic unit. It is possible that this horizontal reflector represents the base of the mobile sand unit; however, there is also the possibility of the feature representing an erosion surface or former terrestrial landscape which has the potential to contain sediments and material of palaeoenvironmental and archaeological interest. Feature corresponds with a very slight topographic high identified on the MBES data indicating a possible banked feature.
79075	Channel	P1	0.2	3.4	A shallow channel identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector. Feature fill is generally characterised by numerous, faint sub-horizontal reflectors, but appears chaotic in some areas. Possibly related to nearby complex channel 79074. Possible Botney Cut channel.
79076	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	5.7	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a faint, undulating basal reflector which isn't always clearly discernible. Unit fill characterised by draping reflectors indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature. Possibly related to nearby feature 79077.
79077	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	5.7	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a faint, undulating basal reflector which is hard to discern in some areas,

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					but high amplitude and irregular in others, possibly indicating the presence of gas caused by microbial breakdown of organic matter, although this isn't definitive. Unit fill characterised by draping reflectors indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature. Possibly related to nearby features 79076 and 79078.
79078	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	6.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a faint, undulating basal reflector which is hard to discern in some areas, but high amplitude and irregular in others, possibly indicating the presence of gas caused by microbial breakdown of organic matter, although this isn't definitive. Unit fill characterised by draping reflectors indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature. Possibly related to nearby feature 79077.
79079	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	1.5	A small, shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has an undulating basal reflector and unit fill characterised by draping reflectors indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature.
79080	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.1	2.7	A small, shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector and unit fill characterised by draping reflectors indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature. Possibly related to nearby feature 79081.
79081	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	6.0	A small, shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a faint, undulating basal reflector which is not always clearly discernible. Unit fill is characterised by draping reflectors indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature. Possibly related to nearby feature 79080.

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			From	To	
79082	Channel	P1	0.1	5.4	An area of complex channelling identified cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation beneath a veneer of modern marine sediments. Channel fill is multi-phase and characterised by numerous horizontal reflectors, possibly indicating well-layered sediments which may have been deposited in a low-energy environment. Towards the north, a distinct, flat, horizontal reflector is identified at the top of the feature. It is possible that this horizontal reflector represents an erosion surface or former terrestrial landscape which has the potential to contain sediments and material of palaeoenvironmental and archaeological interest; however it may also be the base of a later phase of fill. Basal reflector is not always clearly discernible making the exact extents of the feature hard to define. Possible Botney Cut channel.
79083	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	1.9	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has an undulating basal reflector and fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature. Possibly related to nearby features 79082 and 79084.
79084	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	1.7	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has an undulating basal reflector and fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature. Possibly related to nearby features 79082 and 79083.
79085	Channel	P1	0.2	5.8	A small, shallow channel feature identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature fill is characterised by numerous faint, draping reflectors. Basal reflector not always clearly discernible.
79086	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.4	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature is orientated approximately NNW - SSE and has a faint basal reflector and fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill.

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature.
79087	Channel	P1	0.1	4.2	A shallow channel identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer or modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a relatively distinct, undulating basal reflector. Feature possibly has more than one phase of fill which is generally characterised by numerous, faint sub-horizontal reflectors, but appears chaotic in some areas. Possible Botney Cut channel.
79088	Channel	P1	0.1	10.0	An area of complex channelling identified cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation beneath modern marine sediments. Channel has more than one phase of cut and fill which is characterised by numerous either draping or sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments which may have been deposited in a low-energy environment. At the base and within the feature, areas of shallow gas are present which may be caused but the microbial breakdown of organic matter, indicating the presence of material of palaeoenvironmental interest. In some areas, this gas is seen to obscure the basal reflector making it hard to discern the exact extents and depth range of the feature. The feature is seen to be orientated roughly NNW - SSE, in two distinct separate channels which appear to be joined at the northern end. A secondary smaller but distinct channel feature is identified extending out the north-west. Towards the south-west of the eastern branch, a series of acoustically quiet mounded features are identified within the channel. It is possible that these are related to the escape of fluid or gas from within the feature; however there is also the possibility of these representing dunes which may be aeolian, which would indicate that the feature was exposed for a time as a terrestrial landscape although this cannot be proven without further geotechnical investigation. Feature is likely a continuation of Botney cut channel 7010, which was identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment and sampled during geotechnical investigations (BH9) and found to contain evidence of alluvial and terrestrial sediments including thin layers of peat. However; as there is an area along the edges of the existing Sheringham Shoal wind farm with no SBP coverage, it is not possible to definitively group the two features. Possible Botney Cut channel.

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			From	To	
79089	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	6.4	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a faint basal reflector and fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, likely related to complex channel 79088.
79090	Simple cut and fill	P1	0.2	6.8	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Unit fill is characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Feature has a distinct basal reflector which is obscured by acoustic blanking in its centre, likely caused by gasses resulting in the breakdown of organic matter within the feature. As such the feature is likely to contain material of palaeoenvironmental material. Possible cut and fill, likely related to complex channel 79088 and complex cut and fill 79091.
79091	Complex cut and fill	P2	0.2	6.8	A complex cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. The lower cut has a faint basal reflector, with a secondary, slightly broader cut with a more distinct basal reflector. Both phases of fill are characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Possible cut and fill, likely related to complex channel 79088 and simple cut and fill 79090.
79092	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector and fill characterised by numerous dipping reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill.
79093	Complex cut and fill	P1	0.2	5.3	A complex cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has more than one phase of fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Feature has a distinct basal reflector which appears to be obscured by acoustic blanking towards the north, likely caused by gasses resulting in the breakdown of organic matter within the feature. As such the

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					feature is likely to contain material of palaeoenvironmental material. Possible cut and fill.
79094	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	3.7	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a relatively faint, undulating basal reflector and fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Possible cut and fill, likely related to simple cut and fill 79095, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature.
79095	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	3.3	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a faint, undulating basal reflector and fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Possible cut and fill, likely related to simple cut and fill 79094, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature.
79096	Simple cut and fill	P1	0.2	5.5	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Unit fill is characterised by numerous faint draping reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Feature has a distinct basal reflector which is appears to be irregular and high amplitude, indicating the presence of gas which may have been caused by the breakdown of organic matter within/at the base of the feature. As such the feature is likely to contain material of palaeoenvironmental material.
79097	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.1	5.5	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector and fill characterised by numerous draping reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill.
79098	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	5.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector and fill characterised by numerous draping reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill relating to nearby feature 79097.

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
79099	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.1	4.9	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a distinct, undulating basal reflector which shoals in the centre, and fill characterised by numerous draping reflectors, indicating slightly layered fill. Possible small cut and fill, likely related to nearby feature 79100.
79100	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.4	3.5	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector, and relatively acoustically quiet fill with some faint draping reflectors, indicating sediments that may have been deposited in a low-energy environment. Possible small cut and fill, likely related to nearby feature 79099 and possibly 79088.
79101	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.4	3.5	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a slightly faint basal reflector, and unit fill characterised by a number of horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature.
79102	Complex cut and fill	P2	0.2	4.6	A complex cut and fill identified either directly below the sea bed or below a unit of modern marine sediments, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector, and multiphase unit fill with a lower fill characterised by a number of horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments and a more acoustically quiet upper fill. Possible small cut and fill, possibly related to nearby cut and fill 79101.
79103	Channel	P1	0.2	7.2	A distinct, multi-phase channel feature identified beneath a thin unit of marine sands. Unit fill is characterised by numerous sub, horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments which may have been deposited in a low-energy environment. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector which is occasionally obscured by acoustic blanking indicating the presence of gas, which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown or organic material. The top of the feature is seen as a distinct, horizontal reflector beneath an acoustically chaotic unit interpreted as being modern marine sediments. A secondary cut with interpreted well-layered fill is seen cutting though the distinct horizontal upper reflector, which suggests the unit may have one formed a

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					terrestrial land surface. If this is the case, it has the potential to contain sediments and material of palaeoenvironmental and archaeological interest. It is possible that this feature continues to the south, possibly as a continuation of Botney cut channel 7001 which was identified during the 2009 Sheringham Shoal assessment; however, due to a gap in the SBP data coverage, it is not possible to confirm this.
79104	Channel	P1	0.1	7.7	A multi-phase channel identified cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation in a rough north to south orientation. Unit fill is characterised by numerous sub horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments which may have been deposited in a low-energy environment. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector which is in some places obscured by acoustic blanking indicating the presence of gas which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown or organic material. The feature is generally identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer of modern marine sediments; however, in some areas, particularly the south and the west of the feature, the top of the unit is seen as a distinct, horizontal reflector beneath an acoustically chaotic unit interpreted as being modern marine sediments. It is possible that this feature represents an erosion surface that may have once been a terrestrial land surface. If this is the case, it has the potential to contain sediments and material of palaeoenvironmental and archaeological interest. Possible Botney Cut channel.
79105	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	2.7	A shallow, simple cut and fill identified cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. Feature is identified beneath a distinct, horizontal reflector overlain by an acoustically chaotic unit interpreted as being modern marine sediments. It is possible that this horizontal reflector represents an erosion surface that may have once been a terrestrial land surface. If this is the case, it has the potential to contain sediments and material of palaeoenvironmental and archaeological interest, however this cannot be proven without further, geotechnical investigation. Unit fill is characterised by numerous sub horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments which may have been deposited in a low-energy environment. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector. Possibly related to nearby Botney Cut channel 79104.
79106	Channel	P1	0.2	9.3	A multi-phase channel identified cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation in a rough north to south orientation. Unit fill is characterised by numerous sub horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments which may have been deposited in a low-

WA ID	Classification	Archaeological Discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description
			From	To	
					energy environment. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector which is in some places obscured by acoustic blanking indicating the presence of gas which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown or organic material. The feature is generally identified either directly below the sea bed or below a veneer of modern marine sediments; however towards the north of the of the feature, the feature is identified beneath a distinct, horizontal reflector beneath overlain by an acoustically quiet unit interpreted as being modern marine sediments. It is possible that this feature represents the base of the modern sands, however it may be an erosion surface that may have once been a terrestrial land surface. If this is the case, it has the potential to contain sediments and material of palaeoenvironmental and archaeological interest. Possible Botney Cut channel.

Appendix 1-2 Gazetteer of Sea bed Features

208. *Length/Width/Height measurements in m (meters), magnetic amplitude measurements in nT (nanoTesla)

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
A1 (Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest)								
7047	Debris	380921	5885375	2.2	1.3	0.2	-	Originally identified in the 2009 dataset as an item of debris, possibly associated with wreck 7043. Feature was not definitively identified in the geophysical data during this phase of assessment, possibly indicating movement or burial by mobile sediments. The feature has been retained and discriminated as an A1 anomaly based on the previous interpretation and likely association with the wreck. Possible item of debris.
7044	Debris	380893	5885230	1	0.8	0.2	-	Originally identified in the 2009 dataset as an item of debris, possibly associated with wreck 7043. Feature was not definitively identified in the geophysical data during this phase of assessment, possibly indicating movement or burial by mobile sediments. The feature has been retained and discriminated as an A1 anomaly based on the previous interpretation and likely association with the wreck. Possible item of debris.
7045	Debris	380897	5885241	8.6	0.6	0.6	-	In the most recent SSS dataset this is an elongated dark reflector with a bright shadow, situated 104 m south-east of wreck (7043) and interpreted as being likely related. No corresponding MBES contacts and not covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Previously identified in the 2009 dataset as an item of debris. Possible item of debris.
72612	Debris	372079	5894948	10.9	1.8	0.3	1673	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct dark reflector with a very bright shadow, possibly two thin linear parallel objects next to one another. Situated 46 m south of wreck (72615)

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								and possibly associated debris. In the MBES data this is one of three linear mounds of relatively similar dimensions on an approximate east to west alignment. At the location of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72615), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As the mag anomaly may relate to one or all of these features, it has been grouped in here as a precaution. Possible item of debris.
72613	Debris	372078	5894955	8	2.3	0.4	1673	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct dark reflector with a very bright shadow, possibly two thin linear parallel objects next to one another. Situated approximately 40 m south of wreck (72615) and possibly associated debris. In the MBES data this is one of three linear mounds of relatively similar dimensions on an approximate east to west alignment. At the location of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72615), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As the mag anomaly may relate to one or all of these features, it has been grouped in here as a precaution. Possible item of debris.
72614	Debris	372110	5894951	10.4	1.3	0.2	1673	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct dark reflector with a very bright shadow, possibly two thin linear parallel objects next to one another. Situated approximately 48 m south of wreck (72615) and possibly associated debris. In the MBES data this is one of three linear mounds of relatively similar dimensions on an approximate east to west alignment. At the location of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72615), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As the mag anomaly may relate to one or all of these features, it has been grouped in here as a precaution. Possible item of debris.
72535	Debris field	394813	5907642	11.2	3.1	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a debris field comprising three angular dark reflectors with highly irregular shadows. Adjacent to wreck 72534 and likely associated debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								Possible broad magnetic signal identified on the Mag. data, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore signal is very weak and not representative of possible ferrous content. Feature is located outside of the study area, but it's associated AEZ, when combined with that of wreck 72534, will impact the scheme. Possible wreck debris.
7083	Debris field	395482	5897504	23	9.4	0.5	28	In the most recent SSS dataset this is visible as a spread of small dark reflectors with bright shadows partially buried within sand waves. The dark reflectors are very distinct, mostly straight or angular. In the MBES data this is faintly visible as two small rounded mounds situated within large sand waves. This feature is located in an area of magnetic variance and therefore any magnetic response may be masked. Originally identified during the 2009 assessment as a possible wreck with dimensions of 25.9 x 7.5 x 0.4 m with a magnetic response of 28 nT. Based on its current form in the geophysics, it has been re-classified as a debris field, but the previous magnetic anomaly has been grouped in and its A1 discrimination has been retained. This is a possible ferrous debris field that may represent wreck debris.
72700	Debris field	397251	5892193	22.8	9.4	0.2	3999	Identified in the SSS dataset as an area of possible debris comprising an indistinct, slightly jagged linear dark reflector with height, possibly with smaller objects attached across its extent. The debris field is situated 22 m south-east of wreck (72967) and may be associated debris. In the MBES data this is visible as an angular group of mounds. A linear mound measuring 5.5 m is visible with a number of raised sections that may indicate multiple objects, an elongate mound at the southern end extends for 11.6 m south-west. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with the wreck and so it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material as any

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								smaller response would be masked by the larger one. As the mag anomaly may relate to one or all of these features, it has been grouped in here as a precaution. Possible debris field.
72714	Debris field	399396	5893456	20.1	14.6	1.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a compact area of dark reflectors comprising linear and smaller rounded objects with bright shadows. The feature is situated within sand waves and has scouring orientated north-west, it may be partially buried. In the MBES data this is visible as an irregularly shaped mound within an area of scour. The central area is the most distinct, however there is possibly an elongate section that extends to the north-west measuring 8.8 x 3.2 x 0.3 m, indicating some possible burial. A secondary section extends to the north measuring 6.2 x 3.2 x 0.3 m. The scour extends for a maximum of 10.6 m and is 0.4 m deep. There is a possible broad magnetic response identified on the closest magnetometer line, although not convincing in form and therefore has not been added in at this time. However, it should therefore be noted that there is the possibility of ferrous material being present. This position is associated with UKHO record 9511 reported as being a significant obstruction, possibly an unknown wreck, with sonar dimensions of 8.0 x 1.0 x 1.7 m and a large magnetic anomaly associated indicating this is likely ferrous. This is a possible debris field, which may represent an area of wreck debris.
72542	Debris field	375218	5895477	121.8	59.6	0.8	6614	Identified in the SSS dataset as a large spread of debris comprising small, dark reflectors with shadows, that are likely associated with the two sections of wreck situated to the east and south-east of this debris field. The objects are generally rounded or elongated and the largest object measures 3.5 x 1.0 m, other objects measure 2.1 x 1.0 m and smaller. In the MBES data this debris field is visible as a series of small rounded mounds. The debris field

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								corresponds with a very large magnetic anomaly, that is more likely associated with the two sections of wreck, however the objects in this debris field may also be ferrous. This is a possible ferrous debris field associated with two sections of wreck (72541 and 72544).
7041	Debris field	384180	5881858	21.3	19.8	0.9	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct group of indistinct dark reflectors, some of which are slightly angular, with corresponding shadows. Situated within a linear area of sand ripples so difficult to distinguish exact extents and suggesting the possibility of further buried objects. Identified in the MBES data as a medium sized compact angular area of several mounds with varying heights, at a general depth of -21.7 m. Three larger objects visible; two angular objects at western edge and more linear though still angular object extending to east. No corresponding magnetic anomaly but situated within 75 m gap between mag survey lines. In the 2007-09 assessment, the feature is reported as an area of debris measuring 35 x 20 x 2.2 m. The feature has an associated UKHO record (UKHO 9222) where it is recorded as a wreck. First reported in 1941 and last amended in 2002. Recorded in 1993 as a small area of debris measuring 35 x 20 x 2.2 m. Presence of sand ripples suggests presence of further debris in the area. Interpreted as possible debris field of unknown origin.
70402	Debris field	383830	5883309	21.9	9.4	0.9	1387	A possible debris field identified in the SSS dataset as a large feature comprising distinct separate dark reflectors with shadows, isolated in a sandy and featureless area of sea bed with some sediment build up surrounding it. In the MBES data, the feature was seen as a distinct and large elongate mound aligned north-east to south-west with slight build-up at NNE end and along western edge and scour along south-east edge. The feature is identified at a general depth of -26 m (LAT). During this phase of the assessment, no corresponding magnetic anomaly was identified however

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								during the 2014 assessment (69682) the wreck is reported as having an associated magnetic anomaly of 1387 nT. It is possible that the feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data due to differences in line positioning and spacing. Magnetometer value recorded in the gazetteer here has been taken from the previous assessment. The feature is previously identified as an area of dark reflector with varying shadows measuring 13.0 x 9.0 x 0.7 m overall and the largest piece measuring 3.9 m. The feature was subsequently investigated by ROV and found to be metal debris, possibly pertaining to a wreck, although this has not been confirmed. Retaining as ferrous debris field of unknown origin.
7046	Rope/chain	380936	5885337	33.5	0.5	0.1	-	Identified in the most recent SSS dataset as a straight linear dark reflector with slight height, one half is very distinct. Feature is situated 65 m to the east of wreck (7043) and interpreted as being likely associated debris, or a possible length of rope or chain. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Previously identified during the 2009 assessment as a linear item of debris.
7035	Wreck	387699	5905833	33.3	11.6	1.9	236	A wreck identified during the 2009 assessment as a wreck with hull and superstructure clearly visible on the SSS data, with no associated scour. Feature corresponds with the UKHO position for Aquarius (possibly), which was a British steam trawler of 187
72647	Wreck	381703	5895453	45.2	20.3	2.4	1372	Identified on the SSS data as a series of dark reflectors with height, with some smaller bright reflectors in between. Feature appears largely broken up; however possible cross-hatching can be seen on one of the larger features, indicating slightly more intact debris or structure. In the MBES data the feature is visible as an area of irregular mounds on an approximate north-east to south-west

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								alignment. There are three more prominent mounds: the mound at the north-east end is 2.5 x 2.5 x 1.0 m; the central mound at the north-west end is 5.0 x 3.5 x 2.0 m; the mound at the south-west is 6.2 x 3.1 x 1.5 m. Feature corresponds with a very large Mag. anomaly indicating the presence of ferrous material. Corresponds with the location of a known wreck, UKHO 9276 *Ottar Jarl*, which is recorded as being 80.8 x 12.8 x 5.5 m and sunk in 1924.
72596	Wreck	382091	5886033	36.4	15.6	0.5	-	Identified in the most recent SSS dataset, as a distinct oval outline which is pointed at one end and slightly flattened at the other, interpreted as being a possible wreck. Feature is orientated north-west to south-east, and is situated on a featureless
72534	Wreck	394815	5907658	43	18.5	2.9	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a partial boundary of distinct wreck, identified as a large, elongate area of dark reflectors with complex, linear and angular dark reflectors inside a clear boundary. Hull possibly partially visible, although the wreck looks largely broken up. Large, irregular shadows present. Wreck extends beyond data range and therefore measurements should be considered a minimum. On the MBES data, the wreck is identified as an area of irregularly shaped mounds of varying sizes visible at the very edge of the available data. The largest individual fragment appears to be an elongate mound towards the south-east end of the debris field measuring 5.9 x 3.4 x 0.3 m. This highest point is at the north-west end and measures 3.0 x 2.4 x 0.9 m. Possible broad magnetic signal identified on the Mag. data, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore signal is very weak and not representative of possible ferrous content. An area of debris (72535) is located just to the south and is likely associated. Feature corresponds with the UKHO position for a dangerous wreck which was first identified in 1992 and last surveyed in 1993 when it was reported as being a partially broken up wreck,

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								measuring 75.0 x 25.0 x 5.5 m, lying 110/290 degrees. Wreck is reported as having an associated magnetic signal which indicates ferrous content of approximately 550 tons. Wreck is located outside of the study area, but its associated AEZ will impact the scheme.
72697	Wreck	397195	5892259	96	38.2	3.5	3999	Identified in the SSS dataset as a very large wreck that appears to be upright on the sea bed. The hull is identified as several distinct, linear dark reflectors that appear to be broken up in places. There are multiple thin linear and rounded dark reflectors within the hull. The wreck is orientated north-west to south-east on a sandy and featureless area of sea bed. The wreck has significant height and scouring to the northwest measuring <100 m. There is some associated debris in the vicinity and possibly more buried by mobile sands. In the MBES data the wreck is visible as an area of irregularly shaped mounds. Three central mounds are the most distinct and possibly represent the boilers or engine parts; the largest measures 5.4 x 4.5 x 3.0 m, and forms the highest parts of the debris field. The hull is identified as elongate mounds enclosing the central irregular debris and is most distinct on the north-west side of the central mounds. The south-east section appears more broken-up and has more mounds visible, indicating less burial has taken place at this end of the wreck. The entire north facing edge is more prominent than the less visible southern section, which may indicate that the wreck is lying more on one side than the other. There appear to be small, indistinct mounds surrounding the wreck which indicate possible debris extending from the main body of the wreck. The wreck has a very large magnetic anomaly associated with it on multiple survey lines, indicating substantial ferrous material. This position is associated with UKHO record 9267, which is for the wreck of the *Pacific* (possibly), a steamship which sank in 1943. The dimensions of the vessel

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								are reported as 98.8 x 13.4 x 7.0 m, it is recorded as being broken in two parts.
7043	Wreck	380848	5885352	82.6	23.6	5.9	4542	In the most recent SSS dataset, this is a very large wreck that may be in two parts or partially buried across its extent, lots of thin linear dark reflectors are visible which may be deck structure. The wreck has significant height, and appears upright on the sea bed orientated north-east to south-west, the wreck has scouring to east measuring 16.8 m. In the MBES data the wreck is visible as a series of irregularly shaped mounds, at the north-east end there is a visible step in the smooth alignment and is less distinct, which may indicate a higher level of burial at this end. There are two distinct mounds in the centre of the wreck, the largest measures 5.7 x 4.3 x 3.5 m and may represent boilers. On the north side at the south-west end there is a curved elongate anomaly that possibly represents an intact section of hull. Whilst there appears to be a number of irregularly shaped mounds close to the main wreck body, there are none visible in the wider area although any other associated debris could be buried. There is a very large magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating substantial ferrous material. Previously identified in the 2009 dataset as a partially broken up, partially buried wreck. Possibly lying on its keel, orientated approximately ENE/WSW, and identified again in the 2017 assessment as a wreck consisting of various dark reflectors and their associated shadows. Wreck appears isolated and broken up. The wreck is orientated north-east to south-west in an area of flat sea bed with no visible scour. This position is associated with UKHO record 9517 for an unknown wreck.
72541	Wreck	375273	5895493	32.1	14.1	3.7	6614	This is one of two sections of a wreck (72544), this northern section is orientated on the sea bed in a NNE to SSW position. In the SSS data this is visible as possibly either the bow or stern end of a vessel, the hull appears to be intact

