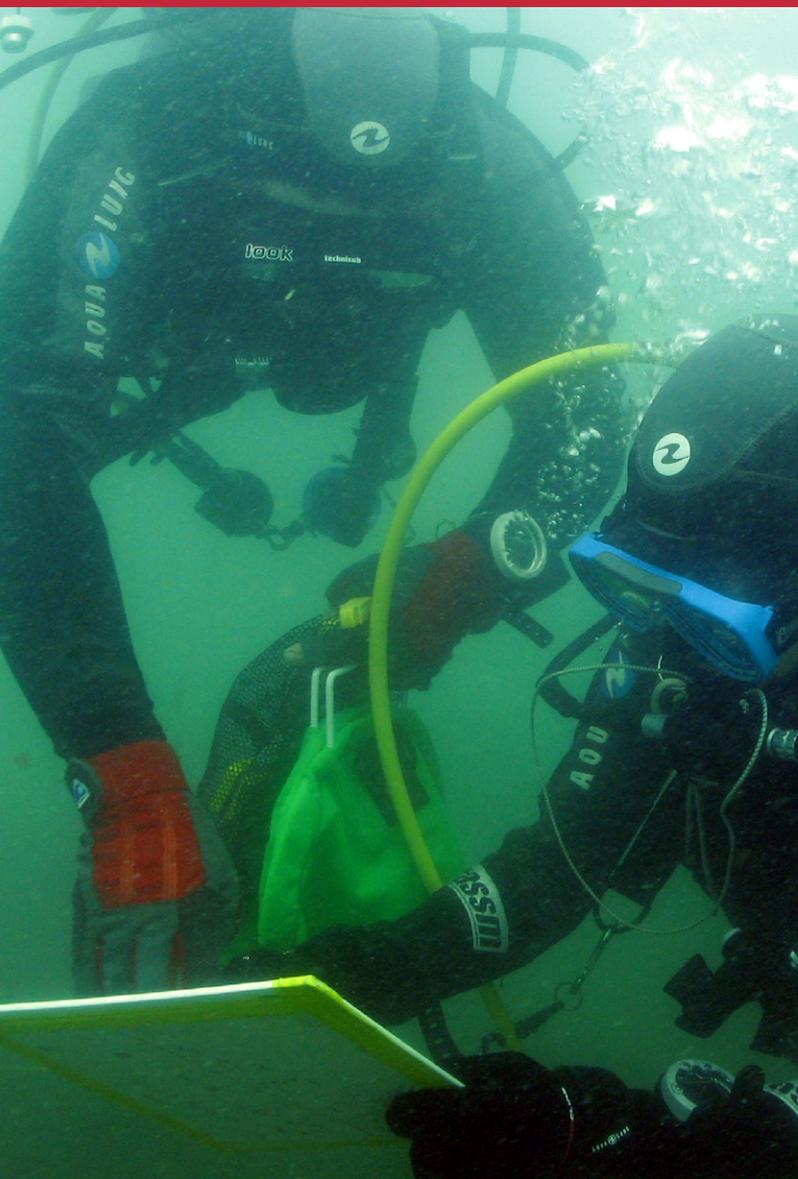


Heritage Partnership Agreements

*for Undesignated
Marine Sites in
England*



Campan (1627)



ENGLISH HERITAGE



Heritage Partnership Agreement for the site of the *Campen* (1627), the Needles, Isle of Wight.

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

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

Heritage Partnership Agreement for the site of the *Campan* (1627), the Needles, Isle of Wight.

V1 – July 2013

PART 1 – THE HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

1. Introduction

1.1 This Heritage Partnership Agreement concerns the seabed remains of the *Campan* (NRHE Monument No 805298); a Dutch East Indiaman that sank after striking the Needles rocks while outbound from Amsterdam in 1627. Salvage work on the site was conducted in the 1980's in agreement with the Dutch government who are the legal owners of the vessel

1.2 The centre point of the site is currently considered to be at 50° 39.468' North, 001° 35.734' West (Datum: WGS84) (UTM E599269.71, N5612713.09). The site is in shallow water and does not comprise any coherent vessel remains. Scattered artefacts remaining from the previous salvage work are likely to be present on the site.

