Dudgeon and Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extensions

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 3

Appendix 16.1 - Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data

April 2021

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Dudgeon and Sheringham Offshore Wind Farm Extensions

Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Royal HaskoningDHV, on behalf of Equinor ASA, to undertake an archaeological assessment of geophysical data acquired over the Dudgeon and Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm extension areas and their associated export cable route and interconnector cables. The Dudgeon Extension Project is immediately to the north and south-east of the existing Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm, and the Sheringham Extension Project is immediately to the north and east of the existing Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm. The Offshore Wind Farm extension areas are divided into three zones, Dudgeon Extension Project northwest, Dudgeon Extension Project southeast, and Sheringham Extension Project, with two interconnector cable routes connecting Sheringham Shoal with Dudgeon Extension Project northwest and Dudgeon Extension project southeast. The survey areas are located in the Southern North Sea, located between 17.5 and 31 km north of the north Norfolk coast.

The assessed geophysical data comprised sidescan sonar, marine magnetometer, multibeam echosounder and sub-bottom profiler data, acquired by Gardline Geosurvey in 2019 and 2020. The Study Area for this assessment is defined as the extents of the Dudgeon Extension Project northwest and southwest areas, the Sheringham Extension Project area and the associated export cable route and Interconnector Corridor

A total of 110 features of palaeogeographic interest were identified within the Study Areas. Of these, 41 were assigned a P1 archaeological rating, which is a feature of probable archaeological interest, either because of its palaeogeography or likelihood for producing palaeoenvironmental material. A further 69 features were assigned a P2 archaeological rating which is a feature of possible archaeological interest.

Should further ground investigation work be undertaken within the Study Area, it is recommended that the archaeological contractor be consulted to advise on potential samples to be acquired for archaeological purposes. It is also recommended that any future geotechnical logs from within the Study Areas be made available for geoarchaeological assessment.

A total of 470 seabed anomalies of archaeological potential were identified within the Study Areas. Of these, 30 were assigned an A1 archaeological discrimination, which is a feature of anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest, and one was assigned an A3 archaeological discrimination rating, which is a historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly.

Archaeological Exclusions Zones are recommended for features discriminated as A1 and A3. It is recommended that 50 m Archaeological Exclusion Zones be placed around A1 anomalies **72541, 72544, 72552, 72561, 72574, 72596, 72647** and **72697**, and 100 m Archaeological Exclusion Zones around features **72534, 72557, 72565, 72582, 72615** and recorded wreck **72636**. For debris fields or items of debris which have been assigned an A1 discrimination based on likely association with wreckage, 25 m Archaeological Exclusion Zones are recommended (**72535**, **72542, 72612-4**, **72700** and **72714**).

Ten anomalies had existing Archaeological Exclusion Zones in place (**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.

One anomaly (**70057**) was assigned a D archaeological discrimination. This was found during the 2015 ROV operations to be a 1000lb Air Dropped Bomb and was detonated *in Situ*.

The remaining 438 anomalies have been assigned an A2 archaeological discrimination rating, which are anomalies of uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest. No Archaeological Exclusion Zones are recommended for these features at this time. However, avoidance of these features by micro-siting is recommended if they are proposed to be directly impacted by development in the future.

It is recommended that if any objects of possible archaeological interest are recovered during any groundwork operations, that they should be reported using the established *Offshore Renewables Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries*. This will establish whether the recovered objects are of archaeological interest and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.

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Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Royal HaskoningDHV, on behalf of Equinor ASA. Data were provided by Gardline Geosurvey Ltd.

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Dudgeon and Sheringham Offshore Wind Farm Extensions

Archaeological assessment of geophysical data

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Royal HaskoningDHV, on behalf of Equinor ASA, to undertake an archaeological assessment of geophysical data acquired over the Dudgeon and Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm (OWF) extension areas and their associated export cable route (ECR) and interconnector cables.