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								and lying upright on a featureless area of the sea bed. Numerous slatted dark reflectors are visible within the hull however the central section of the vessel is more collapsed. The wreck has numerous dark reflectors surrounding it on the sea bed that may be associated debris. There also appears to be fishing gear lying over the wreck. In the MBES data this is visible as the stern or bow section of a wreck with standing structure within the hull still preserved, with two tall mounds that may be boilers discernible. In the MBES data scour is visible at the north end of this section of wreck and extends for 8.3 m and is 1.5 m deep. The wreck has a very large magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating the presence of substantial ferrous material. This position is associated with UKHO record 9513 which reports an unknown wreck at this position, lying in two parts on the sea bed.
72544	Wreck	375285	5895410	34.1	15.8	3.4	6614	This is the southern section of a wreck broken in two (72541). The wreck appears highly dispersed, with some linear and rounded dark reflectors with shadows visible in the main cluster and some surrounding small dark reflectors on its eastern side that are likely associated debris. The wreck has significant height. Fishing gear visible in the vicinity. The wreck has a very large magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating the presence of substantial ferrous material. This position is associated with UKHO record 9513 which reports an unknown wreck at this position, lying in two parts on the sea bed.
72552	Wreck	383496	5885033	51.1	21.7	5	213	Identified in the SSS dataset as a large collapsed wreck comprising linear and rounded dark reflectors with bright shadows. The wreck is upright, situated on a featureless area of the sea bed, with some possible associated debris in the vicinity (72553). Some of the hull is still intact, and the bow and stern are discernible, but clearly broken up in places. In the MBES data the wreck is on a north-west to

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								south-east alignment. The north-west end is rounded and is largely intact , whereas the south-east end appears more broken-up and dispersed. The wreck has significant height, and a possible boiler is visible on the deck area. Scour is visible at the north end of the wreck and extends for 8.5 m and is 0.5 m deep. There is a large magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating ferrous material is present. This position is associated with the location of UKHO wreck 9242, *HMS Arley* which sank in 1945.
72557	Wreck	374157	5898238	83.4	49.3	1.5	145	Identified in the SSS dataset as a large spread of dark reflectors with bright shadows, small rounded objects, linear objects and indistinct dark reflectors visible on an otherwise featureless area of the sea bed. The largest object measures 3.5 x 1.8 m and it's possible that further objects may be buried in the vicinity. In the MBES data this is visible as an area of distinct, irregular mounds. There are three clusters of mounds in a circular formation, with some smaller indistinct mounds surrounding these which indicate a scattered pattern of smaller debris, particularly extending to the south-east. The largest mound measures 8.3 x 5.6 x 0.9 m. There is a large magnetic anomaly associated with it; however, as the feature was not directly covered by a magnetometer line, this is likely to be a minimum value. This position is associated with the location of UKHO wreck 9462, an unknown wreck described as being broken wreckage, a water tube boiler and a lattice mast.
72561	Wreck	376692	5894587	90.5	67.6	4.3	5747	Identified in the SSS data a very large wreck that appears upright, which is partially broken up but with a large amount of hull structure still intact. The deck and some superstructure is visible as slatted dark reflectors with bright shadows, along with multiple rounded and angular objects within the hull. The wreck is situated on a featureless area of the sea bed, orientated north to south and has some surrounding associated debris (72562, 72563, 72566,

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								72567). Further anomalies may be buried by sands. In the MBES data this is visible as a linear grouping of irregular mounds. Two large and distinctive mounds are situated in the southern end of the wreck, likely boilers, and these have similar dimensions of 4.6 x 4.6 x 3.1 m. Collapsed structure and associated debris is visible in the vicinity, particularly on its eastern side. The wreck has a very large magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating substantial ferrous material is present. This position is associated with the location of UKHO wreck 9274, the *Robert W Pomeroy*, a steamship which sank in 1942.
72565	Wreck	372499	5899449	138.5	68.3	1.3	1922	Identified in the SSS dataset a large area of dispersed wreck, containing multiple small dark reflectors with bright shadows. Some linear objects are visible, as well as curvilinear and rounded objects scattered on a featureless area of the sea bed. No discernible structure is visible suggesting the wreck is poorly preserved, however some object still have significant height. In the MBES data this is visible as an area of irregularly shaped mounds, becoming more dispersed to the south and east. There does not appear to be a clear formation, and the largest mound is on the east side and measures 5.1 x 2.5 x 0.4 m. There are smaller mounds visible up to 75 m to the south, indicating a fairly large dispersal pattern. There is no evidence of scour and there appears to be some sediment accumulation to the north. The main cluster of debris measures 56.8 x 33.2 x 0.9 m. There is a very large magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating substantial ferrous material is present. This position is associated with the location of UKHO wreck 9293 for collier *Chelsea* (possibly) which sank in 1903 following a collision.
72574	Wreck	382503	5889837	66.3	22.5	3.4	4463	Identified in the SSS dataset a large wreck that appears relatively intact and upright on the sea bed, although possibly partially buried by sands in places. Multiple straight,

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								linear and rounded dark reflectors are visible, possibly illustrating surviving deck structure. The edges of hull are visible and appear mostly intact with some collapsed and scattered associated debris in the area. The wreck is orientated north-east to south-west on a featureless area of sea bed. In the MBES there are a number of smaller irregularly shaped sections within the main body of the wreck which indicate that there are some standing structures. The most prominent mound is at the north-east end which measures 5.2 x 2.7 x 0.9 m. The south-west end of the wreck is more fragmented than the north-west end. There is some scour on the east side extending 38 m and is 0.2 m deep, and there appears to be sediment accumulation on the western side. There are some sub-rounded mounds visible surrounding the wreck indicating associated debris. There is a very large magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating substantial ferrous material is present. There is some possible associated debris surrounding the wreck (70575-7, 72601-3), along with interpreted snagged fishing gear, that has been removed from the gazetteer. This position is associated with the location of UKHO wreck 9259, the wreck of the steam ship *Sitona,* which sank in 1941.
72582	Wreck	382503	5889083	89.2	40.7	4.2	11428	Identified in the SSS dataset as a broken up wreck, comprising distinct dark reflectors with bright shadows, some of which show significant height. The wreck comprises some small linear dark reflectors, rounded dark reflectors and larger objects, the largest of which measures 18.0 x 1.8 m. The wreck appears to be poorly preserved and possibly buried in places, there is no clear structure or hull outline visible. In the MBES data this is visible as a linear alignment of debris on a north-west to south-east alignment. At the south-east end there is a very large pointed mound that is interpreted as a relatively in-tact section of the wreck, measuring 28.2 x 11.5 x 3.7 m. In the central section there

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								are a number of irregularly shaped distinct mounds surrounding by a number of indistinct mounds which link to the south-east section. This indicates a more broken up area of vessel with some potential burial. The largest mound in this section measures 6.6 x 5.2 x 0.8 m. The north-west end is comprised of less distinct mounds that are more spread out. It is possible that this end represents a field of dispersed debris. The largest mound in this section measures 4.1 x 2.1 x 0.4 m. Scour is visible to the south-east and extends 4.2 m and is 0.6 m deep. There is a very large magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating substantial ferrous material is present. This position is associated with the location of UKHO record 9255, the *HMS Kylemore* which sunk in 1940.
72615	Wreck	372108	5895017	113.9	97.3	2.1	1673	Identified in the SSS dataset as a very large spread of dark reflectors with bright shadows. Some objects are identified within depressions and there may be buried objects beneath sands. The largest object measures 9.3 x 1.8 and some of them have significant height. In the MBES data this is an area of irregularly shaped mounds on a north to south orientation. The northern side is more spread out, predominantly to the east. The larger more distinct mounds are to the south. There is a significant amount of small irregularly shaped mounds surrounding the main area, which indicates a wide dispersal pattern for smaller elements of debris. There is a very large magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating ferrous material is present. This position is associated with UKHO record 9275, the wreck of the *Czestochowa* which sank in 1941.
7040	Wreck	383380	5883156	65.3	22.9	6.3	5602	Identified in the SSS dataset as an outline of a wreck with very distinct edges, appearing mostly intact, although slightly broken up in places. Some internal structure visible as thin linear dark reflectors, possibly some slatted objects within the hull, with some other smaller rounded dark reflectors. A straight linear dark reflector may represent a mast, towards

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								south-east extents of wreck. Structure is oriented north to south and within an area of sand waves, with scouring extending to the east measuring 25.0 m. A large angular object measuring 3.4 x 1.7 m is visible at the southern extents and it is possible that further objects may be buried by mobile sands. Identified in the MBES data as a disjointed hull outline within surrounding scour at a general depth of -27.0 m. Aligned generally north to south with an apex, interpreted as a possible bow, to the north and a blunt, angular end to the south. No obvious internal structure visible. Some small mounds visible at the southern end which may be associated debris. Deep scour around the immediate extents from south-west corner around the north (though less at NNW by possible bow) to the eastern edge. Possible sediment build-up at south-eastern corner. Within a general scour to the north of a geological outcrop or sand wave. Wreck corresponds with a very large complex magnetic response which was identified on multiple survey lines indicating the wreck is likely to be ferrous in construction. In the 2009 Dudgeon report the wreck is reported as the position for a wreck of unknown provenance. This position is associated with UKHO record 9226 which reports an unknown wreck at this position. First recorded in 1941 and last amended in 2002 with dimensions of 60.0 x 30.0 x 2.8 m, with a least depth of -18.1 m.
A2 (Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest)								
7321	Bright reflector	395047	5905994	5.9	5.2	0	-	A bright reflector identified during the 2009 Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Area geophysical assessment, reported as being a bright reflector (4.9 x 4.5m) and dark reflector (7.9 x 5.0 m). The feature was not definitively identified within the most recent dataset. It is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation. Possible

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								item of debris which is now either buried or with little surface expression.
7322	Bright reflector	393960	5906843	10.7	3.9	0	-	A bright reflector identified during the 2009 Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Area geophysical assessment, reported as being one of two objects lying on a flat featureless seafloor, the second object (7323) lying outside of the current study area. The feature was not definitively identified within the most recent dataset. It is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation. Possible item of debris which is now either buried or with little surface expression.
72508	Bright reflector	381209	5912175	4.8	3.1	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular small bright reflector located within a sea bed disturbance. Possible secondary dark reflector adjacent, although this may be disturbed sediment. A possible slight sea bed disturbance identified at this location on the MBES data, although nothing definitive. No corresponding magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris or disturbance relating to partially buried debris items.
7260	Bright reflector	380765	5885343	2.1	1.5	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small oval shaped bright reflector, situated 49 m west of wreck (7043) and may be related. Feature is faint and hard to discern and may represent either a bright reflector or the shadow of a poorly defined dark reflector which measures 1.8 x 1.7 m. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Originally identified in the 2014 post-construction assessment as a bright reflector measuring 2.6

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								x 1.6, and again in 2017. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris associated with the wreck.
72540	Bright reflector	373606	5897711	2.8	1.4	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct, outline rounded bright reflector with two very small dark reflectors on the near side. The feature is possibly in a slight depression and looks anomalous to the surrounding sea bed. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72623	Bright reflector	372551	5899385	3.4	2	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an angular, bright reflector, situated approximately 40 m to the south-east of wreck 72565. No corresponding MBES contacts. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72565), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Possible item of debris.
72009	Bright reflector	382628	5877500	6.1	0.3	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a short straight linear bright reflector. Within an area of sand ripples but not on same alignment and as such has been retained as a precaution. Possible sea bed scar, however this isn't clear. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding individual magnetic response, but is on alignment with magnetic trend between 72008 and 72010-13. Possibly natural however may be an item of debris.
72024	Bright reflector	380942	5874554	7.3	0.7	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a curvilinear bright reflector situated on a featureless area of the sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72031	Bright reflector	379728	5872884	10.5	2.3	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular area of bright reflector, possibly segmented with one irregular section measuring 4.4 x 3.0 m, and the other more linear section linear extending 7 m to the west. Feature appears different

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								between survey lines suggesting it may be partially mobile on the sea bed, or be the shadow of an object in the water column. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Interpreted as possible non-ferrous debris.
72070	Bright reflector	377746	5870101	3.3	0.6	0	-	Right angled linear bright reflector. No obvious dark reflector. Appears to be one of two, with 72069 located 35 m to the west. Could be associated. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic anomaly but within an area of increased magnetic response. Cannot be certain if corresponds. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72513	Dark reflector	386278	5909969	2.6	0.8	0.2	-	Identified in the most recent SSS dataset as an elongate, slightly rounded dark reflector with a short, distinct shadow which appears longer at one end, indicating varying heights. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response, ho
7050	Dark reflector	388578	5901760	1.8	0.9	0.4	-	Feature identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment as a possible item of debris. Feature is reported as being a possible item of debris or boulder. Based on its description, the feature has been reclassified as a dark reflector.
7051	Dark reflector	391585	5899174	1.1	0.2	0.2	-	Feature identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment. Feature is reported as being a possible item of debris or boulder and, as such, has been reclassified as a dark reflector. Feature was not identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment possibly due to being subsequently covered by sediment.
7059	Dark Reflector	388963	5901712	0.6	0.5	0.3	-	Distinct anomaly with a tapered shadow identified during the 2009 and 2014 assessments. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
7064	Dark Reflector	388342	5902245	1.6	0.6	0.5	-	Distinct, slightly angular, anomaly with a clear tapered shadow identified during the 2009 and 2014 geophysical

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								assessments. Smaller, possibly associated, features (70006, 70007 and 70008) surround the anomaly. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70003	Dark Reflector	387814	5902603	1.3	0.3	0.2	-	Distinct curvilinear anomaly with a tapered shadow identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. The feature is reported as being visible on a quiet area of sea bed. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70006	Dark Reflector	388326	5902241	1.3	0.3	0.2	-	Elongated and angular with a distinct trapezium shadow identified during the 2014 assessment on quiet sea bed in the vicinity of similar features (7064, 70007, 70008). Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70007	Dark Reflector	388325	5902231	1.2	0.8	0.4	-	Angular and distinct anomaly with a rounded rectangular shadow identified during the 2014 assessment on a quiet sea bed in the vicinity of similar anomalies (7064, 70006, 70008). Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70008	Dark Reflector	388324	5902234	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	Elongated anomaly with a short triangular shadow identified during the 2014 assessment. Proximal to 7064, 70006, 70007. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70012	Dark Reflector	388552	5901962	1.4	0.5	0.3	-	Slightly angular anomaly with a tapered shadow identified during the 2014 assessment on empty sea bed. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70258	Dark Reflector	394551	5897132	8.3	0.2	0.2	-	A diffuse elongated dark reflector orientated perpendicular to the sediment trend identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature is reported as having an irregular shadow. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70850	Dark Reflector	390306	5900333	1.8	1	0.3	-	Distinct angular anomaly isolated on a quiet sea bed identified during the 2014 assessment. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70851	Dark Reflector	390432	5900310	1.2	0.9	0.3	-	Isolated angular anomaly with a defined tapered shadow identified during the 2014 assessment. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70853	Dark Reflector	391350	5899643	1.6	1.3	0.4	-	Distinct angular anomaly with a distinct hard edge and with a rectangular shadow with diffuse edges identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Located near similar anomaly, approximately 29 m SSW (70854). Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70854	Dark Reflector	391356	5899670	1.3	0.9	0.3	-	Angular anomaly with a distinct tapered shadow identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. on a quiet sea bed. Located approximately 29 m to the NNE of similar anomaly (70853). Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70856	Dark Reflector	391507	5899564	0.9	0.8	0.2	-	Slightly angular anomaly with a distinct tapered shadow identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70857	Dark Reflector	391541	5899474	1.2	0.7	0.4	-	Distinct elongated anomaly a hard edge and tapered shadow identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature reported as being surrounded by similar, smaller anomalies. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70858	Dark Reflector	391532	5899444	1.1	0.8	0.1	-	Diffuse angular anomaly with a small shadow identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature reported as being surrounded by similar, smaller anomalies. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70859	Dark Reflector	391529	5899432	0.8	0.2	0.1	-	Slightly elongated anomaly with a distinct shadow showing some height variation identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature reported as being surrounded by similar, smaller anomalies. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70864	Dark Reflector	391476	5899172	1.1	1	0.3	-	Diffuse, slightly elongated anomaly with a clear tapered shadow identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70865	Dark Reflector	391472	5899176	8	0.7	0.3	-	A diffuse anomaly with a surrounding depression with tapered shadow identified during the 2014 assessment. This is located approximately 2 m north-east of an item of debris identified during the 2009 assessment. Based on the proximity, the features are likely the same and, as such, have been grouped together here. The measurements have been updated and the position has been taken from the 2014 assessment. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70870	Dark reflector	391295	5899297	2.2	1	0.5	-	A distinct anomaly with tapered shadow identified during the 2014 assessment. This is located approximately 5 m south-east of an item of debris identified during the 2009 assessment. Based on the proximity, the features are likely the same and, as such, have been grouped together here. The measurements have been updates and the position has been taken from the 2014 assessment. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
70871	Dark Reflector	391308	5899336	1.1	0.7	0.3	-	Distinct triangular anomaly with a clear tapered shadow identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible item of debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
7201	Dark reflector	389131	5894188	6.1	0.2	0.1	-	A dark reflector identified during the 2009 assessment. The feature was not identified within the most recent datasets, it

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								is possible that this was due to burial by mobile sediments. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
70727	Dark reflector	389023	5894346	3.2	1	0.1	-	A diffuse dark reflector situated in a depression identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. The feature was not identified within the most recent datasets, it is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
72664	Dark reflector	383461	5904548	2.2	0.8	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct sub-rounded dark reflector with variable reflectivity and a bright shadow. It is visible in the MBES as a small indistinct mound. Feature has no corresponding Mag. contact, however it is not directly covered by a magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Thought to be related to nearby anomalies 72663 and 72665. Feature is identified in a wider area of numerous dark reflectors which may be related, however these appear more natural in form. Possibly natural but may be an item of debris .
72665	Dark reflector	383450	5904509	2.1	2	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct sub-rounded dark reflector with a bright shadow. It has variable reflectivity which could indicate an irregular surface. It is visible in the MBES as a distinct mound. Feature has no corresponding Mag. contact, however it is not directly covered by a magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Thought to be related to nearby anomalies 72663 and 72664. Feature is identified in a wider area of numerous dark reflectors which may be related, however these appear more natural in form. Possibly natural but may be an item of debris.
72667	Dark reflector	384432	5908067	6.7	3.1	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct rounded dark reflector with a bright shadow. In the MBES dataset it is seen as an elongate mound on a north-east to south-west

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								alignment. This has a more prominent section at the west end which may indicate a separate feature, although this cannot be verified from these datasets. There is no corresponding Mag. contact, however it is not directly covered by a magnetometer survey line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Feature is located on the north-west side of a sand wave and may be a product of natural sediment movement, however it is unusual compared to the surrounding area and, as such, has been retained as a precaution. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72669	Dark reflector	382305	5899853	5.4	3.6	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS data as a rounded dark reflector with a bright shadow. In the MBES dataset, feature is seen as a sub-rounded mound with evenly sloping sides and a level top. Not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised of ferrous material. This is distinct and unusual for the surrounding clear sea bed. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72671	Dark reflector	381924	5898255	4.7	1.9	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS data as an elongate dark reflector with varying shadow length, which indicates either multiple objects or a feature with varying height. Identified in the MBES dataset as a sub-rounded mound with two pointed sections, possibly indicating two features. No corresponding Mag. contact, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer survey lines and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly related to 72672, approximately 6 m to the south. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72672	Dark reflector	381925	5898247	3.5	1.1	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS as a sub-angular dark reflector with a bright shadow. Feature appears indistinct with a jagged shadow, which may be indicative of some fragmentation. Identified in the MBES dataset as a small rounded mound

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								encircled by likely scour extending 1.5 m. No corresponding Mag. contact, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer survey lines and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. A nearby anomaly (72671) approximately 6 m to the north may be related. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72673	Dark reflector	381609	5896369	2.9	2.4	0.8	-	Identified in the SSS data as a rounded dark reflector with a bright shadow. Identified in the MBES dataset as a rounded mound with evenly sloping sides and a pointed top. There appears to be scour encircling the mound and extending 5.8 m which is 0.3 m deep. No corresponding Mag. contact, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer survey lines and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72674	Dark reflector	382663	5899945	3	2.6	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS data as a distinct rounded dark reflector with a bright, broad shadow. Identified in the MBES dataset as a rounded mound with steeply sloping sides and a pointed top. It appears very distinct in comparison to other more irregular mounds in the surrounding area. No corresponding Mag. contact. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72675	Dark reflector	382675	5898810	5.9	3.3	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS as an indistinct irregularly shaped dark reflector with uneven bright shadow, possibly indicating multiple sections. Identified in the MBES dataset as an irregular, sub-rounded anomaly on a north-east to south-west alignment. The sides appeared evenly sloped, with an irregularly mounded top. There are two distinct peaks indicating that this could be two separate features, with the highest point at the north-east end. No corresponding Mag. contact, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer survey lines and therefore the possibility of some ferrous

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72677	Dark reflector	382603	5891818	3.1	1.3	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS as an irregularly shaped dark reflector with a bright shadow. It appears particularly distinct on the north-east edge and is unusual for the surrounding sea bed. Visible in the MBES dataset as a rounded mound with a pointed top. No corresponding Mag. contact, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer survey lines and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72678	Dark reflector	393649	5895851	3.5	3.1	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct dark reflector with a bright angular shadow. Possibly related to anomaly 72679 to the immediate south. Appears unusual on the surrounding sea bed. No corresponding Mag. or MBES contact. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72679	Dark reflector	393645	5895844	1.7	0.8	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct dark reflector with a bright elongate shadow. It is located 3.4 m to the south of 72678. No corresponding Mag. or MBES contact. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72685	Dark reflector	382834	5900675	5	1	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate dark reflector with a bright shadow. It appears narrow and unusual in the surrounding clear sea bed. No corresponding Mag. or MBES contact. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72686	Dark reflector	382855	5900721	4.6	0.4	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small distinct elongate dark reflector with a bright shadow. No corresponding Mag. or MBES contact. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72687	Dark reflector	384975	5911127	3.3	1.9	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an angular, elongate dark reflector with an indistinct shadow. No corresponding Mag.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								or MBES contact. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72688	Dark reflector	382695	5903253	3.3	2.4	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct angular dark reflector with a bright shadow. It appears unusual for the surrounding clear sea bed. No corresponding MBES or Mag. contacts, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer survey lines and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72690	Dark reflector	382039	5895961	2.6	1.1	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an angular dark reflector with a bright shadow. Visible in the MBES as a distinct mound with likely scour to the south-east. No corresponding Mag. contact. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72683	Dark reflector	381738	5891245	4.5	1.7	0.7	-	Identified in the most recent SSS dataset as a rounded dark reflector with a bright pointed shadow. This has variable reflectivity and appears unusual, particularly within the clear even sea bed. It is visible in the MBES dataset as an uneven rounded mound with a possible secondary segment on the east side. No corresponding Mag. contact. Possible non-ferrous debris however has the potential of being a natural feature.
7333	Dark reflector	391009	5907781	4.3	1.7	0	-	A small but strong and distinct reflector in an area of small sand ripples identified during the 2009 Dudgeon Extension Area geophysical assessment. The feature is outside of the most recent geophysical data coverage and therefore no comment can be made on the presence and condition of the feature. The original position and interpretation have been retained.
70054	Dark Reflector	388364	5907607	1	0.2	0.3	-	A hard edged curvilinear dark reflector with a bright shadow was identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature is reported as being located on a sandy and even