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

2 Definitions

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

3 Legislation

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

4 Terms of the Agreement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART 2 - THE CONSERVATION FRAMEWORK

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

PART 3 - WORKS WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO THE AGREEMENT

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

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

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

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

Signatories

Heritage Partner:

Name:

Signature:

English Heritage

Name:

Signature:

Vessel Owner (if identified).....

Name:

Signature:

INSERT Other Parties as required

1)

.....

Name:

Signature:

2)

.....

Name:

Signature:

3)

.....

Name:

Signature:

Date:

PART 4 – APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. TEMPLATE FOR REPORTING WORK ACTIVITY

**Work Undertaken:
Summary Report**

**Heritage Partnership
Agreements**

Site: <i>Campan</i>	Start Date:
	Finish Date:
Weather conditions during work period:	
Boat name(s) and skipper(s)	
Divers (total number):	Comments:
Dives (total number):	
Duration (all dives):	

Summary of Objectives:

**Work Undertaken
(tick if applicable)**

Comments:

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

APPENDIX 2. TEMPLATE HPA DIVE LOG

**Archaeological
Diving Log**

**Heritage Partnership
Agreements**

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

Working constraints (circle if applicable):

Cold Tide Swell Access Visibility Other

Details:.....

Diving Task/Objectives:

Work Undertaken (tick all that apply):

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

Diving Outcome:

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

Please Turn Over

Sketch (please number and attached any related sheets):

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

APPENDIX 3. REFERENCES

- DCMS, 2010. *Scheduled Monuments. Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. London: Department of Culture, Media and Sport.
- Dunkley, M. (ed.), 2008. *Protected Wreck Sites at Risk. A Risk Management Handbook*. London: English Heritage.
- English Heritage, 2012. *Designation Selection Guide. Ships and Boats: Prehistory to Present*. London: English Heritage.
- Larn, R. (ed.), 1985a. The wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *Campan* on the Needles rocks, Isle of Wight, 1627- Part 1. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 14(1): 1-31.
- Larn, R. (ed.), 1985b. The wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *Campan* on the Needles rocks, Isle of Wight, 1627- Part 2. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 14(2): 97-118.
- Tomalin, D., Simpson, D. J. and Bingeman, J. M., 2000. Excavation versus sustainability *in situ*: a conclusion on 25 years of archaeological investigations at Goose Rock, a designated historic wreck-site at the Needles, Isle of Wight, England. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 29(1): 3-42.

ANNEX 1. *CAMPEN*(1627): BASELINE INFORMATION, SIGNIFICANCE AND RISK ASSESSMENT.

A1.1 Summary

The site of the *Campen* lies on the south side of the second Needles Rock at the Needles on the extreme western end of the Isle of Wight (Larn 1885a: fig. 6; Larn and Larn, 2000: Vol. 2.2) The vessel was a Dutch East Indiaman that sailed from Amsterdham in a fleet of seven ships in October 1627. After encountering bad weather and seeking shelter in the Solent, the *Campen*, along with another vessel, the *Vliegende Draeck*, attempted to sail between two of the Needles. The *Campen* failed in its attempt and sank in less than 10m of water. The crew and passengers were able to reach shore safely and the shallow nature of the site meant that much of the vessel was salvaged shortly after sinking (Larn 1985a: 3-5).

The wreck of the *Campen* was widely noted in the contemporary press and efforts were made at the time to control salvage work (Larn 1985a: 5-9). In the late 20th century, renewed efforts were made to relocate the site, due to the potential for a large number of coins to still be present and the nature of the site as a notable historical vessel type. The site was duly re-discovered in 1979 by members of Northampton BSAC who, under the title of 'Needles Underwater Archaeology Group' subsequently signed a salvage agreement with the Dutch Government (Larn 1985a: 1-2). Salvage and excavation work on the site commenced in 1980 and continued until 1985, raised material included 103 lead ingots and around 2,000 coins (Larn 1985b).