1.1.2 The survey areas are located in the Southern North Sea, located between 17.5 and 31 km north of the north Norfolk coast. The Dudgeon Extension Project (DEP) has been split into two separate areas: the DEP NW area is immediately to the north of the existing Dudgeon OWF and the DEP SE area is south-east of the existing Dudgeon OWF (Figure 1). Its expected capacity is up to 402 Megawatts (MW), with between 18 and 34 wind turbines. At its closest point, the DEP survey area is located 31 km to shore (Figure 1).

1.1.3 The Sheringham Extension Project (SEP) is immediately to the north and east of the existing Sheringham OWF (Figure 1). Its expected capacity is up to 317 MW, with between 14 and 27 wind turbines. At its closest point, the SEP survey area is 17.5 km to shore.

1.1.4 The ECR is approximately 17.5 km in length from the SEP area to its landfall at Weybourne. The DEP NW area covers an area of 64.85 km², DEP SE covers an area of 38.67 km² and the SEP covers an area of 92.61 km². The SEP to DWP NW interconnector route is approximately 20 km in length and the SEP to SEP SE route measures approximately 14 km in length.

1.1.5 The report consists of an assessment of geophysical survey data comprising sub-bottom profiler (SBP), sidescan sonar (SSS), magnetometer (Mag.) and multibeam echosounder (MBES) data sets acquired by Gardline in 2019 and 2020.

1.1.6 Wessex Archaeology has previously undertaken a series of assessments for both the Dudgeon and Sheringham Shoal OWF and ECR developments. The assessments and related surveys are outlined in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 Summary of past Wessex Archaeology reports for the Dudgeon development

Document	Date	Reference	Wessex Archaeology report ref.
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm: Archaeological Desk Based and Geophysical Assessment	2009	Wessex Archaeology 2009a	69680.08
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Area: Archaeological Assessment of Marine Geophysical Data	2009	Wessex Archaeology 2009b	69680.04
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm: Stages 1 to 3 Geoarchaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Assessment	2014	Wessex Archaeology 2014a	69681.03

Document	Date	Reference	Wessex Archaeology report ref.
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Geophysical Assessment of 2013 Data	2014	Wessex Archaeology 2014b	69682.04
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation: Written Scheme of Investigation	2014	Wessex Archaeology 2014c	69683.04
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Review of Archaeological Material During Unexploded Ordnance Survey (Turbine Locations and Cable Route) Method Statement	2014	Wessex Archaeology 2014d	69683.06
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Archaeological Assessment of UXO Survey Results	2015	Wessex Archaeology 2015a	69684.01
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Archaeological Assessment of UXO Survey Results April–May 2015	2015	Wessex Archaeology 2015b	69684.02
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Stage 4 Palaeoenvironmental Analysis, Borehole BH06.	2016	Wessex Archaeology 2016	69685.01
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Post-construction archaeological monitoring assessment of 2018 geophysical data	2019	Wessex Archaeology 2019a	69686.01

Table 2 Summary of past Wessex Archaeology reports for the Sheringham Shoal development

Document	Date	Reference	Wessex Archaeology report ref.
Sheringham Shoal Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Technical Report	2006	Wessex Archaeology 2006a	61031.02
Sheringham Shoal OWF Stage 2 Archaeological Recording and Sampling of Vibrocores	2006	Wessex Archaeology 2006b	61032.02
Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Desk Based Assessment	2006	Wessex Archaeology 2006c	61033
Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Written Scheme of Investigation	2009	Wessex Archaeology 2009c	61035.03
Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Archaeological Assessment of Post-Construction Data	2014	Wessex Archaeology 2014e	101841.03
Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Archaeological Assessment of Post-Construction Data 2017	2017	Wessex Archaeology 2017	101841.01

1.1.7 The Study Area is defined as the extents of the DEP NW and SE areas, the SEP area and the associated ECR and Interconnector Corridor (Figure 1) as provided by the client on the 7 July 2020. Any geophysical anomalies identified outside of the defined Study Area are considered beyond the scope of this report and are not included in the results or gazetteer of anomalies.