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								part of the sea bed. The feature is outside of the most recent geophysical data coverage and therefore no comment can be made on the presence and condition of the feature. The previous position and interpretation have been retained.
72502	Dark reflector	379945	5910944	1.2	0.9	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small, irregularly shaped and relatively indistinct dark reflector with a bright, irregular shadow, which is longer at one end indicating an object with varying heights. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72503	Dark reflector	380291	5909497	5.2	2	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a large, square dark reflector with a clear tapered shadow. Adjacent and possibly attached to linear 72504. In the MBES data, the feature is identified as a distinct, rounded mound. No corresponding magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.
72509	Dark reflector	381866	5912918	4.7	1.1	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct, slightly irregular dark reflector with a bright irregular shadow. In the MBES data, the feature is identified as a small mound within a depression measuring 8.5 x 8.0 x -0.4 m, which is possibly associated scour. No corresponding magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.
72510	Dark reflector	382214	5912473	2.4	1.5	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a poorly defined dark reflector, or a series of very small dark reflectors with no clear shadow, identified within a depression. In the MBES data, this is identified as a small depression. No corresponding magnetic response, however it is not directly

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item, or several small items, of debris.
72511	Dark reflector	385953	5911939	1.5	1.4	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a sharp, triangular dark reflector which is possibly hollow, with no clear shadow. Located amongst broader bedforms but appears much sharper. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72512	Dark reflector	386139	5910356	2.6	2.2	1.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct dark reflector with a relatively long, bright shadow identified on the SSS data. Feature appears to be within a small area of disturbed sea bed, possibly associated scour. Identified as a small mound in the MBES data. No corresponding magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.
72517	Dark reflector	387154	5907829	3	0.6	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a short, elongate and slightly angular dark reflector with a very short shadow. Feature is located approximately 50 m south-west of debris field 72516 and is possibly related. Feature has no corresponding MBES anomaly or magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.
72518	Dark reflector	387525	5909685	4.7	2.6	0.9	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a slightly angular, poorly defined dark reflector with a large, distinct, shadow identified on the SSS data. Identified on the MBES data as a slight mound. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72519	Dark reflector	387066	5910683	5	2.2	1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a large, irregular dark reflector with a broad, clear shadow. Feature appears to be quite irregular and possibly represents one object with varying heights or a cluster of several small objects. Identified as a small, irregularly shaped mound on the MBES data. Feature has no corresponding magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.
72520	Dark reflector	387424	5910781	2.9	1.7	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a clear, rounded dark reflector with a slightly irregular tapered shadow. Possibly has a secondarily short linear protrusion; however, this may be associated scour. Identified on the MBES data as a slight mound. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72521	Dark reflector	386427	5911077	2.4	1.3	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate dark reflector at a slight right-angle. Feature has a short shadow with a larger shadow at one end, indicating varying heights. Possibly identified on the MBES data as a slight sea bed disturbance, although this is not particularly distinct. Feature has no corresponding magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.
72522	Dark reflector	387923	5911295	6.7	0.8	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular, slightly elongate dark reflector with a very small rounded shadow identified on the SSS data. Feature has no corresponding MBES anomaly or magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72524	Dark reflector	392687	5911539	3.9	1.9	0.9	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a slightly irregular dark reflector located in an area of textured sea bed. Feature appears to have a short, associated linear dark reflector extending out from one side of the feature and some slight associated scour. Identified on the MBES data as a small mound. Feature has no corresponding magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.
72528	Dark reflector	393764	5909157	3.8	0.7	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct, irregularly shaped dark reflector with a clear tapered shadow. Identified as a very slight sea bed disturbance on the MBES data. Feature has no corresponding magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.
72529	Dark reflector	393783	5908583	7.4	2.8	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct, irregularly shaped dark reflector with a slight shadow. Feature has no corresponding MBES anomaly or magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Feature is located approximately 20 m NNE of anomaly 72530 and is possibly related. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.
72530	Dark reflector	393775	5908560	5.1	1.9	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a short, straight dark reflector with a slightly irregular short shadow. Located within a slightly disturbed area of sea bed. On the MBES data, feature is identified as a small, distinct mound. Feature has no corresponding magnetic anomaly indicating it is comprised of non-ferrous materials. Located approximately

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								20 SSW of anomaly 72529 and is possibly related. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.
72693	Dark reflector	394950	5892263	2.4	0.3	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct and isolated, elongate dark reflector with a broad, slightly jagged shadow, situated on a featureless area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72694	Dark reflector	397913	5890382	4.3	1.2	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct dark reflector with a bright shadow, which appears as though it may be partially buried. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72695	Dark reflector	396894	5891805	1.9	0.2	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset a small rounded dark reflector with a bright shadow. Feature appears to be in a slight depression with some sediment build up surrounding it. Looks slightly anomalous to the surrounding featureless sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72698	Dark reflector	397034	5892210	3	1	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct dark reflector with a bright shadow on a sandy and featureless area of sea bed. The object is situated 123 m south-west of wreck (72967) and may be associated, however this is not certain. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72699	Dark reflector	397046	5892196	1.7	1.1	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct dark reflector with a bright shadow on a sandy and featureless area of sea bed. The object is situated 120 m south-west of wreck (72967) and may be associated, although this is not certain. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72701	Dark reflector	397820	5891381	5.2	0.5	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate, thin dark reflector with a bright shadow. The object is isolated on a featureless area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72703	Dark reflector	397198	5892401	4.9	1.4	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small dark reflector with a bright, slightly irregular shadow. The object is isolated on a featureless area of sea bed, situated approximately 115 m north of wreck (72967). No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72704	Dark reflector	396728	5893146	8.2	3.6	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregularly, 'L' shaped dark reflector with a bright shadow, the object may be partially buried by sands and is isolated on a featureless area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72705	Dark reflector	397866	5892513	2.4	2.1	1.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as distinct and rectangular shaped dark reflector with a very long, bright shadow. The object has significant height and some slight scouring to the south-east. In the MBES data this is visible as a distinct rounded mound. The object is isolated on a featureless sea bed with scouring to the south-east extending for approximately 4 m and 0.1 m deep. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72710	Dark reflector	399546	5892691	5.1	0.7	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate and thin dark reflector with a bright shadow situated within sand waves.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72712	Dark reflector	399628	5893032	4.8	1	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct dark reflector, or two dark reflectors next to one another, with a very bright shadow and situated in a depression with a depth of -0.1 m. The object has some associated scouring orientated to the north-west, measuring 17 m. In the MBES data the feature is identified as a small mound within a depression. The feature has no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72713	Dark reflector	399318	5893482	2.9	1.3	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a rectangular dark reflector with a long bright shadow, the object looks slightly anomalous and is situated within sand waves. Situated 71 m north-west of debris field (72714) and may be related. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72716	Dark reflector	399360	5893531	7.5	1.1	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small oval shaped dark reflector with an indistinct linear dark reflector attached, both with shadows. Possibly related to the debris field (72714) Approximately 73 m south-east. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Appears to be in line with anomalies 72718 and 72719, possibly joined by a slight linear mound identified on the MBES data, suggesting possible modern fishing gear. However, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, the feature has been retained as a precaution. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72718	Dark reflector	399373	5893566	4.5	1.3	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small dark reflector with a bright, square shadow. Situated approximately 100 m north

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								of debris field 72714, and may be related. Appears to be in line with anomalies 72716 and 72719, possibly joined by a slight linear mound identified on the MBES data, suggesting possible modern fishing gear. However, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, the feature has been retained as a precaution. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72719	Dark reflector	399336	5893505	2.4	0.8	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small dark reflector with a bright shadow situated within sand waves. Situated approximately 70 m north-west of wreck (72714), and may be related. Appears to be in line with anomalies 72716 and 72718, possibly joined by a slight linear mound identified on the MBES data, suggesting possible modern fishing gear. However, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, the feature has been retained as a precaution. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72722	Dark reflector	397423	5897151	1.3	0.9	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small square dark reflector with a long, thin shadow. The object is situated in a depression, possibly representing associated scour, within sand waves. No corresponding MBES contacts and situated close to a cable which may be masking any magnetic anomaly. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72723	Dark reflector	397482	5897017	3	0.3	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate dark reflector with a short, bright shadow situated within sand waves. The object is situated close to a pipeline identified on the admiralty chart and may be related, although this cannot be confirmed without further investigation. No corresponding MBES contacts and situated close to a cable which may be

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								masking any magnetic anomaly. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72729	Dark reflector	399393	5893334	3.1	1.4	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an oval shaped dark reflector with a bright shadow, situated in a depression. The feature has scouring to the north-west. In the MBES data this is visible as a distinct rounded mound with evenly sloping sides and a pointed top. This is encircled by scour extending a maximum of 2.1 m and is 0.2 m deep. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72730	Dark reflector	398346	5893815	3.4	0.8	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate, possible angular dark reflector with a bright, uneven shadow. The feature has some scouring to the east measuring 6 m and may be partially buried. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72731	Dark reflector	397286	5892244	3	1.5	0.9	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small rounded dark reflector with a long, bright shadow. This object is situated on a featureless area of sea bed and possibly related to wreck (72697) situated approximately 50 m west. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck and so it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material as any smaller response would be masked by the larger one. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
7078	Dark reflector	373569	5892433	1.6	0.6	0.5	-	In the most recent SSS dataset, this is identified as a distinct dark reflector with a large, distinct rectangular shadow. No corresponding MBES contact and not covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Originally identified in the 2009 assessment as a possible item of debris measuring 0.7 x 0.5 x 0.5 and re-identified in

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								the 2017 dataset as a rounded dark reflector with associated shadow and in the MBES as a small slightly irregularly shaped mound, not particularly distinct, possibly natural. Based on its current form in the most recent geophysical data, the feature has been reclassified as a dark reflector. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72545	Dark reflector	378817	5891042	3	1.9	0.8	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small dark reflector with an irregularly shaped shadow, the feature has sediment build up on its northern edge, this is an isolated object. In the MBES data as an elongate mound with evenly sloping sides and a rounded top. There is a ridge of sediment to the north west of the mound, and a clear scour pattern to the north and south extending 3.7 m and is 0.1 m deep. It appears isolated and anomalous to the surrounding sea bed. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72547	Dark reflector	381039	5888472	3.4	1.9	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset, a small oval dark reflector with a bright shadow, shadow may be within a scar or there may be a faint adjacent object attached to it. No corresponding MBES contact and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72554	Dark reflector	381025	5887932	5.3	3.4	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS data as an indistinct dark reflector with a bright, uneven shadow. The feature appears slightly stretched in the data, but isolated and anomalous to the surrounding featureless sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as an elongate mound with rounded ends on a north-west to south-east alignment. There is some scour to the south measuring 4 m and 0.1 m deep. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72555	Dark reflector	374260	5895038	4.2	1.7	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct, broken up or partially buried dark reflector with an irregular shadow. The object is quite angular and anomalous to the surrounding

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								featureless sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as a rounded mound . No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72560	Dark reflector	381798	5888694	2.4	1.7	0.6	-	Identified in the SSS data as a slightly elongated dark reflector with a bright and tapered shadow. The feature is isolated on a featureless area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72563	Dark reflector	376631	5894631	1.9	1.8	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small round dark reflector with a slight shadow, this is situated 47 m west of wreck (72561) and is possibly associated debris. No corresponding MBES contacts. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72561), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be associated wreck debris.
72564	Dark reflector	376622	5894642	3.8	1.3	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small round dark reflector with a slight shadow, this is situated 62 m west of wreck (72561) and is possibly associated debris. No corresponding MBES contacts. Possibly natural but has potential to be associated wreck debris.
72568	Dark reflector	373472	5898200	5.7	3.2	1.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct dark reflector with a bright irregular shadow, possibly two objects next to one another, situated on a featureless area of sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as an oval mound. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72569	Dark reflector	382909	5887027	3.4	2.9	0.9	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct dark reflector rounded object with a straight linear piece attached. The

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								feature has a bright shadow and some sediment build up surrounding it. In the MBES data this is visible as a distinct, rounded mound with a pointed top and steeply sloping sides. It is very distinct in comparison with the surrounding featureless sea bed. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72571	Dark reflector	378540	5892006	2.3	0.3	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small dark reflector with a bright shadow, situated at the southern end of rope or chain (72570) and may be related. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72576	Dark reflector	382542	5889838	2.3	1.4	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS data as a small oval dark reflector with a tapered shadow, possibly associated with wreck (72574) 27 m to the east. However, there appears to be fishing gear snagged in this area so may be associated with that and such has been classified as a dark reflector rather than associated wreck debris. In the MBES data this is visible as a small rounded mound. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72574), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72577	Dark reflector	382577	5889769	4.6	1.8	0.9	-	Identified in the SSS data as a small oval dark reflector with a bright shadow, possibly associated with wreck (72574) 97 m to the north-west. However, there appears to be fishing gear snagged in this area so may be associated with that. In the MBES data this is visible as a small oval mound. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72574), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72580	Dark reflector	373335	5900315	7.8	3.1	0.6	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a slightly broken up or partially buried dark reflector with a bright, uneven shadow. This feature looks slightly anomalous to the surrounding sea bed, however is close to fishing gear is therefore possibly associated. In the MBES data this is visible as a slightly curved sub-rounded mound with a clear ridge on the south-west side. There appears to be some encircling scour extending for a maximum of 3 m and is 0.1 m deep. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72585	Dark reflector	383485	5887695	5.1	4.6	1.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a slightly angular dark reflector with a bright, irregular shadow and significant height on a featureless area of sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as a distinct sub-angular mound with evenly sloping sides and a centrally pointed top. There is some scour to the south-east extending for 3.5 m and is 0.1 m deep. No corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72589	Dark reflector	376130	5892959	7.2	0.4	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset a faint, elongate dark reflector with no shadow and some scour on the near side. This is situated on a featureless area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72590	Dark reflector	374134	5895511	3.3	0.2	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongated, thin dark reflector with a bright, square shadow, isolated anomalous on a featureless area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72592	Dark reflector	381030	5885242	3.4	1.2	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset this is visible as a rounded dark reflector with a bright tapered shadow, this feature looks

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								slightly anomalous to the surrounding sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72594	Dark reflector	383491	5883835	8	2.1	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate dark reflector with a thin shadow and significant height. This is an isolated object on a featureless area of sea bed that may be partially buried by sands. In the MBES data this is visible as an elongate mound orientated north-east to south-west. It has an uneven top with a high point at the north-east and, and evenly sloping sides. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72595	Dark reflector	383324	5884436	2.6	2	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset, this is a distinct and isolated, slightly complex dark reflector with a long, bright shadow. This is a possibly broken up, or partially buried object isolated on a featureless area of the sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72597	Dark reflector	379369	5889596	5.3	0.7	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate dark reflector with a bright, short shadow. This is an isolated object on a featureless area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72598	Dark reflector	383318	5885049	5.9	3.6	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS data as a distinct and isolated, angular dark reflector with a large, slightly irregular shadow. The object may be partially buried and is situated on a featureless area of sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as sub-rounded mound with a pointed top and evenly

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								sloping sides. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72602	Dark reflector	382543	5889844	1.7	1.6	0.6	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongated dark reflector with a slight shadow, this feature is situated 26 m to the east of wreck (72574) and is possibly associated debris. In the MBES data this is visible as a rounded mound. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72574), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72603	Dark reflector	382568	5889875	1.9	1.1	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a rounded dark reflector with a tapered shadow, this feature is situated approximately 50 m north-east of wreck (72574) and is possibly associated debris. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72574), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72608	Dark reflector	372489	5893590	3.8	1.1	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct dark reflector, or two objects, one is elongated and the other rounded with a bright combined shadow. No corresponding MBES contacts and not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72609	Dark reflector	371935	5894356	6.1	0.3	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a thin curvilinear dark reflector with an irregular shadow, may be a line of small dark reflectors but looks a little anomalous. No corresponding MBES contacts and not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72610	Dark reflector	372019	5894336	5.3	0.9	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongated dark reflector with a long uneven shadow, possible line of dark reflectors. In the MBES data this is faintly visible as an oval mound. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72616	Dark reflector	372136	5894949	1.4	0.9	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small and angular dark reflector with a short shadow, possibly related to wreck (72615) but not obviously associated. No corresponding MBES contacts. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72615), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72622	Dark reflector	382107	5890051	6.7	4.8	1.7	-	Identified in the SSS data as an faint, poorly defined dark reflector situated on a slightly uneven area of the sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72624	Dark reflector	378320	5892476	1.9	0.3	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small dark reflector with a bright pointed shadow. No corresponding MBES contacts and not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72626	Dark reflector	377373	5892937	3.8	0.6	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS data as a long and straight dark reflector with a bright square shadow. The object is isolated on a featureless area of the sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72638	Dark reflector	372445	5893121	1.7	1	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS data as a distinct, pointed dark reflector with a bright shadow. No corresponding MBES contacts and not covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
70827	Dark reflector	375820	5869705	1.2	1.2	0.3	-	A dark reflector identified during the 2014 assessment as an irregular curvilinear dark reflector with a bright, disjointed shadow. Located on a rough and uneven part of the sea bed. Not identified within the most recent dataset but retained based on description. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72005	Dark reflector	382579	5877767	3.1	2.4	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular distinct dark reflector with no discernible bright shadow, or possibly two angular dark reflectors close together. No corresponding MBES contacts though a slight disturbance between two sand ripples visible which may be related. No corresponding magnetic response however, due to the magnetometer line spacing in this section, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Identified close to the position of a marker buoy identified on the admiralty chart and is therefore possibly associated; however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, feature has been retained as a precaution. Possibly natural however has the potential of being an item of debris.
72014	Dark reflector	382463	5877221	0.7	0.7	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small angular dark reflector, one of two so possible shadow is obscured by second object. Within surrounding bright reflector indicating slight depression. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72017	Dark reflector	382190	5876751	1	0.8	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small oval dark reflector with a tapered shadow, has distinct scouring extending approximately 5 m to the north-west. Feature appears to be

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								slightly hollow. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72018	Dark reflector	382491	5876532	3.2	1.2	1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small and distinct dark reflector with a bright long, shadow and significant height. The feature has scouring on either side measuring 32 m length orientated east to west. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Retained due to distinct height. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72023	Dark reflector	381579	5874687	6.5	0.4	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long, thin and straight dark reflector with height, isolated on a relatively featureless area of sea bed. Possible corresponding disturbance visible in the MBES data, but cannot be certain. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72025	Dark reflector	380706	5873448	3.1	0.2	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small straight dark reflector with varying bright shadow. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72028	Dark reflector	379725	5873652	1.1	0.4	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small sub-rounded dark reflector with a curvilinear bright reflector, interpreted as an irregular shadow. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72029	Dark reflector	380501	5873160	3.4	0.8	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a linear dark reflector, with a possible secondary parallel dark reflector to the immediate south-east; unclear if separate or joined. Appears anomalous in the surrounding sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts. Due to the magnetometer line spacing in this section, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								is comprised ferrous material. Possibly natural however has the potential of being an item of debris. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72043	Dark reflector	378384	5870780	4.4	1.2	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregularly shaped rounded dark reflector with some height. Feature identified in an area of sand ripples. Observed at the location of small curvilinear mound in MBES data. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72047	Dark reflector	377143	5870805	3.1	0.7	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an angular dark reflector with some possible shadow, or associated bright reflector indicating a depression. Appears unusual for the area. Observed in the MBES data as a small distinct mound within a slight disturbance. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72048	Dark reflector	377793	5870752	3.4	1	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate dark reflector with possible shadow and some likely scour to the south west. Tentatively observed in the MBES data at the end of a sand ripple of perpendicular alignment. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possibly natural but retained as a precaution as has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72053	Dark reflector	377317	5870516	1.7	0.3	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small distinct straight linear dark reflector within a slight scour and varying bright shadow. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Located 40 m north of a linear magnetic trend. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72062	Dark reflector	377455	5870349	3.3	0.7	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small straight linear object with varying bright shadow, possibly irregular at one end, within slight disturbance. Tentatively seen as a slight mound in the MBES data. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72072	Dark reflector	376691	5870244	1.6	1	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular dark reflector with an angular bright shadow. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72076	Dark reflector	376302	5870115	2.3	1.6	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an angular, slightly elongate dark reflector with corresponding shadow. Isolated on an otherwise featureless sea bed. Corresponds with a distinct rounded small mound in the MBES data. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72077	Dark reflector	377466	5869722	4.3	2.6	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a short straight linear cluster of small dark reflectors with slight shadows. Corresponding slight straight feature observed in the MBES data. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but anomalous in form and so has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72081	Dark reflector	377206	5869712	1.1	0.7	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small rounded dark reflector with a corresponding short shadow. One of a group of objects (72082-3) and possibly associated. Possibly hollow. Corresponds with small rounded mound in the MBES data. This location associated with large magnetic anomaly but unclear if all or only a selection may correspond. Possible debris.
72085	Dark reflector	376261	5869931	8.7	1.6	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular dark reflector, possibly several objects close together, with a short irregular shadow. Cable or pipeline visible but seems separate. Corresponds with elongate mound in the MBES data. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72086	Dark reflector	376272	5869899	3.8	1.3	0.8	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small slightly angular dark reflector with a distinctive varying L-shaped shadow. Corresponds with a slight mound within the MBES data. No