A1.2 Archaeological Recording

Fieldwork

Fieldwork on the site of the *Campen* was conducted under the aegis of the Needles Underwater Archaeology Group (NUAG) and took place between 1980 and 1985 (Larn 1985: 2). A detailed pre-disturbance survey of the site took place based on the careful laying of a grid across the entire, identified underwater remains (Larn 1985a: 10-15). This grid was also used to record the position of artefacts when they were recovered. In addition to this, metal detectors were used on the site to enhance the location of artefacts and a magnetometer survey was conducted around the site. The latter indicated that the initial salvage of the site in the 17th century had been largely successful, with few outlying artefacts present (Larn 1985a: 10). The excavation and recovery of material was aided by the use of a water dredge, explosives to break artefacts free from concretions and lifting bags (Larn 1985a: 9-10).

Work on the site has been noted as resulting in a 'disappointingly low' yield of artefacts; a result of the effective contemporary salvage of the site and the dynamic on-site conditions leading to a high level of dispersal and erosion (Larn 1985a: 15). Limited, badly degraded elements of the vessels hull were located, but do not appear to have been fully recorded or published. In addition to the ingots and coins noted above (see Larn 1985b), a range of other artefacts were recovered from the site and are outlined in the published report (Larn 1985a: 15-31). This includes elements of the ship's ordnance, brass and copper tacks, ceramics, pewter utensils, wooden tools, iron nails and a mill stone.

A great deal of effort was successfully expended on the establishment of a site grid and the recording of a pre-disturbance survey of the site. However, it is unclear from the published reports how 'archaeological' the subsequent recovery of artefacts was. This may in part have been due to the scrambled nature of the site, noted by the excavators (Larn 1985a: 15) meaning that there were no clear patterns of artefact distribution or obvious inter-relationships between recovered artefacts. This is in contrast to work at the other Needles site of HMS *Assurance/Pomone* where a similarly dynamic site was found to have retained a meaningful artefact distribution and inter-relationship (see Tomalin *et al.* 2000).

Post-Fieldwork Processing

The lead ingots and silver coins recovered during fieldwork have been processed and analysed (Larn 1985b). A range of other material is discussed in the initial reporting of the site (Larne 1985a) along with the site history, survey methodology, etc. The ingots were destroyed in a fire, while they were being analysed (Larn 1985b: 97), but after they had been drawn, photographed and weighed. At least two ingots are held by the British Museum The coins were cleaned and photographed. It is unclear where they, along with the other artefacts have been stored or deposited. Several of the coins are currently in circulation on various internet auction sites, while others have been in the recent past. In

the mid-1990s, 900 booklets with information about the site and containing one of the large silver coins were sold for the equivalent of €125 each.

Publication and Dissemination

Two reports have been published in the *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* (Larne 1985a; 1985b) which describe the survey and excavation of the *Campen* along with the analysis of the lead ingots, coins and other artefact finds. It is not clear where the project archive has been deposited or where the surviving finds are stored/displayed, although a report on the finds has been deposited with the Western Australian Maritime Museum. The site of the *Campen* has been included in the online accessible database created by the HWTMA as part of the Archaeological Atlas of the 2 Seas Project.