1.2 Aims and objectives

1.2.1 The aim of this assessment is to identify any anomalies of archaeological potential within the development, in order to further inform the planning process ahead of the proposed development scheme. This is to be undertaken through the following objectives:

- identify any buried palaeolandscape features of possible archaeological potential;
- confirm the presence of known or previously located marine sites of archaeological potential and to comment on their apparent character;
- identify, locate and characterise hitherto unrecorded marine sites of archaeological potential;
- compare the results with previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the Study Area and with known records (e.g. from the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO)); and
- provide recommendations for archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Co-ordinate system

1.3.1 The survey data was acquired in WGS84 UTM31N projected coordinates, and the results are presented in the same coordinate system.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Data sources

2.1.1 A number of data sources were consulted during this assessment, including:

- Geophysical survey datasets acquired by Gardline in 2019 and 2020; comprising SBP, SSS, Mag. and MBES data, and provided to Wessex Archaeology;
- Recorded wreck and obstruction data acquired via the UKHO;
- Relevant geological mapping from the area (British Geological Survey (BGS) 1991), admiralty charts received from UKHO;
- Previous archaeological investigations from the Study Area (see Table 1 and 2 for full list); and
- Client supplied survey reports (Gardline 2020a and 2020b).

2.2 Geophysical data – technical specifications

2.2.1 Geophysical data were acquired over the ECR by Gardline between September and December 2019. The data consists of SBP, SSS, Mag. and MBES datasets. Data were acquired with a line spacing of approximately 30 m on board the *Titan Endeavour* and the M.V. *Ivero* in the nearshore areas, and at a 75 m line spacing further offshore onboard the M.V. *Kommandor.* Further details on the equipment used is in Table 3.

Table 3 Summary of survey equipment (ECR)

Survey Company	Survey Vessel	Data Type	Equipment	Data Format
Gardline	*Titan Endeavour*	SBP	Applied Acoustics Surface Tow Boomer	*.sgy*
		MBES	Reson 7125	*.xyz*
		SSS	EdgeTech 4200FS (50 m, 300kHz and 600kHz)	*.xtf*
		Mag.	Geometrics G882	*.txt*
		Positioning	Applanix POS MV	N/A
	M.V. *Kommandor*	SBP	GeoAcoustics Pinger	*.sgy*
		MBES	Simrad EM710	*.xyz*
		SSS	Edgetech 4200FS (100 m, 300kHz and 600kHz)	*.xtf*
		Mag.	Geometrics G882	*.txt*
		Positioning	Fugro StarFix DGNSS	N/A
	M.V. *Ivero*	SBP	GeoAcoustics Pinger	*.sgy*
		MBES	Simrad EM2040C	*.xyz*
		SSS	Edgetech 4200FS (50 m, 300kHz and 600kHz)	*.xtf*
		Positioning	Oceaneering CNav DGNSS	N/A

2.2.2 Geophysical data were acquired over the DEP NW, DEP SE, SEP and the interconnector cable routes by Gardline between 31 March to 26 May 2020. The data consists of SBP, SSS, Mag. and MBES datasets. All areas were surveyed using a line spacing of 75 m, although this was reduced to 60 m in the south-west corner of SEP due to the water depths. Further details on the equipment used is in Table 4.

Table 4 Summary of survey equipment (OWF areas)

Survey Company	Survey Vessel	Data Type	Equipment	Data Format
Gardline	M.V. *Ocean Endeavour*	SBP	Innomar SES-2000/Dura Spark Dual Cat 400+400 - Sparker	*.sgy*
		MBES	Simrad EM2040	*.xyz*
		SSS	EdgeTech 4200FS (100 m, 300/600 kHz)	*.xtf*
		Mag.	Geometrics G882	*.txt*
		Positioning	Fugro Starfix DGNSS	N/A

2.3 Geophysical data – processing

2.3.1 A number of datasets were assessed over the Study Area; each dataset was processed separately using the following software (Table 5).

Table 5 Software used for geophysical assessment

Dataset	Processing Software	Interpretation and rationalisation
SBP	CodaOctopus Survey Engine v5.11	ArcMap v10.6
MBES	QPS Fledermaus v7.7.5	
SSS	CodaOctopus Survey Engine v5.11	

Dataset	Processing Software	Interpretation and rationalisation
Mag.	Geometrics MagPick and proprietary software	

2.3.2 The SBP and MBES data were used as the primary datasets for the palaeographic assessment, and the SSS, MBES and Mag. datasets were used for the seabed features assessment.