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72094	Dark reflector	376354	5869823	1	0.7	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small angular dark reflector with a distinctive sloping shadow of varying height. Feature is relatively isolated on the sea bed. Corresponds with a small mound in a slight depression. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72095	Dark reflector	376323	5869700	2.5	0.8	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct pair of rounded dark reflectors with short sloping shadows. Both look slightly hollow. Observed in the MBES data as two adjacent small mounds. No obvious corresponding magnetic response. Possibly associated with 72096, a similar feature located 23 m to south-west. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72096	Dark reflector	376301	5869694	1.3	0.6	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct pair of slightly elongate dark reflectors with short sloping shadows. Both look slightly hollow. Observed in the MBES data as two adjacent small mounds. No obvious corresponding magnetic response, but situated 5 m from an interpreted exposed cable with a response of 120 nT and so any response would likely be masked. Possibly associated with 72095, a similar feature located 23 m to north-east. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
72106	Dark reflector	376808	5869457	2.9	1.7	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular dark reflector, sub-angular, with corresponding angular shadow. Slight linear extension which may be object or may indicate scour. Observed in the MBES data as a small sub-rounded mound with slight straight extension to south-west. No corresponding Magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72125	Dark reflector	376435	5868964	4	2.1	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an angled linear dark reflector with irregular edges and a short shadow. Isolated within visible sea bed ripples. Observed in the MBES data as a small elongate mound with a possible linear trend extending 40 m to north-east, which may or may not be associated. Small magnetic anomaly identified 35 m north-west (72124) which may be associated but cannot be certain. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72127	Dark reflector	376122	5868880	2.2	1.2	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small, slightly angular dark reflector with an angular varying shadow. Observed in the MBES data as a small rounded mound. No corresponding magnetic response. Likely associated with adjacent linear dark reflectors (72129 and 72128-9). Interpreted as possible non-ferrous debris.
72143	Dark reflector	374948	5868366	1.9	0.3	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct dark reflector with slight shadow. Within larger disturbance, possibly small geological outcrop. Observed in the MBES as a small elongate mound within flared depression. No obvious corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72144	Dark reflector	375135	5868371	1.1	0.4	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small, elongate dark reflector with a short angular shadow. Similar in form to adjacent 72145 and likely associated. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72145	Dark reflector	375139	5868370	1	0.3	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small, elongate dark reflector with a short angular shadow. Similar in form to adjacent 72144 and likely associated. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70807	Debris	384722	5885456	2.5	2.4	0.6	158	Hard edged partially buried dark reflector anomaly with an internal bright reflector and distinct shadow identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Hard edged anomaly, isolated and distinct in a sandy part of the sea bed. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70810	Debris	385150	5886540	2.4	0.4	0.3	-	Irregular shaped linear hard edged dark reflector anomaly with a bright shadow and in a slight depression identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible debris remains, isolated and distinct on a flat and even part of the sea bed.
7046	Debris	391258	5899468	3.2	0.4	0.2	-	A possible item of debris identified during the 2009 assessment. Feature wasn't identified in the geophysical data during the 2014 assessment and the feature was interpreted as possibly having been covered by sediment.
7078	Debris	387820	5903394	3.4	0.4	0.3	-	Feature identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment and interpreted as being a possible item of debris.
7049	Debris	389428	5900810	5	1.2	0.1	-	Feature identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment and interpreted as being a possible item of debris or disturbed sediment.
7052	Debris	391776	5899143	1.9	0.9	0.5	-	Feature identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment and interpreted as being a possible item of debris.
7057	Debris	391771	5899459	2.3	0.4	0.5	-	Distinct, hard edged anomaly with a defined triangular shadow and slight depression on a quiet sea bed. Identified during the 2009 and 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible item of debris.
7058	Debris	391546	5899608	1.7	1	0.4	-	Distinct elongated anomaly with a clear tapered shadow on a quiet sea bed. Identified during both the 2009 and 2014 geophysical assessments. Possible item of debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
7061	Debris	387549	5902953	3.1	1.7	0.6	-	Feature identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment and interpreted as being a possible item of debris, possibly with more than one object present.
7088	Debris	387543	5904417	3.6	1.6	0	-	Feature identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment and interpreted as being a possible item of debris.
70323	Debris	391730	5899448	53	0.3	0.1	-	Curvilinear dark reflector with a diffuse oblong shadow identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Joins anomaly 70324. Possible linear item of debris or rope or chain, however has the potential of being a sea bed scar.
70849	Debris	390440	5900425	4	1.1	0.2	260	Feature was originally identified during the 2009 assessment as a possible item of debris (7062). During the 2014 assessment, the feature was identified again (70849) as two immediately adjacent, near parallel, distinct hard edged elongated dark reflectors measuring 2.0 x 0.3 x 0.1 m, with a defined rectangular shadow visible. The feature was seen to have a large associated magnetic contact indicating ferrous contact. Possible ferrous debris.
70860	Debris	391485	5899453	1.5	0.7	0.4	-	Irregular anomaly, partial semi-circle which appears slightly buried identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Distinct shadow visible showing some height variation. Possible item of debris.
70861	Debris	391471	5899411	3.4	0.5	0.1	70	A diffuse rectangular elongated anomaly with a clear oblong shadow identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Associated with a medium magnetic contact. Possible ferrous debris.
70863	Debris	391690	5899233	1.4	1.1	0.6	-	Distinct anomaly with a clear elongated hard edge identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Defined tapered shadow visible. Possible item of debris.
70879	Debris	390707	5899962	1.9	0.8	0.4	133	Elongated rectangular anomaly with a rectangular shadow identified during the 2014 assessment. Feature is reported

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								as having a slight, oblong depression before it and curvilinear scour. Large associated magnetic contact. Possible ferrous debris.
7155	Debris	388961	5894081	3.8	1	0.2	25	An item of debris identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing, or possibly burial of the feature by mobile sediments. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
70759	Debris	388784	5894289	0.9	0.3	0.2	121	An anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. It appeared as a hard edged and distinctive medium sized dark reflector with a very bright shadow and associated magnetic anomaly, located on a rough and uneven part of the sea bed. The feature was not identified within the most recent datasets, it is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments. It should also be noted that the feature was not directly covered by a magnetometer line during the latest survey. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
72649	Debris	382308	5898071	7.3	4.4	0.4	107	Identified in the SSS as a dark reflector with a bright curved shadow. In the MBES data, this is visible as a curved elongate mound on an approximate north to south alignment. The southern end appears to have some sediment accumulation. Feature corresponds with a large dipole indicating the presence of ferrous material. Located at the south-east end of a series of similar features spanning 260 m (anomalies 72649 to 72657) and thought to be related. Possible ferrous debris.
72650	Debris	382265	5898141	8.4	3	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a curved dark reflector with a bright shadow. In the MBES data it was visible as an elongate mound on a north to south alignment. The top appears irregular. There is no corresponding Mag. contact,

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								however it is not directly covered by a magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. This is in the central area of a series of similar features spanning 260 m (anomalies 72649 to 72657) and thought to be related. Possible debris.
72651	Debris	382165	5898106	7.8	2.8	0.3	42	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate dark reflector with a bright shadow. In the MBES data it is visible as an elongate mound on a north-west to south-east alignment. Feature corresponds with a small positive monopole indicating the presence of ferrous material. This is in the central area of a series of similar features spanning 260 m (anomalies 72649 to 72657) and thought to be related. Possible ferrous debris.
72652	Debris	382148	5898171	5.1	3.1	0.8	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct angular dark reflector with a bright shadow. There appears to be some sediment build-up on the north side which indicates partial burial. In the MBES data, a sub-angular mound with an elongate section extending to the north-west is visible. The sides were unevenly sloped and the highest point was at the southern end. The elongate section measures 5.5 x 1.4 x 0.1 m. Feature has no corresponding Mag. anomaly, however it is not directly covered by a magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. This is at the north-west end of a series of similar features spanning 260 m (anomalies 72649 to 72657) and thought to be related. Possible debris.
72653	Debris	382150	5898200	1.8	1	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS data as a small indistinct angular dark reflector with an indistinct shadow. It is to the immediate north-west of 72654 and likely related. Feature has no corresponding MBES or Mag. contacts, however it is not directly covered by a magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. This is at the north-east side of a series of similar features

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								spanning 260 m (anomalies 72649 to 72657) and thought to be related. Possible debris.
72654	Debris	382152	5898197	4.2	0.6	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct curved dark reflector with a distinct bright shadow. It appears unusual in the surrounding sea bed. Feature has no corresponding MBES or Mag. contacts, however it is not directly covered by a magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. This is located adjacent to possible debris item 72653 and at the north-east side of a series of similar features spanning 260 m (anomalies 72649 to 72657) and thought to be related. Possible debris.
72655	Debris	382123	5898189	12.8	4.3	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as two clearly defined elongate dark reflectors with shadow and some possible partial burial. These are on a north-west to south-east alignment. Observed in MBES data as an elongate mound narrowing to a point at the south-east end. No corresponding Mag. anomaly, however it is in an area of significant background noise and therefore an associated anomaly could be masked. This is at the north-west side of a series of similar features spanning 260 m (anomalies 72649 to 72657) and thought to be related. Possible debris.
72656	Debris	382119	5898204	9.7	3.1	0.5	33	Identified in the SSS dataset as a curved elongate dark reflector with a bright shadow. There is a possible ridge along the centre indicating multiple debris fragments. It is on a north-east to south-west alignment. It is visible in the MBES data as an elongate mound and has a small associated Mag. contact in the form of a dipole, indicating the presence of ferrous material. This is at the north-west end of a series of similar features spanning 260 m (anomalies 72649 to 72657) and thought to be related. Possible ferrous debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72657	Debris	382104	5898211	11.4	4.3	0.1	33	Identified in the SSS dataset as an area of indistinct dark and bright reflectors. It is possible that this is partially buried. In the MBES data it is identified as an elongate mound on a north-west to south-east alignment. A small Mag. contact in the form of a dipole is possibly associated with it, indicating the presence of ferrous material. This is the most north-west anomaly of a series of similar features spanning 260 m (anomalies 72649 to 72657) and thought to be related. Possible ferrous debris.
72663	Debris	383487	5904588	4.3	2.4	0.4	56	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct elongate dark reflector with a bright shadow. It is observed in MBES data as an oval mound on a north-east to south-west alignment. In the Mag. data it is visible as a medium dipole indicating the presence of ferrous material. Thought to be related to nearby anomalies 72664 and 72665. It is located in a wider area of numerous dark reflectors which, based on their form, have been deemed natural however have to potential of being further debris items. Possible ferrous debris.
72670	Debris	381710	5898415	11.6	2.5	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS data as a curved elongate dark reflector with two clear parallel edges, possibly indicating multiple features. It is more indistinct at the southern end which could indicate a secondary feature or partial burial. Identified in the MBES dataset as a sub-angular mound with evenly sloping sides and a rounded top. Feature has a sinuous linear extending to the north and measuring 7.6 x 1.6 x 0.1 m. There is no corresponding Mag. anomaly, however it is situated in an area of high background noise which may mask a smaller anomaly. Possible debris.
72691	Debris	382771	5900469	4.3	0.4	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct narrow elongate dark reflector with a bright shadow. Possibly related to 72692, approximately 3 m north-west. No corresponding Mag. or MBES contacts. Possible item of non-ferrous debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
7124	Debris	379429	5887967	20.2	0.2	0.1	-	Previously identified in the 2009 dataset as linear debris. The feature was not identified within the most recent dataset. It is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology
7096	Debris	387955	5904510	6	1.1	0.3	-	An item of debris identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment. The feature is outside of the most recent geophysical data coverage and therefore no comment can be made on the presence and condition of the feature. The previous position and interpretation have been retained.
7115	Debris	387981	5906479	2.3	0.6	0.2	-	An item of debris identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment. The feature is outside of the most recent geophysical data coverage and therefore no comment can be made on the presence and condition of the feature. The previous position and interpretation have been retained.
7136	Debris	387869	5907425	4.4	1.6	0.3	-	An item of debris identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment. The feature is outside of the most recent geophysical data coverage and therefore no comment can be made on the presence and condition of the feature. The previous position and interpretation have been retained.
70043	Debris	387996	5905671	1.8	1	0.5	-	An isolated anomaly with a clear sub-oval shadow visible was identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature is reported as having scour visible to the north and an oblong depression to the east. The feature is outside of the most recent geophysical data coverage and therefore no comment can be made on the presence and condition of the feature. The previous position and interpretation have been retained.
72505	Debris	381383	5909788	2.7	1	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a short straight linear dark reflector with a slightly indistinct tapered shadow. On the admiralty chart, the feature appears to be inline with a charted gas pipeline; as such, it is possible that this feature

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								represents a short section of exposed cable. However, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, it has been retained as a precaution. Due to the feature's proximity to the pipeline, any magnetic signal would be masked by that of the pipeline and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature comprises ferrous material. Possible item of debris.
72506	Debris	381898	5910302	13.5	1.1	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a short straight dark reflector with a broad, bright shadow. Feature is relatively indistinct and possibly in two parts. Other smaller dark reflectors are identified nearby however appear less anomalous and therefore haven't been tagged. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
7047	Debris	396102	5895332	5.6	2.8	1.3	-	In the most recent SSS dataset this is identified as an indistinct dark reflector with a bright, irregular shadow. In the MBES data this is visible as a sub-rounded mound with steeply sloping sides and a rounded top. Feature has no corresponding magnetic response. This was originally identified during the 2009 assessment as an item of debris measuring 2.7 x 0.7 x 0.6 m, however was removed from the final report due to being outside of the survey area. Possible non-ferrous debris.
7055	Debris	395139	5896671	3.7	0.4	1.1	-	Previously identified during the 2009 assessment as debris, with a possible associated linear extending 4.5 m. The anomaly is not covered by the latest geophysical data. As such, no comment can be made on its presence and current form. The feature has been retained as a precaution based on the previous interpretation.
7084	Debris	395361	5897600	7.1	4.4	0	-	Previously identified during the 2009 assessment as an item of debris. The anomaly is not covered by the latest geophysical data. As such, no comment can be made on its

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								presence and current form. The feature has been retained as a precaution based on the previous interpretation.
7085	Debris	395421	5897742	8.5	4.2	0.2	-	Previously identified during the 2009 assessment as an item of debris. The anomaly is not covered by the latest geophysical data. As such, no comment can be made on its presence and current form. The feature has been retained as a precaution based on the previous interpretation.
7102	Debris	396250	5898132	4.9	4.1	0.2	366	In the most recent Mag. dataset this is identified as a large, sharp dipole with peak and trough on one survey line. No corresponding SSS contacts. This was previously identified during the 2009 assessment as an item of debris measuring 4.9 x 4.1 x 0.2 and a magnetic response of 53 nT. It is possible that this anomaly was not seen in the most recent SSS and MBES data due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation. Possible ferrous debris now either partially buried or with little surface expression.
72702	Debris	397240	5892224	1.4	0.5	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small oval dark reflector with a slight shadow, situated at the south-eastern end of wreck (72967) and possibly associated debris. No corresponding MBES contacts. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with the wreck and so it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material as any smaller response would be masked by the larger one. Interpreted as possible debris.
72709	Debris	399693	5892338	3.9	0.5	0.2	34	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct elongate dark reflector with a bright shadow, very distinct anomaly situated within sand waves. No corresponding MBES contacts. The object has a small dipole with peak and trough on one survey line associated with it, indicating ferrous material is present. Possible ferrous item of debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72715	Debris	399208	5893624	3.8	0.6	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small rounded dark reflector with a straight linear piece attached, the feature has a bright shadow and is situated in a slight depression with some sediment build up surrounding it. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible item of non-ferrous debris.
72717	Debris	399354	5893555	11.2	0.4	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long, thin and distinct curvilinear dark reflector with a bright shadow. The object is situated on a sandy area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible item of non-ferrous debris.
72720	Debris	397613	5895955	6	4.9	1.7	50	Identified in the SSS dataset as a large, rounded dark reflector situated within large sand waves, the feature has a large shadow and significant height. Identified in the MBES data as a rounded mound with steeply sloping sides and a rounded top. The feature has a medium magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating ferrous material is present. Possible ferrous debris.
72721	Debris	396798	5897075	4.4	1.3	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a straight dark reflector with a bright shadow, situated in-between large sand waves and possibly within a slight depression. The object is very distinct and may be partially buried. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible debris.
72724	Debris	400357	5894518	4.7	3.7	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct right angled dark reflector with a bright shadow and slight scouring to the west. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
7076	Debris	373728	5892516	2.4	0.8	0.6	-	Originally identified in the 2009 dataset and then again in the 2017 post-construction assessment, feature is reported as being a distinct small rounded dark reflector with associated shadow. Isolated on the sea bed. feature is reported as being a small mound, not particularly distinct. With other similar but smaller features nearby. The feature was not identified within the most recent dataset. It is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
72551	Debris	374715	5895753	3.3	0.7	0.3	59	Identified in the SSS data as a small, elongate dark reflector with a bright bulbous shadow. This is an isolated anomaly on a featureless area of sea bed. This is visible as a rounded mound in the MBES data and has a medium magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating ferrous material is present. Possible ferrous item of debris.
72553	Debris	383540	5884984	2.3	2.2	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small rounded dark reflector with a thin, bright shadow. The feature has slight sediment disturbance around it and is situated 39 m to the south-east of wreck (72552) and may be associated debris. In the MBES data this is visible as a indistinct irregularly shaped mound. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72552), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Interpreted as possible debris.
72556	Debris	372794	5898684	8.5	0.8	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS data as a long, thin and straight dark reflector with a short shadow. The feature is situated on a featureless area of sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as an indistinct elongate mound. No corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible linear item of debris

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72559	Debris	376214	5895372	8.8	2.1	0.4	20	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct and elongated dark reflector with a very bright rounded shadow, situated in a slight depression. In the MBES data this is visible as an elongate mound on a north-west to south-east alignment. The mound has an uneven top with the highest point at the south-east end. The feature is isolated on a featureless area of sea bed. The feature has a small magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating some ferrous material is present. This is possibly ferrous debris.
72562	Debris	376679	5894644	2.3	1.1	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS data as a small dark reflector with a slight shadow situated 12 m north-west of wreck (72561) and possibly associated debris. No corresponding MBES contacts. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72561), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Interpreted as possible debris.
72566	Debris	376693	5894532	3.7	0.2	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small, slightly elongated dark reflector with a slight shadow situated 8.7 m south of wreck (72561) and possibly associated debris. No corresponding MBES contacts. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72561), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Interpreted as possible debris.
72567	Debris	376643	5894619	1.5	0.4	0.6	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small dark reflector with a slight shadow situated 20.2 m west of wreck (72561) and possibly associated debris. No corresponding MBES contacts. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72561), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Interpreted as possible debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72573	Debris	381856	5890586	7.7	3.8	0.9	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct, dark reflector or group of very small dark reflectors, with a bright shadow. The feature may be partially buried, and appears isolated on an otherwise featureless area of sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as a sub-rounded mound with evenly sloping sides and an uneven top. No corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible item of debris.
72575	Debris	382532	5889844	2.3	0.6	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset, an indistinct, slightly curvilinear dark reflector with a slight shadow situated 16 m east of wreck (72574) and may be associated debris. However, there appears to be fishing gear snagged in this area so may be associated with that and such has been classified as a dark reflector. No corresponding MBES contacts. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72574), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Interpreted as possible debris.
72578	Debris	373576	5900250	3.1	1.2	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct and isolated elongate dark reflector with a bright shadow. In the MBES data this is faintly visible as a small rectangular mound. No corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible linear item of debris.
72579	Debris	376775	5896373	15.6	1	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long, thin and straight dark reflector with a bright shadow, isolated on a featureless area of sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as a faint, linear mound. No corresponding Mag. anomaly. This is a possible linear item of non-ferrous debris.
72581	Debris	382815	5888936	4.1	0.8	0.4	19	Identified in the SSS dataset as a slightly elongated dark reflector with a bright, tapered shadow. This is an isolated and anomalous object. There is a small magnetic anomaly

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								associated with it, indicating ferrous material is present. Possible ferrous item of debris.
72583	Debris	382486	5889126	2.2	0.7	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS data as a small dark reflector with a small shadow, situated 14.7 m north of wreck (72582) and may be associated. No corresponding MBES contacts. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72582), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Interpreted as possible debris.
72591	Debris	380984	5885270	3	2.3	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregularly shaped dark reflector with a bright uneven shadow, suggesting uneven height. In the MBES data this is visible as a rounded mound with evenly sloping sides and a pointed top. There is some encircling scour which extends for 2.7 m and is 0.1 m deep. It is located 156 m to the south-east of wreck 7043 and may be associated debris. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly non-ferrous debris.
72600	Debris	383067	5889289	8.7	5.5	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct dark reflector or group of very small dark reflectors, with a large rounded and bright shadow. The feature has significant height, and is situated close to fishing gear and may be related, however this is much larger. In the MBES data this is visible as a sub-angular mound that has a narrow northern end and a wider southern end. The sides are relatively evenly sloped, with a pointed top that is at its highest point at the southern end, the feature is orientated north to south. Not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Interpreted as possible debris.
72607	Debris	372147	5897238	3.6	2.3	1.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct and isolated, elongated dark reflector with a bright uneven shadow, much longer shadow at one edge of object that may suggest it is

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								attached to the surface. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Interpreted as possible non-ferrous debris.
72618	Debris	373784	5893102	4.5	2.8	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a linear dark reflector with a bright shadow, the object appears to have a small dark reflector attached to one end and is situated on a mainly featureless area of the sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possible item of debris.
72619	Debris	372716	5894427	11.4	4.3	1.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a faint, broken up or partially buried dark reflector with an irregular shadow and significant height. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible non-ferrous debris.
72621	Debris	373904	5898498	5.9	0.5	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate dark reflector with a bright shadow. In the MBES data this is visible as an indistinct mound. No corresponding magnetic response. This feature is situated 51 m north-west of a UKHO record for foul ground/wooden item (9290 UKHO); however, the record has been amended to dead and as such it is not grouped with this feature. Possible linear item of debris.
72625	Debris	377742	5893123	14.9	0.9	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS data as a rounded dark reflector with a large, bright shadows. Feature appears to have a faint, linear dark reflector extending from one side, however it's possible that this is an associated sea bed scar. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly non-ferrous debris.
7152	Debris	383891	5882332	12.5	2.5	0.1	34	Identified in the MBES dataset as a slight linear mound within depression between two sand ripples and a separate small mound. Stands out against surrounding sea bed.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								Associated with a small magnetic positive monopole indicating the presence of ferrous material. Previously identified in the 2007 - 2009 assessment as a straight linear dark reflector measuring 3.0 x 0.2 x 1.2 m. Interpreted as possible ferrous debris.
7174	Debris	383756	5882558	1	0.3	0.6	-	Possible item of debris identified in the 2007-2009 dataset as a small object with tall shadow. Feature was not identified during the 2014 assessment or within the most recent dataset. It is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
7206	Debris	384112	5882501	2.2	1.9	0.3	81	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small, distinct angular dark reflector with a small, bright angular shadow, with slight scouring north-west to south-east measuring 12 m. Not definitively identified in MBES data but a possible object within a slight depression observed. Feature has no corresponding magnetic response. Previously identified in the 2007-2009 dataset as a small object measuring 2.0 x 0.3 x 1.1 m with an associated magnetic anomaly measuring 81 nT. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.
70713	Debris	375912	5870011	3.7	1.1	0.1	101	Identified in the SSS dataset as a short straight linear dark reflector with angular shadow in an otherwise featureless area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response, although it was identified during this phase of assessment within an area of magnetic variation. During the 2014 assessment, this was identified as a thin straight linear dark reflector measuring 4.0 x 1.3 x 0.1 m within a slight disturbance. Previously associated with a large magnetic response measuring 101 nT however it was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. Magnetometer value here has been taken from the previous assessment. Interpreted as possible ferrous debris.
70722	Debris	375691	5869876	1.9	1.2	0.3	1106.4	A possible item of debris identified during the 2014 assessment as a very rounded object, possibly hollow with an internal shadow and a corresponding bright shadow. Located on a rough and uneven part of the sea bed. Previously associated with a very large magnetic anomaly but as this object appears to be on the same alignment as a cable, it is possible that this the magnetic response is associated with exposed cabling. However, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, the magnetic anomaly has been retained. Not tagged in the most recent data but location corresponds with a rounded mound visible in the MBES data. Reinterpreted as possible debris.
70724	Debris	375635	5869808	1.3	0.9	0.5	94	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small dark object with a relatively long, narrow shadow. Corresponds with small elongate mound within a depression. Previously identified as a small object with angular bright shadow measuring 1.4 x 0.4 x 0.4 m. Was previously associated with a magnetic anomaly measuring 94 nT; however this was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. Magnetometer value here has been taken from the previous assessment. Possible ferrous item of debris.
70761	Debris	383485	5882798	6.5	0.6	0.4	447	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct, short and thin, linear dark reflector with a very bright shadow, situated within slight sand waves. Some wider disturbance visible east to west measuring 16.8 m. Corresponding feature identified in the MBES data, observed as a small elongate mound on the edge of a slight depression. Looks distinct and anomalous to surrounding sea bed. During this phase of the assessment, no corresponding magnetic anomaly was

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								identified however during the 2014 assessment (69682) the feature is reported as having an associated magnetic anomaly of 447 nT. it is possible that the feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data due to differences in line positioning and spacing. Previously identified as a thin linear dark reflector with a large bright shadow measuring 3.1 x 0.2 x 0.2 m. Possible ferrous debris.
70770	Debris	383613	5882029	0.9	0.9	0.6	219.8	A possible item of debris identified in the 2014 assessment as an irregular dark reflector with irregular bright shadow, located on a gravelly part of the sea bed. Isolated and distinct anomaly. Associated with a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. The feature was not identified within the most recent dataset. It is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation. Interpreted as possible ferrous debris.
70777	Debris	384056	5883266	1.3	0.3	0.6	-	Previously identified in the 2013 dataset (69682) as a sub-rounded object with a bright shadow. The feature was not identified during the latest phase of assessment. It is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation. May be natural but potential to be non-ferrous debris.
70781	Debris	383603	5882293	2.8	0.5	0.4	-	A possible item of debris identified during the 2014 assessment as an irregular linear dark reflector with a bright shadow and in a slight depression, located in between sand waves, with scour to east measuring 12.6 m. Slight disturbance visible in the most recent MBES data at this location, but not definitively identified on any the most recent SSS or mag. data. Possibly natural but has potential to be