A1.3 Planning Considerations

Site Name: Campen (Needles)	
MMO Plan Area Boundary: South Inshore	SMP: 5D & E (Isle of Wight) Cell: FRE 5 (SMP1), Policy Development Zone 6 (PDZ6), north-west coastline, Policy Unit 6A.2 Policy: No Active Intervention
Planning Authority: MMO, Isle of Wight CC	HER: Isle of Wight
International Designation: SAC (South Wight Maritime)	National Designation: AONB (adjacent coastal zone, Area 16, Isle of Wight) rMCZ (The Needles) SSSI (adjacent coastal zone: Headon Warren & West High Down)
Identified Users: Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology (PWA Licensee) Sport Divers	
IFCA: Southern	Aggregate/Offshore Energy: N/A

A1.4 Archaeological Significance

Criteria (DCMS 2010)	Comments	Rating (Low-High)
Period: <i>“all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.”</i>	The <i>Campen</i> was lost in 1627 which places the vessel generally in the Post-Medieval and specifically within the Stuart period. This period witnessed the continuing development of increasingly globalised trade routes in conjunction with overseas colonies. Vessels such as the <i>Campen</i> were an integral part of this process and shipwreck remains from this period should be considered of potentially HIGH significance.	HIGH
Rarity: <i>“there are some monument categories which are so scarce that all surviving examples which still retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and a regional context.”</i>	English Heritage (2012: 9) notes that “The remains of vessels for periods before 1700 are so rare that any firmly dated vessels from this period are likely to be of national importance and may merit scheduling.” The remains of the <i>Campen</i> fall into this classification and should therefore be considered to be highly significant in terms of their Rarity.	HIGH
Documentation: <i>“the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written or drawn records. Conversely, the absence of documentation can make the potential of a monument more important as the only means of developing our understanding.”</i>	Historical research conducted in association with the exploration of the site has indicated that there is a significance amount of surviving documentation associated with the shipwreck. These documents comprise both British and Dutch sources, allowing a historical viewpoint of the shipwreck to be developed from two contrasting angles. The exploration of the site also generated a significant archive of material relating to the recovered finds. The importance of these records has increased following the loss of many of the lead ingots in a fire and the dispersal of many of the coins through commercial sale.	HIGH
Group Value: <i>“the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.”</i>	The wreck of the <i>Campen</i> is one of a number of Dutch East Indiamen to have been lost in UK waters. Other examples, which are protected, include the <i>Kennemerland</i> (1664), <i>Rooswijk</i> (1739) and <i>Amsterdam</i> (1747). The date of the <i>Campen</i> is earlier than these other three vessels and so provides an earlier archaeological point of reference. Additionally, a number of other wrecks are known, many of which are protected, which date from the 16 th and early 17 th century and provide a wider international context to the remains of the <i>Campen</i> .	HIGH
Survival/Condition: <i>“the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.”</i>	When originally re-discovered, the artefactual remains of the <i>Campen</i> survived in a high degree of coherence and in good condition, as evidenced by their subsequent recording, raising and documentation. It was noted at the time however that there was very little, if any, of the vessel's wooden hull remains surviving	LOW

	on the site. This is likely to be as a result of the wrecking process and the highly dynamic marine environment of the site. The extensive recovery of artefacts in the 1980s, coupled with the seeming absence of hull remains suggests that the current level of survival of the vessel is now much lower than at the time of re-discovery.	
Fragility/Vulnerability: <i>“highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment, and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection.”</i>	As noted above, extensive work on the site of the <i>Campen</i> in the 1980s led to the recovery of much of the surviving corpus of seabed artefacts. The extent of any further surviving remains is unclear, however, the previous recovery, coupled with the probable absence of significant organic remains <i>in-situ</i> indicates that the fragility of the site is likely to be quite low. Any artefacts or other remains that still survive <i>in-situ</i> may be considered vulnerable to the highly dynamic environment in which they are located, as well as to removal by divers.	LOW
Diversity: <i>“some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.”</i>	Previous work on the site, including the extensive recovery of artefacts, coupled with the lack of structural remains suggests that the site of the <i>Campen</i> should not be considered especially significant in terms of Diversity.	LOW
Potential: <i>“on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. The greater the likelihood that such evidence will be revealed through archaeological investigation, the stronger will be the justification for scheduling.”</i>	The site of the <i>Campen</i> is undeniably a site of considerable potential, representing as it does, the remains of a vessel from the early 17 th century. Furthermore the site has considerable documentary and group value. However, the site has been the subject of extensive exploration leading to the recovery of a large proportion of the known, surviving artefacts. While some examples are deposited in museums, the bulk of these artefacts have either been subsequently destroyed, or dispersed through public sale. This, coupled with the absence of surviving structural remains from the vessel means that further work on the <i>Campen</i> is unlikely to be of any meaningful significance, and as a result, the site must be considered to be of low Potential.	LOW
OVERALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE		MEDIUM