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								non-ferrous debris, now buried or with no surface expression.
70786	Debris	383625	5883383	0.7	0.6	0.5	91.9	Previously identified in the 2013 dataset as a distinct, sub-angular object with tall bright shadow, isolated on a rough and uneven part of the sea bed. This was previously associated with a distinct magnetic anomaly identified on a number of lines. The feature was not definitively identified within the most recent dataset, although a small disturbance visible in the MBES data at this location. It is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation. Possible ferrous debris now either partially buried or with little surface expression.
70792	Debris	383428	5882709	0.9	0.2	0.5	55.6	Previously identifies as a small distinct dark reflector with a very long and bright shadow. An isolated anomaly on a rough and uneven part of the sea bed. Associated with a distinct magnetic anomaly on one line. Not identified within the most recent dataset as retained as possible ferrous debris now either buried or with no surface expression.
70828	Debris	375953	5869878	1.2	1.1	0.2	355	A possible item of debris identified during the 2014 assessment as a rounded, possibly hollow dark reflector anomaly with a faint shadow. Isolated and distinct on a sandy and relatively flat part of the sea bed. Feature was previously associated with a large magnetic anomaly, which though more distinct, is part of a larger natural ferrous feature which would obscure smaller responses. The feature is within an area of increased magnetic response within the more recent dataset and has not definitively been seen. Object not identified during the latest phase of assessment. It is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70833	Debris	375814	5869761	2.1	0.3	0.5	30.4	Possible item of debris identified during the 2014 assessment as a hard edged and distinct right angled dark reflector with a strong, bright shadow. Anomaly looks to be in a slight depression on a rough and gravelly part of the sea bed. Feature was not identified during the latest phase of assessment. It is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
70838	Debris	375870	5869884	0.9	0.7	0.3	239	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small rounded and possibly hollow object with corresponding bright rounded shadow. Small slight mound visible in MBES data. No corresponding magnetic anomaly but within area of increased magnetic response. Feature was originally identified in the 2014 assessment as a small rounded hollow object measuring 0.9 x 0.8 x 0.2 m with an associated large magnetic anomaly measuring 239 nT. Magnetometer value here has been taken from the previous assessment. Possible ferrous debris.
70839	Debris	375780	5869862	0.8	0.8	0.4	238.8	Previously identified as a rounded dark reflector, possibly hollow with a long and bright shadow. Scour mark to the south-east measuring 12m. Large magnetic anomaly associated on a number of lines. Not tagged within the most recent dataset but a small rounded mound visible in the MBES data at this location. No magnetic anomaly but previous dataset at shorter line spacing. Retained as possible ferrous debris.
70840	Debris	375202	5868831	3.2	0.3	0.1	-	Previously identified during the 2014 assessment as an irregularly shaped, linear, hard-edged dark reflector with a shadow. Isolated and distinct anomaly on a fairly even and sandy area of the sea bed. Located next to a sand wave. Interpreted as possible non-ferrous debris. Not observed in the most recent dataset and may now be buried or have no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72000	Debris	384275	5881800	6.6	0.8	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongated dark reflector with a bright shadow, isolated on the sea bed. Within faint scouring extending approximately 17 m to the north-west. A possible corresponding feature tentatively observed in the MBES data 20 m NNE, possibly indicating a slight positioning error for this line of SSS data; however this may be a separate unrelated object and therefore this cannot be confirmed. No corresponding magnetic response. Interpreted as possible non-ferrous debris.
72040	Debris	377973	5871184	4.7	0.2	0.1	29	Identified in the SSS data as a short straight linear dark reflector with a small shadow, perpendicular to the surrounding sand ripples. Small straight linear mound visible in the MBES dataset, with a possible longer trend extending north-west, however this isn't clearly associated. Feature corresponds with a small magnetic dipole with peak and trough on one survey line. Possible ferrous debris.
72056	Debris	377685	5870408	3.6	0.3	0.1	160	Identified in the SSS dataset as a short slightly curvilinear linear dark reflector with slight shadow, that appears to be in two sections. No corresponding MBES contacts. At the location of a large magnetic anomaly though response broad which indicates this object might not be the source, although any smaller response would be masked by the larger one. As the mag anomaly may relate to on or all of these features, it has been grouped in here as a precaution. Located 7 m south-east of 72055. Interpreted as possible debris.
72057	Debris	377666	5870404	2.5	0.9	0.1	160	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small sub-angular object with corresponding bright shadow. Appears distinct compared to surrounding natural features, though slightly stretched. No corresponding MBES contacts. Associated with the location of a large magnetic anomaly, although not definitively associated with this particular feature. As the mag anomaly may relate to on or all of these features, it has

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								been grouped in here as a precaution. Located 26 m south-east of 72055. Interpreted as possible debris.
72063	Debris	376765	5870385	2.2	0.6	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct right angled object with corresponding bright shadow. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Interpreted as possible non-ferrous debris.
72065	Debris	377919	5870150	5.7	0.3	0.1	18	Identified in the SSS dataset as three short straight, thin dark reflectors with slight shadow. Total length measured. One of two with 72066. Within an area of visible rocks. No obvious MBES contacts. Associated with a complex magnetic anomaly; however this is slightly irregular form and therefore may be associated with surrounding area rather than anomaly. Interpreted as possible debris.
72066	Debris	377940	5870147	10.4	0.4	0.1	25	Identified in the SSS dataset as three short straight, thin dark reflectors with slight shadow. Total length measured. One of two with 72065. Within an area of visible rocks. No obvious MBES contacts. Associated with a complex magnetic anomaly; however this is slightly irregular form and therefore may be associated with surrounding area rather than anomaly. Interpreted as possible debris.
72068	Debris	377570	5870150	3.7	1.6	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an angular object with distinct outline and irregular bright shadow, appears irregular at one end. Possibly within an area of geology. No corresponding MBES contacts. Appears similar in form to an anchor; however this cannot be confirmed without further investigation. Feature identified between magnetometer survey lines and therefore it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Interpreted as possible item of debris.
72069	Debris	377707	5870104	3.6	0.9	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a right-angled linear dark reflector with slight shadow. Shadow is flared. Appears to be one of two, with 72070 35 m to west. No corresponding

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic anomaly but within an area of increased magnetic response. Cannot be certain if corresponds. Interpreted as possible debris.
72082	Debris	377173	5869717	2.8	1.2	0.6	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small irregular dark reflector with an irregular shadow of varying height. Possibly debris related to 72081 and 72083-4. Corresponds with small rounded mound in the MBES data. This location is associated with large magnetic anomaly but unclear if all or only a selection may correspond. Possible debris.
72083	Debris	377193	5869704	4.4	1.4	0.7	128	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular dark reflector with an irregular shadow with varying height. Possibly associated with nearby features 72081-2 and 72084. Corresponds with distinct elongate mound. Due to size and location more likely associated with the large magnetic anomaly seen here indicating presence of ferrous material. However, this magnetic anomaly forms part of a linear E-W trend measuring approximately 1500 m, comprised anomalies 72078-80 and 72087-92. Possibly modern anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution. Possible ferrous debris.
72084	Debris	377185	5869701	0.7	0.7	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small rounded dark reflector with a very short shadow and appears hollow. Part of possible assemblage of four objects with 72081-3. Corresponds with small rounded mound in the MBES data. This location is associated with large magnetic anomaly but unclear if all or only a selection may correspond. Possible debris.
72091	Debris	376566	5869822	4.5	2.5	0.3	27	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small elongate dark reflector with a short angular shadow, possibly with a hollow centre. Possible very small additional dark reflector adjacent. Isolated and anomalous on the sea bed. Corresponds with a slight mound within the MBES data.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								Corresponds with distinct negative monopole, indicating ferrous material. Feature appears to be part of a linear alignment of regularly spaced magnetic anomalies and ferrous objects (numbers 72078-80, 72083 and 72087-92) which are possibly associated. Possibly modern anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.
72092	Debris	376655	5869805	3.5	0.6	0.3	25	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small elongate dark reflector with a clear angular shadow. Possibly hollow. Corresponds with a slight mound within the MBES data. Corresponds with distinct negative monopole, indicating ferrous material. Feature appears to be part of a linear alignment of regularly spaced magnetic anomalies and ferrous objects (numbers 72078-80, 72083 and 72087-92) which are possibly associated. Possibly modern anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.
72093	Debris	375985	5869875	1.8	0.9	0.3	74	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small angular dark reflector with an irregular short shadow. Isolated and larger than features appearing natural on this line. Corresponding small mound visible in the MBES data. Associated with a medium positive monopole as part of complex double peak; however, it should be noted that this is located in an area of magnetic variation and therefore this may be an unrelated geological magnetic response. Possibly natural however has potential to be ferrous debris.
72097	Debris	376574	5869642	2.1	1.9	0.2	17	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small positive monopole with peak and trough on one survey line. No corresponding SSS contacts. Tentatively seen as a small rounded mound in the MBES data, with a possibly attached curvilinear trend. Retained as a precaution due to curvilinear trend to north-east. Possible ferrous debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72098	Debris	376885	5869586	9.3	6.7	0.1	127	Identified in the SSS dataset as a sub-angular straight linear mound of irregular reflectivity, comprising dark reflectors with shadows which appear 'segmented'. Corresponds with a thin elongate mound on the edge of an area of sand ripple as seen in the MBES data. Associated with a large, sharp magnetic dipole indicating the presence of ferrous material. Interpreted as ferrous debris.
72099	Debris	376506	5869570	5.9	2.4	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a medium sized wide and angular object, appears curved and possibly in several section. Feature appears to have a slightly angular shadow. Identified in the MBES data as an elongate mound aligned north-east to south-west with a splayed end to north-east, and possibly a second smaller object. On the edge of an isolated group of small mounds. Possibly forms a wider area of debris along with anomalies 72100-2. No obvious corresponding magnetic anomaly with this object. Interpreted as possible non-ferrous debris.
72100	Debris	376527	5869562	5.3	2.8	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular dark reflector with an irregular shadow. Observed in the MBES data as an irregular mound. No obvious corresponding magnetic anomaly with this object. Possibly forms a wider area of debris along with anomalies 72099-101. Interpreted as possible non-ferrous debris.
72102	Debris	376532	5869529	3.2	2.6	0.7	188	Identified in the SSS dataset as an angular object with irregular internal structure and a tall shadow. Corresponding angular mound of varying height observed within the MBES data. Associated with a large magnetic anomaly indicating ferrous material. Possibly forms a wider area of debris along with anomalies 72099-101.
72104	Debris	377100	5869477	3.9	3.7	0.3	37	Identified in the SSS dataset as a pair of rounded dark reflectors, possibly hollow, with short round-topped shadows. Observed in the MBES data as a slight elongate mound, possibly two mounds within a slight scour.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								Associated with a magnetic response over two lines, so may represent two separate anomalies with 72105 (25 m to north-west). Possible ferrous debris.
72105	Debris	377086	5869495	2.8	0.7	0	37	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small, irregular linear dark reflector with no shadow visible. Possible buried object. Corresponds with a small mound in the MBES data. Associated with a magnetic response over two lines, so may represent two separate anomalies with 72104 (25 m to south-east). Possible ferrous debris.
72107	Debris	376142	5869626	10.9	1.2	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a slightly curvilinear dark reflector with a short shadow uniform across its length. Observed in the MBES as a slight indistinct straight linear mound. Might be exposed cable but no corresponding magnetic anomaly so cannot be sure. Possible non-ferrous debris.
72110	Debris	375183	5868898	11.6	1.6	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small, slightly angular dark reflector with a short tapered shadow measuring 5.3 x 1.6 x 0.3 m, with a short straight linear dark reflector extending to the SE measuring 11.6 x 1.2 x 0.2 m. Observed in the MBES data as a small slight mound with sand waves. No corresponding magnetic response. Interpreted as possible non-ferrous debris.
72117	Debris	377050	5869226	10.1	1.1	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a relatively straight dark reflector with slightly complex reflections along its length. Isolated. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible short length of non-ferrous linear debris.
72118	Debris	376415	5869089	2.5	0.6	0.2	114	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct, small, thin, elongate dark reflector with angular shadow and possible further smaller object adjacent. No corresponding MBES contacts. Associated with a large, sharp, magnetic dipole. Dipole on same trend as cable so this may be a short

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								section of exposed cable but cannot be certain from data alone, as magnetic response is also much larger. Possible ferrous debris.
72120	Debris	375891	5869126	3.3	1.3	0.1	38	Identified in the SSS dataset as a sharp, short linear dark reflector in a possible cross shape, with a slightly disturbed sea bed around. Possible faint linear seen to extend out. A possible narrow shadow extending out; however this is not clearly discernible and hasn't been measured. As such the height measurement here should be considered a minimum. Possible slight irregular mound visible in MBES data. Associated with a small magnetic dipole. Possible ferrous debris.
72122	Debris	375885	5869029	4.4	0.6	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a short, slightly angled linear dark reflector with a short uniform shadow and a larger rounded shadow in the central section. Within an area of low sand waves and possibly partially buried. Observed in the MBES data as a small mound. No corresponding magnetic response. Interpreted as possible non-ferrous debris.
72148	Debris	377662	5870792	2.8	0.6	0.1	21	Identified as an irregularly shaped dark reflector with slight height on the SSS data. The feature corresponds with small negative monopole identified on the Mag. dataset. Feature is located approximately 50 m north of anomaly 72050 and possibly represents a continuation of this linear feature. However, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, the feature has been retained as a separate anomaly. Possible ferrous item of debris.
72549	Debris	374744	5895816	2.7	0.4	0.6	32	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small rounded dark reflector with a straight linear dark reflector directly attached, the feature has a bright shadow. There is fishing gear in the vicinity but not attached to this feature, that may be related. The feature is visible in the MBES data as a rounded mound and has a small magnetic anomaly associated with it,

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								indicating ferrous material is present. This is a possible ferrous item of debris.
7173	Debris	383970	5883160	35.3	5.4	0.2	-	Previously identified as a possible large debris field or wreck. Only identified in 2007-09 datasets, possibly indicating burial by mobile sediments. ROV investigations were carried out over this feature which were subsequently assessed for archaeological potential and reported on (MMT 2015) which identified a number of small ferrous items of debris around the location, including a partially buried length of wire and metal debris which are interpreted as being unlikely to be of archaeological interest. Nothing was identified at this location in the most recent dataset, although there is a possible sediment disturbance visible in MBES data. As there is the possibility of further material being present, the feature has been retained as a precaution. However, based on the information from the ROV instigations, the archaeological discrimination has been downgraded to an A2 anomaly.
7153	Debris	388868	5894029	6	5	0.6	1878	An item of debris identified during the 2014 and 2009 geophysical assessments. Feature is reported as being identified in the SSS dataset as a hard edged triangular shaped object, with the main part consisting of a linear piece with more diffuse internal structure. Feature corresponded with a very large magnetic anomaly identified on a number of lines, although the very large amplitude was only identified on one line. The feature was not identified within the most recent datasets, it is possible that this is due to removal or movement of the feature, or burial by mobile sediments. It should also be noted that the feature was not directly covered by a line of magnetometer data during the latest assessment. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation. Possible ferrous debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
7154	Debris	388932	5894006	2	0.7	0.2	-	An item of debris identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment. The feature was not identified within the most recent datasets, it is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
7202	Debris	389086	5894044	6.6	4.9	0.1	28	Identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment and reported as being an item of debris or an area of disturbed sediment . The feature was not identified within the most recent dataset, possibly due to burial by mobile sediments. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation. Possible ferrous debris.
72684	Debris field	389846	5894535	47	16.3	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a linear dark reflector in an elongate oval shape. There are possible smaller rounded dark reflectors at the south end, highlighting that there may be multiple pieces of debris in this area. It is indistinct and is an unusual shape in the surrounding clear sea bed. Visible in the MBES data as an oval ridge on a north-east to south-west alignment. No corresponding Mag. contact. Possible non-ferrous debris field.
72546	Debris field	381779	5887533	10.3	7.5	0.9	-	Identified in the most recent SSS dataset as a group of small dark reflectors, a cluster of approximately three objects with a very bright, uneven shadows and a rounded dark reflector with a shadow close to this. The feature looks anomalous to the surrounding seabed. In the MBES data this is visible as curved, elongate mound directly next to a smaller, rounded mound, situated at the northeast edge of an area of sand waves. No corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible debris field.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72593	Debris field	382823	5884249	27.1	22.8	0.5	-	Identified in the most recent SSS dataset as a large spread of dark reflectors with shadows, comprising small rounded objects and more elongated features, situated on a featureless area of the sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as an area of small mounds within a depression. There are five clear separate mounds, the largest measures 2.3 x 2.2 x 0.1 m. The depression extends to the south and appears angular and not easily definable. No corresponding magnetic response. Possible non-ferrous debris field.
72640	Debris field	380064	5887128	16.9	7.1	0.5	-	Identified in the most recent SSS dataset as a group of very small dark reflectors with bright shadows. No corresponding MBES contacts and not covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possible debris field.
72514	Debris field	386739	5909979	26.5	21.9	0.4	439	A debris field identified in the SSS dataset as a large, slightly elongate area of slightly disturbed sea bed which is slightly lower reflectivity compared to surrounding sea bed, with some clusters of small, angular dark reflectors with short tapered shadows. In the MBES data, this is identified as an area of irregularly raised sea bed which appears to be sub-rounded with a level top. Two pointed sections are visible at the north-west end. The feature corresponds with a large dipole identified on the Mag. data, indicating the presence of ferrous material. Feature is located approximately 500 m north-west of the UKHO position for a reported sinking location of a possible fishing vessel (UKHO 9318). The sinking location was reported in 28/11/1928, however nothing has ever been identified at this location and the wreck has been amended to dead. It is possible that this area of debris is associated; however, due to the distance from the position and the uncertainty of the exact sinking location, it has not been definitely grouped in. Possible ferrous debris field.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72516	Debris field	387209	5907865	32.3	21.9	0.9	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a large cluster of highly angular dark reflectors with bright, irregular shadows. Feature identified as several small mounds on the MBES data. Feature has no corresponding magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be an area of debris.
72525	Debris field	390411	5909053	56.2	25.5	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an area of indistinct short linear reflectors, some with short shadows. Located approximately 95 north-east of a similar feature (72526) and therefore likely related. Nothing distinct identified on the MBES data at this location, and feature has no corresponding magnetic anomaly indicating it is comprised of non-ferrous material. Possible non-ferrous debris field.
72526	Debris field	390327	5908955	149.1	55.7	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a large area of sparsely positioned straight linear dark reflectors with short consistent shadows. Located approximately 95 m south-west of a similar feature (72525) and therefore likely related. Nothing distinct identified on the MBES data at this location, and feature has no corresponding magnetic anomaly indicating it is comprised of non-ferrous materials. Possible non-ferrous debris field.
72707	Debris field	399469	5892426	17.2	13.3	0.8	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a group of dark reflectors with bright shadows, small rounded anomalies and linear objects are visible on a rough and uneven area of sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as an irregular shaped mound which is very distinct. There are three raised sections in a linear formation at the north-west end, and a pointed elongate mound at the south-east end which extends for 4.8 m, is 3.2 m wide and 0.2 m high. No corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible debris field.
72548	Debris field	379179	5890474	54	9.3	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a spread of dark reflectors with shadows. A straight linear object measuring 7.0 x 0.5 m is visible, with smaller rounded objects surrounding it. In the MBES data this is visible as an area of small elongate and rounded mounds, slightly anomalous to the surrounding featureless sea bed. No corresponding magnetic response. Possible non-ferrous debris field.
72550	Debris field	374070	5896502	11.5	3.1	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a rounded area comprising indistinct dark reflectors with shadows, some rounded and some straight objects, isolated and anomalous for this area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible non-ferrous debris field.
72558	Debris field	378840	5892670	21.9	13.3	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a group of dark and bright reflectors situated on a slightly uneven area of the sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as a slightly textured area of sea bed, with one oval mound in the centre. No corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible debris field.
72572	Debris field	373468	5898016	13.3	7.1	1.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an oval area of debris comprising some small dark reflectors but mainly bright reflectors, linear objects are visible. The feature is isolated on a sandy and featureless area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible debris field.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72584	Debris field	384401	5886609	35.9	10	0.6	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a spread of dark reflectors, mostly with shadows, small rounded and angular objects are visible on a featureless area of sea bed. The object to the north-west is a rounded dark reflector with a curvilinear dark reflector attached, measuring 2.5 x 0.5 m. In the MBES this is faintly visible as a group of mounds. No corresponding magnetic response. Possible non-ferrous debris field.
72586	Debris field	384457	5886366	15.9	4	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS data as a large oval area of indistinct, thin linear dark reflectors with bright shadows, or bright reflectors, that are joined together. The object is isolated on a featureless area of sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as an oval shaped mound. No corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible debris field.
72588	Debris field	372768	5900117	18.3	15.1	0.8	-	Identified in the SSS dataset spread of small dark reflectors with bright shadows, one curvilinear object is visible measuring 4.5 x 0.5 m and rounded objects. Feature is anomalous for this area of sea bed. In the MBES feature is seen as a rounded mound with a distinct central ridge and steeply sloping sides. Not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possible non-ferrous debris field.
72599	Debris field	382985	5889599	15.8	4.6	0.8	-	Identified in the SSS data as an elongate area comprising small dark and bright reflectors, very anomalous to the surrounding, featureless area of sea bed. In the MBES data this is visible as an elongate mound on a north-east to south-west alignment. The top is irregularly pointed and may indicate multiple anomalies. Not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possible debris field.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72606	Debris field	373493	5895117	10.9	4.9	1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset, a small group of dark reflectors with bright shadows. There is one larger elongated dark reflector and multiple smaller rounded objects, parts of the feature has significant height. No corresponding MBES contacts and not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possible debris field.
72611	Debris field	371559	5895163	71.2	34.5	1.4	91	Identified in the SSS data as a large spread of dark reflectors, one object has a particularly large, bright shadow and measures 3.1 x 2.2 m. There are some elongate and rounded objects within the group. This is anomalous to the surrounding, featureless area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts. There is a medium magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating ferrous material is present. This is a possible ferrous debris field.
72617	Debris field	372190	5894958	41.1	9.8	0.8	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an area of dark reflectors, comprising small, slightly angular dark reflectors with shadows. The features appear to be connected by indistinct curvilinear dark reflectors that may be partially buried. The feature is situated 63 m south-east of wreck (72615) and may be related. In the MBES data this is visible as a sub-rounded mound with steeply sloping sides and a pointed top. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly fishing gear but may be a debris field.
72054	Debris field	377686	5870422	6.2	4.3	0.4	160	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small and compact area of irregular dark reflectors with varying height shadow. Possibly several objects in close proximity within slight scour. Possibly related but looks separate to 72055. Observed in the MBES data as a small distinct mound on the edge of sand ripples with slight disturbance to south-east. Area associated with a large magnetic response indicating ferrous material present here, but cannot be certain if associated with all features. Possibly natural but may be debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72055	Debris field	377692	5870414	14.4	7.1	0.3	160	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular area of dark reflectors, comprising a curvilinear outlining mound with two straight parallel ends and small indistinct objects in the centre. Tentatively observed in the MBES data as a slight angular disturbance oriented north-west to south-east at the edge of sand ripples with some sediment build-up and scour visible. Associated with a large magnetic dipole located 10 m to south. This indicates the presence of ferrous material. May be associated with 72054. Two small possible objects, one located 7 m to the south-west (72056) and another located 26 m to the south-west (72057). Possible ferrous debris.
72073	Debris field	376660	5870229	16.6	3.3	0.4	52	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular cluster of angular dark reflector orientated east to west and with short tapered shadows. Observed in the MBES data as an area of distinct mounds which appear to one side of a straight linear interpreted as exposed cable. Associated a complex magnetic anomaly, on the same alignment as visible exposed cable, but this response significantly larger than the rest so more likely associated with visible mounds. Possible ferrous debris.
7175	Debris field	383970	5883170	107.8	5.4	0	-	Previously identified as a possible debris field associated with possible large debris (7173).Only identified in 2007-09 datasets, possibly indicating burial by mobile sediments. ROV investigations were carried out over this feature which were subsequently assessed for archaeological potential and reported on (MMT 2015) which identified a number of small ferrous items of debris around the location, including a partially buried length of wire and metal debris which are interpreted as being unlikely to be of archaeological interest. Nothing was identified at this location in the most recent dataset, although there is a possible sediment disturbance visible in MBES data. As this forms part of a larger feature with 7173, the dimensions have been updated to reflect this.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								As there is the possibility of further material being present, the feature has been retained as a precaution.
70324	Depression	391718	5899451	5	2.1	0.3	-	Circular dark reflector with an associated bright reflector identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Proximal to linear feature 70323. Identified on the multibeam bathymetry as a shallow depression. Possible partially buried debris item however has the potential of being an anchor pull up scar.
70632	Magnetic	385081	5886778	-	-	-	38	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70633	Magnetic	385139	5886653	-	-	-	33	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70634	Magnetic	385074	5886438	-	-	-	129	A large, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70637	Magnetic	385080	5886312	-	-	-	30	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70640	Magnetic	384768	5885694	-	-	-	50	A medium, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70641	Magnetic	384642	5885547	-	-	-	40	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70645	Magnetic	384110	5884522	-	-	-	495	A large, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70646	Magnetic	384151	5884523	-	-	-	83	A medium, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70647	Magnetic	384228	5884503	-	-	-	166	A large, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70648	Magnetic	384264	5884448	-	-	-	62	A medium, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70651	Magnetic	384172	5884371	-	-	-	50	A medium magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70653	Magnetic	383995	5884003	-	-	-	51	A medium magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
7236	Magnetic	390961	5899815	-	-	-	17	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70000	Magnetic	387793	5902855	-	-	-	125	A large, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70001	Magnetic	387791	5902821	-	-	-	98	A medium, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70019	Magnetic	390248	5900613	-	-	-	40	Small but distinct anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70025	Magnetic	387898	5903899	-	-	-	68	A medium, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70026	Magnetic	387864	5903966	-	-	-	19	A small positive monopole identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70311	Magnetic	392416	5898920	-	-	-	34	A small, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70312	Magnetic	392347	5898995	-	-	-	22	A small, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70318	Magnetic	392014	5899223	-	-	-	21	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70319	Magnetic	391990	5899207	-	-	-	57	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70326	Magnetic	391410	5899691	-	-	-	39	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70328	Magnetic	391285	5899840	-	-	-	31	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70329	Magnetic	391252	5899857	-	-	-	35	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70330	Magnetic	391190	5899834	-	-	-	24	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70846	Magnetic	390226	5900535	-	-	-	21	Small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70847	Magnetic	390249	5900516	-	-	-	23	Small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70848	Magnetic	390309	5900480	-	-	-	39	Small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70852	Magnetic	390963	5899958	-	-	-	431	A large, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70855	Magnetic	391393	5899598	-	-	-	34	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70862	Magnetic	391666	5899378	-	-	-	158	A large, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Part of an area of multiple anomalies. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70867	Magnetic	391413	5899215	-	-	-	298	A large, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Part of an area of multiple anomalies. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70872	Magnetic	391342	5899360	-	-	-	308	A large, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Part of an area of multiple anomalies. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70873	Magnetic	391061	5899603	-	-	-	51	A medium, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Part of an area of multiple anomalies. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70874	Magnetic	391046	5899617	-	-	-	125	A large, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Part of an area of multiple

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								anomalies. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70875	Magnetic	391049	5899630	-	-	-	36	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Part of an area of multiple anomalies. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70876	Magnetic	391038	5899633	-	-	-	30	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Part of an area of multiple anomalies. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70880	Magnetic	390556	5900084	-	-	-	75	A medium, distinct magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment (70880). Originally identified during the 2009 assessment as a small anomaly measuring 4 nT (7259) however the position and amplitude has been taken from the 2014 assessment. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
7233	Magnetic	388627	5894021	-	-	-	125	A large magnetic anomaly identified during the 2009 and 2014 geophysical assessments. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
70496	Magnetic	388735	5893938	-	-	-	55	A medium magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
70497	Magnetic	388705	5893946	-	-	-	109	A large magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. As such, the

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
70498	Magnetic	388507	5894090	-	-	-	328	A large magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
70499	Magnetic	388875	5894023	-	-	-	236	A large magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
70500	Magnetic	388704	5894151	-	-	-	81	A medium magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
70501	Magnetic	388645	5894185	-	-	-	99	A medium magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
70502	Magnetic	388928	5894108	-	-	-	154	A large magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70503	Magnetic	388651	5894238	-	-	-	42	A small magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
70504	Magnetic	388622	5894275	-	-	-	108	A large magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. As such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
72645	Magnetic	382766	5892231	-	-	-	49	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad and complex dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72646	Magnetic	381867	5895168	-	-	-	11	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72648	Magnetic	382044	5897014	-	-	-	74	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a prominent medium, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72658	Magnetic	382201	5898888	-	-	-	15	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small positive monopole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72659	Magnetic	382123	5899513	-	-	-	94	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a medium dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72660	Magnetic	382672	5900467	-	-	-	16	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72661	Magnetic	382605	5901611	-	-	-	14	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72662	Magnetic	383088	5904039	-	-	-	23	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72666	Magnetic	383134	5904084	-	-	-	15	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72632	Magnetic	382479	5884311	-	-	-	21	Identified in the most recent Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
7215	Magnetic	387781	5908474	-	-	-	30	A small, broad dipole identified on the latest Mag. data. Feature corresponds with a small magnetic anomaly, measuring 8 nT, identified during the 2009 assessment. Differences in magnetic amplitude may be due to line spacing and orientation. The original position has been updated to reflect the central position between the two. Nothing distinct identified on the MBES or SSS data at this location. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
70056	Magnetic	388624	5907835	-	-	-	139	An irregularly shaped magnetic anomaly identified during the 2014 geophysical data assessment. The feature is outside of the most recent geophysical data coverage and therefore no comment can be made on the presence the anomaly. The previous position and interpretation have been retained. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70057	Magnetic	388738	5907867	-	-	-	113	An asymmetric dipole on one line with negative monopoles seen in several lines to the north identified in the Mag. data during the 2014 geophysical data assessment. The feature is outside of the most recent geophysical data coverage and therefore no comment can be made on the presence the anomaly. During the Archaeological Assessment of UXO Survey Results (April–May 2015) this was found to be a 1000lb Air Dropped Bomb. It is understood that there may be the necessity to remove and dispose of such UXO features; however, as the remnants of past military activity and part of military history, they are considered to be of archaeological interest. As such, the feature has been retained within the gazetteer to create a record of its existence in the area.
72500	Magnetic	380370	5911935	-	-	-	37	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole. Nothing distinct identified on the MBES or SSS data at this location. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72501	Magnetic	380583	5911678	-	-	-	51	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a distinct medium dipole. Nothing distinct identified on the MBES or SSS data at this location. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72523	Magnetic	392166	5912349	-	-	-	24	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small broad dipole. Nothing distinct identified on the MBES or SSS data at this location. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72532	Magnetic	394799	5907482	-	-	-	17	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small broad dipole. Nothing distinct identified on the MBES or SSS data at this location. Located approximately 150 m south of wreck 72534 and therefore possibly related. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72533	Magnetic	394533	5907912	-	-	-	42	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small broad dipole. Nothing distinct identified on the MBES or SSS data at this location. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72732	Magnetic	398471	5895691	-	-	-	13	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72733	Magnetic	399237	5895165	-	-	-	53	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a complex and broad medium dipole with peak and trough on more than one survey line. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72734	Magnetic	399280	5895606	-	-	-	50	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. Possibly part of a north-south trend, but this cannot be confirmed without further investigation and so it has been retained as a precaution. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72735	Magnetic	399291	5895705	-	-	-	19	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. Possibly part of a north-south trend, but this cannot be confirmed without further investigation and so it has been retained as a precaution. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72736	Magnetic	397707	5896420	-	-	-	33	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72737	Magnetic	397112	5893538	-	-	-	17	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole with peak and trough, possibly on two survey lines. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72738	Magnetic	395703	5892349	-	-	-	36	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole with peak and trough on two survey lines. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72627	Magnetic	372793	5900029	-	-	-	162	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a large dipole. May relate to (72628) on the same survey line. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72628	Magnetic	372901	5899920	-	-	-	116	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a large dipole. May relate to (72627) on the same survey line. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72629	Magnetic	377935	5891488	-	-	-	37	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72630	Magnetic	380456	5889506	-	-	-	20	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72631	Magnetic	381301	5884894	-	-	-	18	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72633	Magnetic	374318	5892885	-	-	-	53	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a medium, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72634	Magnetic	378710	5891389	-	-	-	33	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72635	Magnetic	374597	5896034	-	-	-	22	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72637	Magnetic	376886	5893556	-	-	-	8	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small positive monopole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
7219	Magnetic	381105	5875760	-	-	-	12	Previously identified in the 2007-2009 assessment as a small magnetic anomaly. The anomaly was not identified within the most recent geophysical dataset; however it should be noted that the feature was not directly covered by the most recent magnetometer data and, as such, has been retained as possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
7224	Magnetic	383975	5883016	-	-	-	36.3	Feature originally identified in the 2007-09 dataset as a small magnetic anomaly measuring 12 nT. During the 2014 assessment, this was identified as a slightly larger anomaly measuring 36 nT. Not tagged within the most recent dataset but straight linear alignment observed in MBES data and may be associated. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with little surface expression.
7240	Magnetic	383625	5881338	-	-	-	17	Previously identified in the 2007-2009 assessment as a small magnetic anomaly. The anomaly was not identified within the most recent geophysical dataset; however it should be noted that the feature was not directly covered by the most recent magnetometer data and, as such, has been retained as possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
7245	Magnetic	384048	5882378	-	-	-	595	A very large magnetic anomaly identified during the 2009 assessment. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. May represent possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
7258	Magnetic	384088	5883083	-	-	-	6	Previously identified in the 2007-09 dataset as a small magnetic anomaly. The anomaly was not identified within the most recent geophysical dataset; however it should be

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								noted that the feature was not directly covered by the most recent magnetometer data and, as such, has been retained as possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
70401	Magnetic	383937	5883420	-	-	-	1818	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a large, sharp dipole measuring 101 nT. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Previously identified as a very large and distinct magnetic anomaly of 1818 nT. Was later investigated by ROV and found to be metal pipe of unknown origin. As the possibility of further material being present at this location, the record has been retained here as a precaution. Magnetometer value here has been taken from the previous assessment. Ferrous debris, but possibly of lesser archaeological significance.
70612	Magnetic	375992	5869983	-	-	-	35.2	Previously identified during the 2014 assessment as a possible magnetic anomaly, seen on two lines and amongst natural features so uncertain. The anomaly was not identified within the most recent geophysical dataset; however it should be noted that the feature was not directly covered by the most recent magnetometer data and, as such, has been retained as a precaution.
70613	Magnetic	376039	5869953	-	-	-	46.6	Previously identified during the 2014 assessment as a possible magnetic anomaly, seen on two lines and amongst natural features so uncertain. The anomaly was not identified within the most recent geophysical dataset; however it should be noted that the feature was not directly covered by the most recent magnetometer data and, as such, has been retained as a precaution.
70618	Magnetic	375609	5869733	-	-	-	164.6	Previously identified as an irregular anomaly on more than one line, suspicious of amplitude. Possibly in alignment with a cable along with anomalies 70619 and 70620. Not tagged in recent data but corresponds with thin linear trend observed in the MBES data. These feature possible

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								associate with a modern cable however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, they have been retained as possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70619	Magnetic	375562	5869662	-	-	-	32.3	Previously identified as a small magnetic anomaly on more than one line. Possibly in alignment with a cable along with anomalies 70618 and 70620. Not tagged in recent data but corresponds with thin linear trend observed in the MBES data. These feature possible associate with a modern cable however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, they have been retained as possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70620	Magnetic	375566	5869673	-	-	-	46.2	Previously identified as a small magnetic anomaly on more than one line. Possibly in alignment with a cable along with anomalies 70618 and 70619. Not tagged in recent data but corresponds with thin linear trend observed in the MBES data. These feature possible associate with a modern cable however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, they have been retained as possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70621	Magnetic	375522	5869453	-	-	-	27.1	Previously identified as a small magnetic anomaly on more than one line. Now seen on the same alignment, although slightly offset from a possible cable or pipeline. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70622	Magnetic	375191	5868968	-	-	-	63.3	Previously identified as a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. Now seen on the same alignment as several cable or pipelines in the area, however not definitively associated. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
70658	Magnetic	383921	5883388	-	-	-	771.9	Previously identified during the 2014 assessment as a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines, located 35

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								m south-west of 70401. The anomaly was not identified within the most recent geophysical dataset; however it should be noted that the feature was not directly covered by the most recent magnetometer data and, as such, has been retained as a precaution. May be possible ferrous debris relating to 70401 which may be buried or have no surface expression.
70660	Magnetic	383543	5883034	-	-	-	77.8	Previously identified as a distinct magnetic anomaly, though only really on one line. Not identified within the most recent dataset but position not directly covered by mag data so will retain as possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
70661	Magnetic	383542	5882924	-	-	-	74.2	Previously identified as a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. Not identified within the most recent dataset but position not directly covered by mag data so will retain as possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
70662	Magnetic	383554	5882900	-	-	-	80.2	Previously identified as a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. Not identified within the most recent dataset but position not directly covered by mag data so will retain as possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
70663	Magnetic	383682	5882924	-	-	-	49	Previously identified as a distinct magnetic anomaly. Small but on more than one line. Not identified within the most recent dataset but position not directly covered by mag data so will retain as possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
70664	Magnetic	383635	5882775	-	-	-	161.9	Previously identified as a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. The anomaly was not identified within the most recent geophysical dataset; however it should be noted that the feature was not directly covered by the most recent magnetometer data and, as such, has been retained as a

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								precaution. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
70665	Magnetic	383367	5882660	-	-	-	95.8	Previously identified as a magnetic anomaly over a number of lines. Not identified within the most recent dataset but position not directly covered by mag data so will retain as possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
70666	Magnetic	383508	5882119	-	-	-	300.2	Previously identified in the 2014 assessment as a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. Interpreted as possible ferrous debris, either buried or with no surface expression.
70667	Magnetic	383544	5882124	-	-	-	82.9	Previously identified in the 2014 assessment as a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. Feature was not identified in the most recent magnetometer data, which may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. Interpreted as possible ferrous debris, either buried or with no surface expression.
70890	Magnetic	383500	5883088	-	-	-	101.2	Previously identified as a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. The current listed UKHO position (9226) is located 145 m north-west from mag anomaly. Not identified within the most recent dataset but position not directly covered by mag data so will retain as possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72004	Magnetic	382929	5878309	-	-	-	20	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small broad dipole. Possibly just sharp geological boundary. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression but may also represent natural feature.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72006	Magnetic	382898	5877667	-	-	-	26	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72007	Magnetic	382616	5877560	-	-	-	23	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, sharp dipole with the peak and trough on one survey line. Close to another similar, possibly related magnetic anomaly (72008). No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possibly end of longer linear magnetic trend with 72010-13). Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression but may be chain or cable.
72008	Magnetic	382634	5877556	-	-	-	43	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole identified on more than one survey line. Within 20 m of a small sharp dipole (72007) and possibly associated. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possibly end of longer linear magnetic trend with 72010-13). Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression but may be chain or cable.
72010	Magnetic	382613	5877452	-	-	-	74	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a medium negative monopole. Possibly part of NNE-SSW trending linear formation with 72008 and 72011-13. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts, although linear feature 72009 observed to north. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression. May be chain or cable.
72011	Magnetic	382587	5877388	-	-	-	52	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a medium negative monopole. Possibly part of NNE-SSW trending linear formation with 72008 and 72010-13. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression. May be chain or cable.
72012	Magnetic	382564	5877363	-	-	-	76	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a medium dipole. Possibly part of NNE-SSW trending linear formation with 72008 and 72010-13. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression. May be chain or cable.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72013	Magnetic	382524	5877337	-	-	-	16	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. Double peak. Possibly part of NNE-SSW trending linear formation with 72008 and 72010-12. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression. May be chain or cable.
72015	Magnetic	382396	5877194	-	-	-	31	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small positive monopole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72019	Magnetic	381080	5875568	-	-	-	26	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole. Distinct from but possibly associated with 72020. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72020	Magnetic	381067	5875549	-	-	-	23	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small positive monopole. Distinct from but possibly associated with 72019. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72030	Magnetic	379938	5873132	-	-	-	15	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts identified at this location. A faint linear sea bed disturbance is identified on the SSS data, which extends approximately 70 m to the east; however, this has been classified as a natural feature and therefore is not definitively associated. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with no surface expression.
72033	Magnetic	378984	5871398	-	-	-	51	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a medium dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72034	Magnetic	378759	5871503	-	-	-	147	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a large, sharp dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. A small irregular disturbance visible in the MBES data, but no obvious structure. Possible ferrous debris either partially buried or with little surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72035	Magnetic	378495	5871485	-	-	-	21	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. Seems distinct from 72036 16 m to south-west, though may be part of larger complex feature. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but in an area of possible mobile sediments. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72036	Magnetic	378485	5871473	-	-	-	32	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. Complex area with multiple peaks and troughs. Seems distinct from 72035 16 m to north-east, though may be part of larger complex feature. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but in an area of possible mobile sediments. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72037	Magnetic	378437	5871422	-	-	-	17	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. Within complex area with multiple peaks and troughs, 80 m south-west from 72035-6. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but in an area of possible mobile sediments. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72044	Magnetic	377797	5870882	-	-	-	25	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72045	Magnetic	377947	5870775	-	-	-	13	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Tentative slight curvilinear feature visible in the MBES data. Possible ferrous linear debris.
72046	Magnetic	377193	5870839	-	-	-	19	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72049	Magnetic	377724	5870770	-	-	-	7	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72052	Magnetic	377882	5870614	-	-	-	44	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a distinct small, sharp dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72058	Magnetic	377318	5870465	-	-	-	16	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole with peak and trough on one survey line on the edge of an area of geological response. One of four anomalies on a general north-east to south-west alignment (with 72059-61). No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but located within an irregular area of possibly mobile sediments. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72059	Magnetic	377276	5870455	-	-	-	14	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole with peak and trough on one survey line on the edge of an area of geological response. One of four anomalies on a general north-east to south-west alignment (with 72058 and 72060-1). No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but located within an irregular area of possibly mobile sediments. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72060	Magnetic	377258	5870409	-	-	-	15	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole on the edge of an area of geological response. One of four anomalies on a general north-east to south-west alignment (with 72058-9 and 72061). No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but located within an irregular area of possibly mobile sediments. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72061	Magnetic	377213	5870398	-	-	-	45	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole with peak and trough on one survey line on the edge of an area of geological response. One of four anomalies on a general north-east to south-west alignment (with 72059-60). No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but located within an irregular area of possibly mobile sediments. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72064	Magnetic	377930	5870211	-	-	-	14	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, slightly complex dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72071	Magnetic	377820	5870028	-	-	-	45	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, asymmetric dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72074	Magnetic	377027	5870008	-	-	-	25	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72075	Magnetic	377443	5869902	-	-	-	28	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72078	Magnetic	377460	5869655	-	-	-	9	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole on one survey line. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression. Feature appears to be part of a linear alignment of regularly spaced magnetic anomalies and ferrous objects (numbers 72079-80, 72083 and 72087-92) which are possibly associated. Possibly modern anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.
72079	Magnetic	377376	5869676	-	-	-	9	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole on one survey line. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression. Feature appears to be part of a linear alignment of regularly spaced magnetic anomalies and ferrous objects (numbers 72078-80, 72083 and 72087-92) which are possibly associated. Possibly modern anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.
72080	Magnetic	377286	5869689	-	-	-	83	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small positive monopole on one survey line. No corresponding SSS or MBES

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression. Feature appears to be part of a linear alignment of regularly spaced magnetic anomalies and ferrous objects (numbers 72078-79, 72083 and 72087-92) which are possibly associated. Possibly modern anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.
72087	Magnetic	377006	5869746	-	-	-	12	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole on one survey line. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression. Feature appears to be part of a linear alignment of regularly spaced magnetic anomalies and ferrous objects (numbers 72078-80, 72083 and 72088-92) which are possibly associated. Possibly modern anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.
72088	Magnetic	376915	5869761	-	-	-	10	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole on one survey line. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression. Feature appears to be part of a linear alignment of regularly spaced magnetic anomalies and ferrous objects (numbers 72078-80, 72083 and 72087-92) which are possibly associated. Possibly modern anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.
72089	Magnetic	376478	5869843	-	-	-	23	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole on one survey line. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression. Feature appears to be part of a linear alignment of regularly spaced magnetic anomalies and ferrous objects (numbers 72078-80, 72083 and 72087-92) which are possibly associated. Possibly modern

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.
72090	Magnetic	376388	5869861	-	-	-	167	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a large positive monopole on one survey line. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression. Feature appears to be part of a linear alignment of regularly spaced magnetic anomalies and ferrous objects (numbers 72078-80, 72083 and 72087-92) which are possibly associated. Possibly modern anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.
72103	Magnetic	376585	5869516	-	-	-	8	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole distinct within the halo of larger anomaly related to ferrous debris 72102 which is approximately 50 m WNW. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72109	Magnetic	375650	5869448	-	-	-	8	Identified in the Mag. data as a small, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
72111	Magnetic	375901	5869406	-	-	-	20	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. Possibly slight weak trend aligned north-east, south-west with 72113. No corresponding SSS contacts but in an area of irregular sea bed with broad, slight mounds visible within the MBES data and may be associated. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has little surface expression.
72112	Magnetic	376049	5869336	-	-	-	7	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small positive monopole. No corresponding SSS contacts but in an area of irregular sea bed with broad, slight mounds visible within the MBES data and may be associated. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
72113	Magnetic	375826	5869354	-	-	-	30	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole. Possibly slight weak trend aligned north-east, south-west

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								with 72111. No corresponding SSS contacts but in an area of irregular sea bed with broad, slight mounds visible within the MBES data and may be associated. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
72114	Magnetic	376404	5869309	-	-	-	10	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole with peak and trough on one survey line, seen possibly on cross-line. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
72115	Magnetic	376444	5869301	-	-	-	18	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small asymmetric dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
72116	Magnetic	375792	5869264	-	-	-	17	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
72121	Magnetic	375845	5869073	-	-	-	15	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small positive monopole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris which is either buried or has no surface expression.
72123	Magnetic	375642	5868925	-	-	-	44	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Appears isolated so retained as a precaution. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72124	Magnetic	376421	5869000	-	-	-	10	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. No obvious corresponding SSS or MBES contacts, although an object (72125) identified 35 m to south-east. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72126	Magnetic	376142	5868942	-	-	-	22	Identified in the Mag. dataset as two small dipoles identified on two adjacent survey lines which are thought to be related to the same feature, No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts, however feature is located approximately 2 m north of 72127-9 and therefor may be associated.. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72130	Magnetic	377084	5868776	-	-	-	15	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but within a general area of geology visible. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72131	Magnetic	377057	5868725	-	-	-	27	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but within a general area of geology visible. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72132	Magnetic	376238	5868637	-	-	-	10	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but on the edge of nearshore geology visible. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72133	Magnetic	376658	5868614	-	-	-	27	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but within a general area of geology visible. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72134	Magnetic	376879	5868612	-	-	-	11	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but within a general area of geology visible. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72135	Magnetic	376966	5868374	-	-	-	204	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a large, sharp dipole with peak and trough on one survey line, with a second smaller anomaly (72136) directly adjacent. Within a noisy area. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but within a general area of geology visible. However retained due to amplitude. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72136	Magnetic	376982	5868371	-	-	-	33	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small sharp positive monopole. Adjacent to larger anomaly (72135). Within a noisy area. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but within a general area of geology visible. However retained