A1.5 Risk Assessment

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

Wreck/Site Name		SI Number													
Campen															
NRHE / UKHO No.	EH Region	Restricted Area										Principal Land Use			
NRHE Monument No 805298	South East											Coastland 1			
Latitude (WGS84)		050 39.468N													
Longitude		001 35.734W													
Class Listing		Period							Status						
Wreck: [Dutch] East Indiaman		Post-Medieval (Stuart)							Non-Designated Shipwreck						
Licensee		Nominated Archaeologist							Principal Ownership Category						
N/A		N/A							B: Private (trust or company). Salvage agreement signed between Dutch Government and Needles Underwater Archaeology Group (NUAG) in 1979/80.						
Seabed Owner							Navigational Administrative Responsibility								
A: Crown Estate							Nil								
Environmental Designations															
SAC (South Wight Maritime) AONB (adjacent coastal zone, Area 16, Isle of Wight) rMCZ (The Needles) SSSI (adjacent coastal zone: Headon Warren & West High Down)															
Seabed Sediment							Energy								
Sandy Gravel, overlying bedrock outcrops (Chalk)							High								
Survival															
Very Poor															
Overall Condition				Condition Trend				Principal Vulnerability							
E: Extensive Significant Problems				C: Stable				POT, BIO, MECH, S_ERO, NAT, DIVE,							
Amenity Value: visibility															
C: Not visible. Only buried remains survive.															
Amenity Value: physical accessibility							Amenity Value: intellectual accessibility								
A: Full							C: No Interpretation								
Management Action		D: Action to be identified/agreed													
Management Prescription		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
									X			X			
Notes															
<p>The remains of the Dutch East Indiaman <i>Campen</i> (1627) lie in a high energy location on the south side of the Needles, off the NW extremity of the Isle of Wight. The site was extensively investigated during the 1980s by the Needles Underwater Archaeology Group (NUAG) who signed a salvage agreement with the Dutch Government. Work on the site comprised a survey of the seabed remains, in conjunction with the location and raising of a large number of artefacts, primarily lead ingots and silver coinage. No significant structural remains were located during this work and there is no suggestion that any may be present at the site.</p> <p>The <i>Campen</i> is one of a number of Dutch vessels destined for the East India trade that are located in UK waters and it is notable for being the earliest of these vessels. However, the site has been extensively explored in the 1980s leading to the salvage of the majority of the visible seabed artefacts. Many of these have subsequently been destroyed by fire, or dispersed through public sale. This, combined with the high energy environment suggests that the site no longer carries any material archaeological significance. Likewise, the extensive, intrusive work conducted on the site in the 1980s means that the material remains of the vessel are no longer at risk, having been raised.</p> <p>List 17: H) Identification of suitable partner in order to instigate Marine HPA. Legal position of site owner/salvor from 1980s work requires clarification. K) Condition survey required in order to establish change in extent/nature of site since 1980s work</p>															
Overall Risk Assessment: LOW															

ANNEX 2. HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT TIERS AND TASKS**HPA Tiered Task List: Entry Level (Class One)**

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

*Mandatory task, failure to complete signifies breach of HPA

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

HPA Tiered Task List: Intermediate Level (Class Two)

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

*Mandatory task, failure to complete signifies breach of HPA

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

HPA Tiered Task List: Advanced Level (Class Three)

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

*Mandatory task, failure to complete signifies breach of HPA

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