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								due to form. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72137	Magnetic	375638	5868562	-	-	-	24	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Possibly associated with an angular outcrop of geology as seen in MBES data. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72138	Magnetic	376609	5868324	-	-	-	23	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Linear trend visible in the grid which matches up with a linear change in sea bed composition from rocky outcrop to flat sea bed sediments. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72139	Magnetic	376216	5868304	-	-	-	11	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but on a geological slope on the inshore. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72140	Magnetic	376243	5868214	-	-	-	21	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, broad dipole. Possibly two separate anomalies. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts but on a geological slope on the inshore. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72141	Magnetic	376843	5868193	-	-	-	13	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. Complex with double peak. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Corresponds with a curvilinear trend of geology in the MBES data. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72142	Magnetic	374987	5868408	-	-	-	160	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a large, sharp dipole. Possibly larger due to near end of line. Identified within an area of increased magnetic response. Seen as an area of changing sea bed surface in MBES from exposed geology to smoother sediments. No obvious SSS or MBES contacts.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.
72146	Magnetic	375279	5868442	-	-	-	41	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small, sharp dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Within an area of outcropping geology as seen in MBES and possible mound at this location but on separate alignment and magnetic response retained on form. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with little or no surface expression.
72147	Magnetic	375331	5868407	-	-	-	42	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Within an area of outcropping geology as seen in MBES and possible curvilinear scour trend visible and may be associated. However, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, feature has been retained as possible ferrous debris which is either buried or with little or no surface expression.
70616, 70717	Magnetic	375742	5869945	-	-	-	184	A medium magnetic anomaly measuring 67 nT identified in the Mag. dataset as a dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts. Associated with two previous magnetic anomalies (184 and 116 nT respectively) identified in the 2014 assessment. Possibly in a linear alignment, which may suggest a ferrous linear feature such as a length of chain or cable, however this cannot be confirmed without further investigation. Magnetometer value here has been taken from the previous assessment.
72507	Mound	381549	5911466	10.8	2.5	0.4	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as an elongate mound on a slight curved north to south alignment. It appears to be of an even width, but gains in height gradually from north to the highest point at the south end. Appears isolated and therefore unusual, however could be a remnant of a smaller sand ripple within the larger sand waves. Nothing significant identified on the SSS and Mag. data at this location indicating the feature is non-ferrous. Possibly natural

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								however may be an item of non-ferrous debris which is either partially buried or has little surface expression.
72515	Mound	387175	5909277	80	3.6	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a curved linear mound on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. Appears fairly regular in terms of width along the length. Possibly a natural feature; however appears anomalous and therefore retained as a possible rope or chain, or possible linear item of debris, which is either partially buried or has little surface expression.
72739	Mound	399342	5893297	18.7	16.3	0.5	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as an angular mound with distinct steep edges on the south and east sides and a gradual slope to the north-west. This is anomalous to the surrounding featureless sea bed. No corresponding SSS contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris which is partially buried or has little surface expression.
72001	Mound	383665	5880128	25.5	4.5	0.1	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as two small thin linear mounds, with a gap in between, aligned NNW to SSE within a slight depression. Appear anomalous to surrounding sea bed. No corresponding SSS or Mag. contacts. Possible non-ferrous debris.
72002	Mound	383389	5880033	13	4	0.1	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as a small, thin, irregular linear mound within larger depression along eastern edge. No corresponding SSS or Mag. contacts. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72016	Mound	382459	5876929	3.5	2.8	0.9	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as a very distinct, small but tall, sub-rounded mound within the trough between megaripples. No corresponding SSS contacts and no corresponding magnetic response however, due to the magnetometer line spacing in this section, it is not possible to confirm whether this is due to the line spacing or the

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								composition of the feature. Possibly natural however has the potential of being an item of debris.
72022	Mound	381217	5875261	20	17	0.1	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as large, sub-angular, short mound, aligned north-east to south-west with a slope to south and slight build-up along northern edge. No corresponding SSS contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be partially buried, non-ferrous debris.
72067	Mound	376600	5870332	11.3	4.2	0.3	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as a small elongate mound visible which appears to be part of sand mega ripples, though more distinct and slightly offset, appearing to indicate a slight disturbance at this location. There seems to be a slight scour to the east and south-east. No corresponding SSS contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72108	Mound	376082	5869602	11.5	7	0.2	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as a sub-angular mound on the edge of some visible sand ripples. No corresponding SSS contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly outcropping geology but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72119	Mound	377159	5869009	8	1.9	0.1	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as a small elongate object on the edge of some sand megaripples. More distinct than surrounding sea bed and on a different alignment to sea bed patterns. No corresponding SSS contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
70818	Rope/chain	385507	5887246	19.4	1.4	0.3	249	Diffuse looking long and thin linear dark reflector with a faint shadow extending from a dark, thin, 'hook' like dark reflector with a bright shadow identified during the 2014 geophysical assessment. Corresponds with a large magnetic anomaly. Possible length of rope or chain with an associated ferrous item of debris, possibly an anchor.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
72668	Rope/chain	382319	5901843	99.4	2.4	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS data as an indistinct linear dark reflector with a bright shadow. Seen in the MBES dataset as a sinuous linear anomaly on an approximate north to south alignment. There are some rounded mounds unevenly distributed along the length, however these do not appear as clearly anomalous or directly related. No corresponding Mag. anomaly. Possible length of rope.
72676	Rope/chain	389812	5894765	20.4	2.7	0.1	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as a curved linear on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. The south-west end appears slightly more rounded and distinct. A possible secondary linear is present towards the south, however this is unclear. No corresponding SSS or Mag. contacts. Possible length of rope.
72680	Rope/chain	389843	5894368	95.3	2.2	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct linear dark reflector with a bright shadow. It appears partially buried, and on an approximate north to south alignment, curving to the south-west. Visible in the MBES as a partially buried/segmented linear mound. Feature has no corresponding Mag. contact. Anomaly 72681 is likely a continuation of this feature and is 30 m to the north. Possibly a length of rope.
72681	Rope/chain	389838	5894457	6.5	1.5	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a linear dark reflector with an indistinct shadow. It is visible in the MBES data as an elongate mound that is on a north to south alignment. There is no corresponding Mag. contact. This is likely related to anomaly 72680 which is 30 m to the south. Possibly a length of rope.
72689	Rope/chain	381832	5899031	45.2	0.4	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a sinuous linear dark reflector with a bright shadow. It is possible that it continues to the south-east, however it is unclear from this dataset. No corresponding MBES or Mag. contact, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer survey lines and therefore

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possible length of rope or chain.
72692	Rope/chain	382770	5900472	13	0.7	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct linear dark reflector with a bright shadow. It is likely related to 72691 which lies 3 m to the south-east. No corresponding Mag. or MBES contact. Possibly short length of rope or chain.
72504	Rope/chain	380300	5909492	9.9	0.8	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a slightly curved linear dark reflector with a short shadow. Adjacent to and possibly attached to dark reflector 72503. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly short length of rope.
72527	Rope/chain	392410	5908645	19.7	1.2	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a short, slightly curvilinear dark reflector with no clear shadow. Possible extends beyond that mapped; however this is hard to discern. Feature has no corresponding MBES anomaly or magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possible length or rope or chain.
72531	Rope/chain	393891	5907429	148.2	3.4	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long, slightly curvilinear intermittent dark reflector located within a slightly disturbed sea bed. Possible fishing gear however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, feature has been retained as a precaution. Feature has no corresponding MBES anomaly or magnetic response, however it is not directly covered by magnetometer line and therefore the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possible length or rope or chain.
72696	Rope/chain	396606	5892355	37.6	0.8	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct, thin and long curvilinear dark reflector, possibly with a poorly-defined, faint, rounded dark reflector attached (measuring 7.6 x 5.4 m) which may be partially buried by sands. No

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible rope or chain, but may also be fishing gear.
72706	Rope/chain	397243	5893985	13.2	0.1	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a thin, curvilinear dark reflector with a short, bright shadow. This feature is isolated on a featureless area of sea bed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response; however the feature isn't directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible rope or chain.
72708	Rope/chain	399773	5892057	32.2	0.8	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long and thin linear dark reflector with a slight shadow. The feature may be partially buried in places and is situated within sand waves. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope.
72711	Rope/chain	399712	5892970	32.3	0.6	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a curvilinear dark reflector with a slight shadow. The feature may be partially buried across its extent and has a possible object attached to one end. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope.
72725	Rope/chain	398365	5896826	37	0.5	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long, thin and curvilinear dark reflector with a short, bright shadow, situated on sand waves. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope.
72726	Rope/chain	398961	5896365	78.2	1.3	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct curvilinear dark reflector with a slight shadow in places. The feature appears partially buried across its extent. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope.
72727	Rope/chain	398952	5896452	20.3	0.3	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset a thin, indistinct dark reflector with a slight shadow. The feature may be partially buried and is situated in sand waves. No corresponding MBES

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope.
72728	Rope/chain	400425	5894619	21.8	0.4	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate, thin and distinct linear dark reflector with a bright shadow, situated within slight sand waves and possibly has a small object attached to one end. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope.
72543	Rope/chain	383064	5886097	14.8	0.7	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS data as a long and thin linear dark reflector with a slight shadow. The feature is possibly broken up or partially buried and one part is very straight. This is very faintly visible in the MBES data as a straight, slight mound. No corresponding magnetic response. This is a possible length of rope or possible non-ferrous debris.
72570	Rope/chain	378524	5892033	61.6	0.7	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long and thin curvilinear dark reflector with a bright shadow. The feature possibly has a dark reflector (72571) attached to one end. Situated on a slightly gravelly area of sea bed and may be buried in parts. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope.
72587	Rope/chain	376879	5895260	95.4	0.6	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long and thin curvilinear dark reflector with a bright shadow. This is a very distinct possible length of rope or chain, situated on a featureless area of sea bed orientated north-west to south-east. Part of this feature is faintly visible in the MBES data. Not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possible length of rope or chain.
72601	Rope/chain	382539	5889910	35.7	0.9	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS data as a long, thin and slightly curvilinear dark reflector with a slight shadow, The feature is possibly buried in places and is situated 54 m north of wreck (72574) and may be a rope or chain associated with this. No

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								corresponding MBES contacts. Feature is close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly associated with wreck (72574), which may mask any smaller magnetic response. As such, it is not possible to discern whether this object comprises ferrous material. Possible rope or chain
72604	Rope/chain	372353	5895105	37.3	1.2	0.4	-	Identified in the SSS data as a long and thin linear dark reflector with a bright, short shadow. One half of the object is more distinct than the other, which may suggest partial burial. There is a possible small dark reflector at one end. In the MBES data this is visible as an indistinct long curvilinear mound. Not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possible length of rope or chain.
72605	Rope/chain	372326	5895186	32.2	2.6	0.4	24	Identified in the SSS data as a long and thick linear dark reflector with a bright, short shadow. The feature appears to have a kink in the centre and a possible small dark reflector at one end. In the MBES data this is visible as an elongate mound on a north-west to south-east alignment. The sides are steeply sloping and the top is uneven. There is a small magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating ferrous material is present. Possible length of cable or chain.
72003	Rope/chain	382969	5879391	57.4	0.7	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long, thin and distinct curvilinear dark reflector with a dull shadow, isolated on featureless area of sea bed. Identified in the MBES data as a distinct, slightly curvilinear mound, aligned generally north to south and then NNE to SSW. Not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. May be disturbed cable or may be possible length of rope or chain.
72026	Rope/chain	380360	5873594	8.9	0.4	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a curvilinear dark reflector with varying height along length. Intermittent places, possibly indicating partial burial, but interpreted as one

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								feature. Possible extension of 72027. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope or chain.
72027	Rope/chain	380322	5873596	49.8	0.2	0.1	37	Identified in the SSS dataset as a curvilinear dark reflector with varying height, aligned generally WNW to ESE. Intermittent, suggesting possibly partially buried. Possibly in two parts with 72026. No corresponding MBES contacts. No corresponding magnetic response along whole length, but small magnetic dipole seen at very WNW end. Possible length of rope or chain with associated ferrous debris.
72041	Rope/chain	378039	5870972	40.1	0.8	0.1	14	Identified in the SSS dataset as an intermittent series of straight linear dark reflectors with some shadow. Features appear to be partially buried by mobile sediments. On a general WSW to ENE alignment. No corresponding MBES contacts visible. Associated with a small magnetic dipole at the ENE end, with the rest not directly covered by the magnetometer data. No cables charted. Could be a length of cable or chain.
72042	Rope/chain	377473	5871067	29.5	0.6	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a curvilinear dark reflector with an intermittent shadow, orientated in an approximate east to west alignment. Feature appears to be slightly curved at the west end. Slight curvilinear mound visible in the MBES data. No corresponding magnetic response which may suggest feature is more likely a length of rope.
72050	Rope/chain	377586	5870727	110	0.6	0.4	58	Identified in the SSS dataset as distinct short linear dark reflectors with shadows, several on the same alignment extending approximately 43 m so assumed to all be part of a larger linear feature. In the magnetometer data, a linear trend in the same orientation can be seen extending approximately 70 m to the north-east, indicating a possible continuation of the feature. Possible length of chain or cable. A small item of ferrous debris is located approximately 50 m north-east of this feature (72148), in the same orientation,

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								and is possibly related. Due to length, it is unlikely to be of archaeological interest. However, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, the feature has been retained as a precaution.
72128	Rope/chain	376110	5868877	26.5	0.4	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long, slightly curvilinear dark reflector with negligible shadow located amongst large sand waves. Likely extension of 72129 and possibly associated with 72127. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope.
72129	Rope/chain	376136	5868871	48.3	0.4	0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long, slightly curvilinear dark reflector with negligible shadow located amongst large sand waves. Likely extension of 72128 and possibly associated with 72127. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope.
7056	Sea bed disturbance	393029	5898410	3.5	0.3	0.2	-	Feature identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment and interpreted as being a possible sea bed disturbance. Possibly contains debris items however may be a natural feature.
70730	Sea bed disturbance	383660	5882449	5	2.7	0.5	52.2	A sea bed disturbance identified during the 2014 assessment as a diffuse dark reflector with a shadow, irregular shaped medium sized anomaly, located in between large sand waves and possibly partially buried. Previously associated with a magnetic anomaly measuring 52 nT. Nothing identified during this phase of assessment. It is possible that this is due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.
72021	Sea bed disturbance	381809	5875052	24.2	12.3	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a large spread of dark reflectors. Two distinct with shadows, the largest object measures 2.9 x 1.8 x 0.5 m, with irregular shadow. Further

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								indistinct objects visible. Feature is isolated and anomalous on this area of sea bed. Corresponding feature visible in MBES data, comprising a small rounded mound and an elongate mound to south-west, both within a slight scouring to the west. Not directly covered by Mag profile and therefore it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. A small magnetic response (15 nT) is visible on profile 45 m to ENE; however, this has been classified as natural based on its form and therefore hadn't definitively been grouped in; however, the possibility of ferrous material being present at this location cannot be ruled out. Possible debris field.
72032	Sea bed disturbance	379286	5872445	25.8	1.7	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a curvilinear dark reflector measuring 25.8 x 1.1 x 0.1 m, with the central area as more distinct angular dark reflector (measuring 3.6 x 1.7 x 0.3) with angular shadow. A possible narrow shadow can be seen extending from the object, possibly indicating a tall object, however this is difficult to discern and could be attached line trailing in water column. As such, the height recorded here should be considered a minimum. Identified in the MBES data as a thick linear scar, aligned generally north-west to south-east, with a possible object in the centre. No corresponding magnetic response. No markers marked on the admiralty chart at this location so retained as a precaution. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72038	Sea bed disturbance	378744	5871064	113	39	0.2	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as two parallel curvilinear mounds, approximately 2 m in width, which are aligned generally WNW to south-east and peaks approximately 12 m apart. Feature appears to 'splay' up to 39 m apart at south-east end however this is outside study area. Could be natural geology or a palaeogeographic feature, or possibly partially buried anthropogenic material. Identified in part in the SSS data as slight curvilinear dark reflectors with

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								intermittent bright shadow. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72039	Sea bed disturbance	378644	5871075	8.4	2.8	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a series of dark reflectors; three rounded and one short straight linear, all with height, on an approximate north-west to south- east alignment. Observed in the MBES dataset as a short straight linear mound with a slight disturbance on a north-west to south-east alignment. No corresponding magnetic response. May be related to 72038, but cannot be certain. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72051	Sea bed disturbance	377533	5870714	8.2	7.3	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a small compact area of irregular dark reflectors with corresponding shadows. Possibly angular object with second irregular object to one side. Observed in the MBES data as a compact area of small mounds of varying sizes. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.
72101	Sea bed disturbance	376516	5869551	53.8	19.8	0.6	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an area of irregular dark reflectors of varying size, most with slightly tapered shadows. Not obviously debris and quite widely spread; however, due to proximity to other debris items, features have been retained as a precaution. Observed in the MBES data as an area of four distinct mounds within an area of sand ripples. No obvious corresponding magnetic anomaly with this area. Possibly forms a wider area of debris along with anomalies 72099-101 and 72102.
A3 (Historic record of possible archaeological interest)								
72636	Recorded Wreck	372209	5899142	-	-	-	-	A UKHO record (9292) of Foul Ground. The record describes the *Herport*, a broken-up wreck, built in 1919 and sunk in 1941. Two boiler, triple expansion engine of 352 HP and dimensions of 76.5 x 13.4 x 7.9 m. The UKHO record

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								suggests that the wreck was dispersed and, when the wreck was dived on in 1990, a small condenser was found at the site; however nothing was identified at this location in the last reported survey in 1993 and the record was amended to foul ground. Nothing was identified at this location in the geophysical datasets during this phase of assessment, however the position has been retained as a historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly.
Additional A2 Features from DOW within Offshore Temporary Works Area								
7156	Wire	388380	5893246	6	5	0.1	637	Small mound on flat seabed. Distinct anomaly on a number of lines, though large amplitude only really on one line. Possible ferrous material. Identified as wire during ROV investigation (M36549) and non-archaeological.
7160	Debris	385976	5887675	3.2	2.7	0.3	223	Debris remains, distinctive and anthropogenic looking hard edged dark reflectors with bright shadows, made up of two linear pieces and a front, shorter linear. Possibly partially buried/broken up on a fairly sandy and even part of the seabed. Distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. Possible ferrous debris.
7164	Debris	381749	5877686	9.2	3.2	8.3	-	Circular mound with height; likely to be sediment. Only identified in previous dataset and may or may not have been subsequently covered by sediment
7168	Dark reflector	380087	5875317	6	0	0	-	Only identified in previous dataset and may or may not have been subsequently covered by sediment
7169	Debris	381777	5876887	2.4	1.2	0.5	-	Medium sized hard edged and distinct dark reflector with a large and bright shadow. Looks to be in two pieces/buried by sands, debris has a large scour to the Southeast-Northwest measuring 12m

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
7170	Debris	381154	5876135	1.6	0.6	0.4	-	Hard edged, small dark reflector with a large shadow. Very distinct anomaly on a sandy and even part of the seabed. Isolated possible debris remains.
7180	Linear	385805	5887555	5.8	0.4	0.1	-	no description (2009 only)
7184	Dark reflector	390295	5898994	4.1	0.2	0.7	-	Area of disturbed sediment. Only identified in previous dataset and may or may not have been subsequently covered by sediment
7185	Mound	390363	5899486	8	5	0.1	63	Medium sized bright reflector anomaly, very distinct and irregular shaped mound. Isolated on a sandy and even part of the seabed. Distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. Possible ferrous material.
7186	Debris	389004	5894761	3.1	0.1	0.3	52	A distinct elongated anomaly with an oblong shadow isolated on the seafloor. Associated with a small but distinct magnetic anomaly, on more than one line. Possible ferrous debris.
7197	Debris	389012	5893757	3.9	0.6	0.1	-	no description (2009 only)
7199	Debris	390826	5899077	6.4	0.1	2.5	-	Sediment mound? shadow not quite on record. Only identified in previous dataset and may or may not have been subsequently covered by sediment
7200	Debris	390804	5899066	6.5	0.3	2.1	-	Sediment mound. Only identified in previous dataset and may or may not have been subsequently covered by sediment
7214	Magnetic	395722	5899535	-	-	-	20.76	no description (2009 only)
7218	Magnetic	382530	5878510	-	-	-	11.93	no description (2009 only)
7220	Magnetic	382655	5879785	-	-	-	11.65	no description (2009 only)
7221	Magnetic	382715	5879935	-	-	-	12.47	no description (2009 only)
7222	Magnetic	383280	5881135	-	-	-	24.9	no description (2009 only)
7223	Magnetic	383243	5881048	-	-	-	20.2	no description (2009 only)

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
7243	Magnetic	380269	5875475	-	-	-	265	Distinct dipole on a number of lines. Also identified on previous surveys. Possible ferrous material
7248	Magnetic	382690	5879695	-	-	-	8.83	no description (2009 only)
7249	Magnetic	382758	5879850	-	-	-	6.14	no description (2009 only)
7250	Magnetic	390791	5899238	-	-	-	7.53	no description (2009 only)
7251	Magnetic	388335	5892949	-	-	-	337	Distinct anomaly on a number of lines. Also identified in previous survey. Possible ferrous material
7252	Magnetic	390471	5899215	-	-	-	7.93	no description (2009 only)
7323	Bright reflector	393974	5906800	5.1	4.5	0	-	One of two objects lying on a flat featureless seafloor
7334	Debris	392121	5907736	10.9	2.5	0.6	-	no description (2009 only)
7343	Debris	395669	5905712	2.4	1.4	0.8	-	Isolated piece of debris
7365	Magnetic	395643	5905840	-	-	-	5.76	Isolated anomaly
70403	Mound	374769	5868512	17	5	0.4	-	Elongated mound. Oriented 020/200.Slight scour on eastern side. At extreme inshore end of export cable route. 70m from wreck 10316, sidescan sonar and magnetometer data does not cover this area of the cable route
70404	Mound	374843	5868469	16	4	0.6	-	Elongated mound. Oriented 030/210.Slight scour around northern end and on eastern side. At extreme inshore end of export cable route.
70405	Mound	376442	5871022	27	18	0.9	-	Oval shaped mound. Oriented 050/230. May be natural but no similar features nearby.
70485	Magnetic	387953	5892948	-	-	-	45	Small anomaly but distinct and on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70486	Magnetic	388182	5892947	-	-	-	81	Distinct anomaly though only really on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70487	Magnetic	388365	5893043	-	-	-	238	Distinct anomaly though only really on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70488	Magnetic	388383	5893037	-	-	-	35	Small anomaly but distinct and on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70489	Magnetic	387995	5893283	-	-	-	43	Small anomaly but distinct and on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70490	Magnetic	388395	5893107	-	-	-	277	Distinct anomaly on a number of lines, though large amplitude only really on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70491	Magnetic	388045	5893332	-	-	-	68	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70492	Magnetic	388157	5893547	-	-	-	34	Small but distinct, on more than one line. On edge of natural feature, Possible Palaeochannel.
70493	Magnetic	388390	5893507	-	-	-	32	Small anomaly but distinct and on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70494	Magnetic	388610	5893515	-	-	-	57	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70495	Magnetic	388460	5893681	-	-	-	56	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70505	Magnetic	388635	5894603	-	-	-	69	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70506	Magnetic	388793	5894512	-	-	-	18	Small anomaly but distinct and on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70507	Magnetic	388718	5894615	-	-	-	110	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70508	Magnetic	388711	5894598	-	-	-	98	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70509	Magnetic	389063	5894657	-	-	-	35	Irregular and small anomaly, but distinct and on a number of lines. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70510	Magnetic	388813	5894623	-	-	-	60	Small anomaly but distinct, on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70511	Magnetic	388750	5894816	-	-	-	25	Small anomaly but distinct, on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70512	Magnetic	388908	5894810	-	-	-	26	Small anomaly but distinct, on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70513	Magnetic	388955	5894838	-	-	-	58	Small anomaly but distinct, on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70514	Magnetic	388758	5894889	-	-	-	108	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70515	Magnetic	388826	5894902	-	-	-	101	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70516	Magnetic	389034	5894891	-	-	-	42	Small anomaly but distinct, on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70517	Magnetic	389057	5894843	-	-	-	105	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70518	Magnetic	389260	5894889	-	-	-	43	Small anomaly but distinct, on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70519	Magnetic	389236	5895148	-	-	-	112	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70538	Magnetic	381422	5877002	-	-	-	29	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70539	Magnetic	381401	5876579	-	-	-	68	Large distinct monopole, though only on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70540	Magnetic	380760	5875944	-	-	-	56	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70541	Magnetic	380444	5875864	-	-	-	61	Distinct anomaly though only on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70542	Metal Bar	380475	5875762	-	-	-	112	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material. Identified as a metal bar during ROV investigation (M43600) and of low archaeological importance.
70543	Metal Bar	380546	5875727	-	-	-	104	Distinct dipole on separate lines with little between. Identified as a metal bar during ROV investigation (M43681) and of low archaeological importance.
70544	Magnetic	380626	5875697	-	-	-	179	Large anomaly though only really on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70545	Magnetic	379848	5875255	-	-	-	409	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70546	Magnetic	380219	5875095	-	-	-	357	Distinct dipole seen on some lines but not others. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70547	Magnetic	380132	5874952	-	-	-	286	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70548	Magnetic	380154	5874942	-	-	-	54	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70549	Magnetic	379888	5874804	-	-	-	409	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70551	Magnetic	379801	5874693	-	-	-	83	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70552	Magnetic	379728	5874488	-	-	-	97	Distinct dipole though only on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70555	Magnetic	379418	5874545	-	-	-	111	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70556	Magnetic	379429	5874544	-	-	-	116	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70557	Magnetic	379519	5874491	-	-	-	155	Distinct anomaly on a number of lines, slightly suspicious of the positive amplitude. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70558	Magnetic	379524	5874479	-	-	-	90	Distinct anomaly on a number of lines, slightly suspicious of the positive amplitude. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70559	Magnetic	379194	5874294	-	-	-	91	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70561	Magnetic	379136	5874103	-	-	-	366	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material. Suspicious of amplitude.
70569	Magnetic	378463	5873305	-	-	-	77	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70570	Magnetic	378532	5873232	-	-	-	71	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70573	Magnetic	378308	5873145	-	-	-	411	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70574	Magnetic	378319	5873143	-	-	-	846	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70575	Magnetic	378369	5873112	-	-	-	30	Possible anomaly though only really on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70577	Magnetic	378109	5872816	-	-	-	78	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70578	Magnetic	378064	5872796	-	-	-	128	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70579	Magnetic	378014	5872746	-	-	-	33	Small but on more than one line.
70580	Magnetic	377823	5872308	-	-	-	93	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70581	Not found	377854	5872237	-	-	-	126	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material. Nothing found during ROV investigation (M40989).
70583	Magnetic	377535	5872302	-	-	-	118	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70584	Magnetic	377568	5872287	-	-	-	235	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70585	Magnetic	377783	5872118	-	-	-	22	Possible small anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70586	UXO Sea Mine	377769	5872103	-	-	-	183	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material. Identified as UXO (a sea mine) during ROV investigation (M40915/B12ID0811) and of medium archaeological importance.
70587	Magnetic	377632	5872125	-	-	-	60	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70588	Magnetic	377119	5871926	-	-	-	28	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material or natural.
70589	Magnetic	377108	5871820	-	-	-	101	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70590	Magnetic	377171	5871672	-	-	-	33	Small anomaly but on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70591	Magnetic	376784	5871554	-	-	-	41	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70592	Magnetic	376824	5871522	-	-	-	68	Distinct dipole anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70593	Magnetic	376702	5871294	-	-	-	44	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70594	Magnetic	376488	5871235	-	-	-	87	Distinct dipole on a number of lines, suspicious of amplitude. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70595	Magnetic	376874	5871244	-	-	-	20	Small anomaly but on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70596	Magnetic	376829	5870947	-	-	-	95	Distinct dipole anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70597	Magnetic	376734	5870883	-	-	-	27	Small anomaly but on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70598	Magnetic	376735	5870872	-	-	-	21	Small anomaly but on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70599	Magnetic	376391	5870905	-	-	-	25	Possible piece of ferrous material.
70600	Magnetic	376533	5870657	-	-	-	56	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70601	Magnetic	376216	5870771	-	-	-	73	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70602	Magnetic	376297	5870470	-	-	-	62	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70603	Magnetic	376276	5870473	-	-	-	44	Distinct dipole on a number of lines. Possible End of a linear?
70604	Magnetic	375945	5870587	-	-	-	20	Distinct small anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70605	Magnetic	375932	5870548	-	-	-	139	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70606	Magnetic	375904	5870497	-	-	-	80	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70607	Magnetic	375914	5870443	-	-	-	47	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70608	Magnetic	375837	5870345	-	-	-	221	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material. Possible Part of linear?
70609	Magnetic	375830	5870371	-	-	-	115	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material. Possible Part of linear?
70610	Magnetic	376118	5870263	-	-	-	84	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70611	Magnetic	375768	5870185	-	-	-	54	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70614	Magnetic	375593	5870023	-	-	-	181	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70615	Magnetic	375609	5870025	-	-	-	336	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70623	Magnetic	375044	5868918	-	-	-	144	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70624	Magnetic	374976	5868837	-	-	-	488	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70625	Magnetic	375033	5868893	-	-	-	18	Small anomaly but on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70626	Magnetic	374892	5868764	-	-	-	77	Distinct anomaly, though only really on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70627	Magnetic	385824	5888158	-	-	-	138	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70628	Magnetic	386152	5888066	-	-	-	65	Distinct irregular anomaly, on more than one line.
70629	Magnetic	385841	5888032	-	-	-	149	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70630	Magnetic	386066	5887855	-	-	-	219	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70631	Magnetic	385787	5887611	-	-	-	73	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70668	Magnetic	383167	5881904	-	-	-	267	Distinct anomaly on a number of lines, though high amplitude is on one line only. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70670	Magnetic	383428	5881803	-	-	-	322	Distinct anomaly on a number of lines, though high amplitude is on one line only. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70671	Magnetic	383310	5881572	-	-	-	743	Distinct anomaly on a number of lines, though high amplitude is on one line only.
70672	Magnetic	383099	5881067	-	-	-	23	Small anomaly but on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70673	Magnetic	382366	5879610	-	-	-	60	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70674	Magnetic	382374	5879472	-	-	-	57	Distinct anomaly, though only really on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70675	Magnetic	382645	5879316	-	-	-	42	Small anomaly but on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70676	Magnetic	382298	5879318	-	-	-	55	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70677	Modern Debris	382270	5879144	-	-	-	135	Distinct anomaly on a number of lines, though high amplitude is on one line only. Possible piece of ferrous

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								material. Identified as debris during ROV investigation (M670) and of low archaeological importance.
70678	Magnetic	382114	5879107	-	-	-	28	Small anomaly but on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70679	Modern Debris	382297	5878938	-	-	-	605	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material. Identified as debris during ROV investigation (M714) and of low archaeological importance.
70680	Cable/Wire	382342	5878847	-	-	-	293	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material. Identified as cable/wire during ROV investigation (M809) and non-archaeological.
70681	Magnetic	381979	5878420	-	-	-	157	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70682	Magnetic	381992	5878418	-	-	-	97	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70683	Magnetic	382032	5877657	-	-	-	81	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70684	Modern Debris	381856	5877661	-	-	-	62	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material. Identified as derbis during ROV investigation (M147) and non-archaeological.
70685	Magnetic	381858	5877601	-	-	-	222	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70686	Modern Debris	381817	5877657	-	-	-	44	Small anomaly but on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material. Identified as debris during ROV investigation (M117) and non-archaeological.
70687	Magnetic	381608	5877671	-	-	-	32	Small anomaly but on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70691	Magnetic	381837	5877543	-	-	-	763	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70692	Magnetic	381802	5877500	-	-	-	90	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70693	Anchor	381822	5877475	-	-	-	343	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.Identified as an acnhor during ROV investigation (M30101) and of medium archaeological importance.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70694	Magnetic	381489	5877503	-	-	-	169	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70695	Magnetic	381488	5877481	-	-	-	107	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70696	Magnetic	381506	5877507	-	-	-	56	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70697	Magnetic	381537	5877487	-	-	-	551	Distinct anomaly on a number of lines, though large amplitude only on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70698	Magnetic	381554	5877469	-	-	-	103	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70700	Magnetic	390047	5899517	-	-	-	105	Distinct anomaly on a number of lines, though large amplitude only really on one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70701	Magnetic	389992	5899501	-	-	-	24	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70702	Magnetic	390001	5899528	-	-	-	177	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70703	Magnetic	389903	5899558	-	-	-	37	Small anomaly but distinct, on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70704	Magnetic	390252	5899345	-	-	-	41	Small anomaly but distinct, on more than one line. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70705	Magnetic	390300	5899573	-	-	-	65	Distinct anomaly. Possible piece of ferrous material.
70706	Rope/chain	381286	5876514	8.3	0.2	0.2	-	Discreet possible linear rope/chain remains visible as a diffuse dark reflector with a bright shadow, anomaly looks disjointed and broken up on a moderately rough part of the seabed
70707	Rope/chain	375748	5870231	8.5	0.2	0.1	81	Possible ferrous rope/chain remains located on a rough and uneven area of the seabed. Thin and hard edged dark reflector with a strong, bright shadow. Looks to be partially broken up/buried. Distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. Possible ferrous chain.
70708	Debris	375534	5869965	1	0.9	0.3	154	Hard edged, circular and hollow dark reflector with a large and bright shadow. Looks to be in a depression and on a

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								rough and gravelly area of the seabed. Distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines. Possible ferrous debris.
70709	Debris	375913	5870240	2.5	1	0.6	-	Possible piece of debris, medium sized hard edged dark reflector anomaly with in internal shadow. looks to be made up of two rounded pieces. Located on a sand/gravelly part of the seabed
70710	Debris field	376489	5871035	4.1	1.4	0.5	626	Small spread of possible ferrous debris remains comprising three hard edged dark reflectors with shadows, very distinct and quite anthropogenic looking in between sand waves. Largest piece is 1 x 0.3m. Distinct dipole on a number of lines
70711	Debris	375725	5870132	2.3	0.1	0.2	24	Curvilinear dark reflector anomaly with a bright shadow, Located on a rough and uneven part of the seabed. Possibly small magnetic anomalies related indicating ferrous materiaI.
70712	Dark reflector	375164	5869437	1.7	0.6	0.3	-	Hard edged curvilinear dark reflector anomaly with a bright shadow on the edge of the survey file. Has a hook like appearance. Located on a gravelly part of the seabed
70715	Bright reflector	377415	5871635	3.1	2.4	0	20	Medium sized oval shaped diffuse bright reflector, possible depression, looks anomalous to the surrounding seabed. Small associated magnetic anomaly indicating ferrous material is present.
70717	Dark reflector	376762	5871515	14.4	0.2	0	-	Hard edged linear dark reflector with no shadow, slightly broken up and abraded and located in between sand waves.
70718	Rope/chain	376633	5871355	26.7	0.2	0	-	Possible rope/chain/cable remains visible as a hard edged dark reflector with no shadow on a sandy and sand wave rich part of the seabed. Possibly partially buried/broken up
70719	Debris	376611	5870754	2	0.5	0.1	-	Hard edged, thin and relatively short linear dark reflector with a bright shadow. Possible debris on a very rough and uneven part of the seabed

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70720	Debris	376600	5870921	1.9	0.3	0.3	-	Curvilinear shaped hard edged dark reflector with a bright shadow and slight scouring to the E. Isolated and distinct anomaly located on a rough and uneven part of the seabed. Possible debris remains
70721	Rope/chain	380176	5875393	11.2	0.2	0.1	-	Very discreet linear, faint dark reflector with a bright shadow, diffuse anomaly in a curvilinear shape. Located on an uneven part of the seabed. Possibly rope/chain remains
70723	Debris	376114	5870354	1	0.8	0.2	42	Very discreet and diffuse oval shaped dark reflector with a very bright shadow, distinct on a relatively flat part of the seabed. Possible ferrous debris remains, distinct dipole associated.
70725	Dark reflector	374974	5868691	0.6	0.4	0.2	-	Hard edged and small dark reflector anomaly, located on a very flat and even part of the seabed and isolated. Very distinct but could be possible geology
70728	Dark reflector	381782	5876894	1.1	0.4	0.5	-	Hard edged rectangular shaped dark reflector with a long and bright shadow. Located on a rough part of the seabed, possible associated scouring (approx. 18m)
70734	Bright reflector	388105	5893457	1.7	1.1	0	-	Diffuse looking bright reflector anomaly. Irregular shaped target isolated on a flat and even part of the seabed
70735	Debris	389986	5898919	1.2	0.2	0.2	41	Hard edged, diffuse curvilinear shaped dark reflector with a bright shadow. Isolated and distinct anomaly. Small but distinct magnetic anomaly, possible ferrous debris.
70742	Dark reflector	389205	5895265	0.7	0.1	0.3	-	Very small but distinct hard edged dark reflector with a long shadow, located in some kind of depression, could be natural geology
70748	Dark reflector	382074	5878740	9.3	0.5	0.1	-	Long and thin possible cable/pipeline remains, visible as a thin hard edged dark reflector with a bright shadow.
70750	Debris	388787	5894706	0.7	0.4	0.1	-	Hard edged irregular shaped linear dark reflector with a bright shadow located in a depression and on a noisy part of data, possible debris remains.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70751	Debris	381670	5877615	2	0.3	0.2	1090	Hard edged and broken up dark reflector anomaly with a discreet shadow, possible debris. Isolated and distinct located on the edge of a sand wave. Distinct magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70753	Debris	389255	5895222	0.8	0.4	0.4	-	Hard edged, curvilinear shaped thin dark reflector with a long and bright shadow. Isolated anomaly, possibly debris.
70755	Dark reflector	386153	5888224	1.4	0.2	0.3	-	Hard edged, distinct and isolated dark reflector with a bright shadow, looks anomalous to the surrounding seabed.
70775	Dark reflector	391130	5898946	2.8	2.1	0.5	-	Hard edged and distinctive dark reflector with a large and bright shadow, slightly triangular shaped and in a depression isolated on a sandy and even part of the seabed.
70785	Debris	385779	5888420	0.8	0.4	0.3	134	Hard edged and distinctive small, dark reflector with a bright shadow. Isolated anomaly on a gravelly but even part of the seabed. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly; possible ferrous debris.
70788	Debris	390276	5899312	1.4	0.3	0.4	55	Small, slightly broken up/buried hard edged dark reflector with a bright and long shadow. Isolated and distinct anomaly on a gravelly part of the seabed. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70793	Debris	389900	5899663	3.4	2.5	0.3	-	Possible debris remains, made up of three diffuse dark reflectors that could be buried/broken up on a sandy and even part of the seabed. Dark reflectors with shadow, looks anthropogenic.
70795	Debris	388887	5894591	2.7	1.3	0.4	-	Curious looking oval possible debris remains mainly comprising a bright reflector/shadows, has a diffuse west and east dark reflector part with a small central hard edged dark reflector anomaly.
70798	Debris	385689	5887757	4	4	0.1	-	Possible debris remains made up of a rounded thin linear hard edged dark reflector with a very large and bright

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
								shadow. Distinct anomaly isolated on a sandy part of the seabed. Small circular mound surrounded by shallow scour.
70799	Debris	388041	5893053	1.8	0.6	0.3	-	Possible debris remains visible as a hard edged linear dark reflector with a very bright and distinctive shadow, isolated anomaly.
70800	Debris	388759	5894645	2.2	1.5	0.2	53	Possible debris remains, oval shaped medium sized dark reflector with a bright shadow and in a slight depression. Isolated and distinct anomaly on a gravelly part of the seabed. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70802	Rope/chain	382063	5878837	1.3	0.4	0.1	-	Likely rope chain remains, visible as a thin, diffuse dark reflector with a small shadow in parts. Looks highly anthropogenic and looks to be partially buried by sediment.
70803	Debris	382085	5879089	1	0.1	0.1	177	Very thin and discreet hard edged dark reflector with a bright shadow. located on a gravelly part of the seabed. Distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines, though high amplitude is on one line only. Possible ferrous debris.
70804	Debris	385900	5888535	1.5	1	0.2	-	Hard edged oval shaped dark reflector with a bright internal reflector and shadow. Possible debris, looks to be situated in a depression and isolated on a sandy and even part of the seabed.
70805	Debris	385833	5888411	1.9	0.6	0.2	574	Distinct elongated anomaly, possibly with some curvilinear features, with a defined oblong shadow. Associated with a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines, though large amplitude only really on one line. Possible ferrous debris.
70806	Debris	387851	5892869	1.7	0.3	0.3	56	Hard edged linear dark reflector with a bright shadow on a noisy part of data, looks anthropogenic. Broad, irregular magnetic anomaly only on one line. Possibly natural or noise, but close to possible debris. Possible ferrous debris.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70808	Debris	381973	5878298	7.4	0.6	0.3	92	Hard edged and irregular looking dark reflector with a bright shadow/bright reflector attached. Distinct linear anomaly, possible debris. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70813	Debris	381631	5877206	1.7	0.5	0.4	-	Irregular shaped, hard edged dark reflector with a diffuse shadow, located in between sand waves. Isolated and distinctive anomaly
70815	Debris	385812	5888441	0.8	0.2	0.2	80	Hard edged and thin linear dark reflector with a large, bright shadow, possible debris remains. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70817	Modern Debris	382293	5879051	4	2.1	0.2	790	Large and distinctive dark reflector anomaly, semi-circular hollow bright reflector with a bright appearance, isolated on a rough, gravelly part of the seabed, possible ferrous debris remains, with a distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Identified as debris during ROV investigation (M716) and of low archaeological importance.
70819	Engine	377544	5872065	1.6	0.9	0.7	1054	Possible ferrous debris remains on a sandy part of the seabed, looks to be partially buried/broken up on a gravelly seabed. Hard edged dark reflector with a bright shadow, looks anthropogenic. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris. One of two aircraft engines (X40705/X40706) identified during ROV investigation. A 50m AEZ was established around both engines. Both engines were identified as Rolls Royce Merlin engines, fitted with a Rotol propeller hub, and that, given the short distance between the two engines (which lie 23.6m apart), it is possible that they come from the same aircraft which broke up on impact.
70820	Debris	379306	5874365	0.8	0.6	0.4	71	Discreet and small/partially buried dark reflector with a large shadow and in a slight depression. Located on a fairly even part of the seabed. Isolated possible ferrous debris, though 42m from medium sized magnetic anomaly.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70821	Debris	378981	5873995	2	1.1	0.5	595	Hard edged and distinctive medium sized ferrous debris remains. Oval shaped dark reflector with a very large and bright shadow and in a depression on a sandy and even part of the seabed. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70822	Debris	377520	5872227	7.8	1.4	0.3	46	Possible small fishing vessel, hard edged and thin hull edge seen to the east of remains, very distinct and bright shadow present. Not much internal structure/remains visible. Located on a sandy and even part of the seabed with small amount of scour, distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70823	Debris	375615	5869916	1.8	1.4	0.2	19	Hollow, circular hard edged dark reflector with a long and bright shadow in a slight depression. Located on a rough and uneven part of the seabed, looks anthropogenic and possible ferrous debris.
70824	Debris	379936	5875311	2	0.3	0.7	192	Curvilinear hard edged dark reflector with a very large shadow located on a fairly even part of the seabed. Isolated possible ferrous debris. slight scouring to the east and west.
70825	Debris	375498	5870023	1.1	0.4	0.9	409	Very hard edged and distinct dark reflector with a large shadow, rectangular shaped anomaly located on a rough and uneven gravel rich area of the seabed. Possible ferrous debris.
70826	Debris	376699	5870742	3.9	2.8	1.3	215	Medium/large piece of ferrous debris, hard edged triangular shaped dark reflector with a bright shadow, very anthropogenic looking debris remains, Large scour to the east less than 15m long. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70830	Debris	377037	5871265	1.6	0.4	0.3	-	Diffuse linear dark reflector anomaly with a faint shadow. Slightly tapered at one end. Located across a small sand wave and quite distinct.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70831	Rope/chain	375854	5870421	6.4	0.6	0.1	186	Long and thin curvilinear anomaly, possibly ferrous rope/chain remains, hard edged dark reflector with a bright shadow on a sandy part of the seabed, looks to be partially buried. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous chain.
70832	Propeller with mount and debris	377942	5872315	8.7	7.8	0.7	456	Medium sized area of possible seafloor disturbance containing ferrous material, comprising approximately 5 hard edged dark reflectors with shadows and some bright reflectors. Looks anomalous to surrounding seabed. Largest anomaly 1.8m. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Propellers and debris were identified during ROV investigation. Four of the non-UXO anomalies were found relating to a single target (M41062) described by MMT as debris associated with a plane wreck. Debris A and C were interpreted to be propellers attached to a mounting, debris B and D were interpreted to be metal debris associated with the same plane wreck. A 30m archaeological exclusion zone was placed around the extents of the debris as seen in the ROV footage and geophysical data
70835	Debris	375482	5869838	2.2	1.8	0.3	161	Diffuse looking ferrous debris, made up of two hollow, circular dark reflectors with bright shadows on a gravelly area of the seabed. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70836	Debris	375529	5869896	2.2	1.1	0.5	30	Hard edged, thick curvilinear dark reflector with a long and bright shadow. Possible debris with some ferrous part in a slight depression and has a large scour to the southeast (7m). Small associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70841	Debris	380872	5876058	1.1	1	0.1	-	Circular and hollow possible debris remains, very diffuse dark reflector with a bright centre and shadow. Located on a sandy and even part of the seabed. Isolated anomaly.

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	L*	W *	H*	nT*	Description
70842	Engine and debris	377540	5872091	2.6	2.3	0.8	459	Hard edged right angled dark reflector with a very long and bright shadow. Debris is situated on a sandy and even part of the seabed and in a slight depression, isolated and distinct ferrous debris. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris. One of two aircraft engines (X40705/X40706) identified during ROV investigation. A 50m AEZ was established around both engines. Both engines were identified as Rolls Royce Merlin engines, fitted with a Rotol propeller hub, and that, given the short distance between the two engines (which lie 23.6m apart), it is possible that they come from the same aircraft which broke up on impact.
70843	Debris	380996	5875983	2.7	2	0.7	94	Small and hard edged dark reflector with a large, bright and irregular shaped shadow. Possibly ferrous debris that looks to be slightly broken up/buried on a flat and even sandy seabed. Faint scour to the Southeast measuring 1.7m. Large associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70844	Debris	376713	5870820	3.5	1.9	0.3	243	Medium sized possible piece of ferrous debris comprising a hard edged linear with smaller rectangular dark reflector attached, both with bright shadows. Located on a rough and uneven part of the seabed. Distinct associated magnetic anomaly. Possible ferrous debris.
70845	Debris	376477	5870890	2.4	0.6	0.4	-	Hard edged and distinctive dark reflector with a long and bright shadow, Scouring to the Southeast and in a slight depression. Anthropogenic looking anomaly located on a rough and uneven part of the seabed, possible non-ferrous debris.
70889	Dark Reflector	389775	5900024	1	0.6	0.3	-	Distinct and isolated anomaly on edge of range with tapered shadow and some smaller height.

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