2.3.3 The SBP data were processed using CodaOctopus Survey Engine Seismic+ software. This software allows the data to be visualised with user selected filters and gain settings in order to optimise the appearance of the data for interpretation. The software then allows an interpretation to be applied to the data by identifying and selecting sedimentary boundaries and shallow geological features that might be of archaeological interest.

2.3.4 The SBP data were interpreted with a two-way travel time (TWTT) along the z-axis. In order to convert from TWTT to depth, the velocity of the seismic waves was estimated to be 1,600 ms^{-1}. This is a standard estimate for shallow, unconsolidated sediments.

2.3.5 The SBP data can also be used to identify small reflectors, which may indicate buried material such as a wreck site covered by sediment. The position and dimensions of any such objects are noted in a gazetteer, and an image acquired of each anomaly for future reference. It should be noted that anomalies of this type are rare, as the sensors must pass directly over such an object in order to detect an anomaly.

2.3.6 For the SBP assessment, 25 % of the lines were initially assessed. Where features of interest were identified, additional lines were then interpreted in order to more accurately map the extents of these features.

2.3.7 The MBES data were analysed to identify any unusual seabed structures that could be shipwrecks or other anthropogenic debris. The data were gridded at 0.5 m and analysed using QPS Fledermaus software, which enables a 3-D visualisation of the acquired data and geo-picking of seabed anomalies. The MBES data were also used in the palaeogeographic assessment.

2.3.8 The high frequency *.xtf* SSS data files were processed using CodaOctopus Survey Engine Sidescan+ software. This allowed the data to be replayed with various gain settings in order to optimise the quality of the images. The data were interpreted for any objects of possible anthropogenic origin. This involves creating a database of anomalies within Coda by tagging individual features of possible archaeological potential, recording their positions and dimensions, and acquiring an image of each anomaly for future reference.

2.3.9 A mosaic of the SSS is produced during this process to assess the quality of the sonar towfish positioning. This process allows the position of anomalies to be checked between different survey lines and for the positioning to be further refined if necessary.

2.3.10 The form, size and/or extent of an anomaly is a guide to its potential to be an anthropogenic feature and therefore of archaeological interest. A single small but prominent anomaly may be part of a much more extensive feature that is largely buried. Similarly, a scatter of minor anomalies may be unrelated individual features, define the edges of a buried but intact feature, or may be all that remains as a result of past impacts from, for example, dredging or fishing. Assessment is made of such groups of anomalies during data interpretation to determine which of these alternatives is the most likely.

2.3.11 The Mag. data were processed using a combination of Geometrics MagPick and proprietary software in order to identify any discrete magnetic contacts which could represent buried metallic debris or structures such as wrecks.

2.3.12 The software enables both the visualisation of individual lines of data and gridding of data to produce a magnetic anomaly map. The data were first smoothed to try and eliminate any spiking. A trend was then fitted to the resulting data, and the trend values subtracted from the smoothed values. This was carried out to remove natural variations in the data (such as diurnal variation in magnetic field strength and changes in geology). The processed data were then gridded to produce a map of magnetic anomalies, and individual anomalies tagged based on the grid and individual profile lines. Images are taken in a similar process to that of the SSS data.

2.3.13 For the purposes of this report, the identified magnetic anomalies have been classified as small (5 nT to 49 nT), medium (50 nT to 99 nT), large (100 nT to 499 nT) and very large (over 500 nT) magnetic anomalies.

2.4 Geophysical data – data quality

2.4.1 Once processed, the geophysical data sets were individually assessed for quality and their suitability for archaeological purposes and rated using the following criteria (Table 6).

Table 6 Criteria for assigning data quality rating

Data quality	Description
Good	Data which are clear and unaffected or only slightly affected by weather conditions, sea state, background noise or data artefacts. Seabed datasets are suitable for the interpretation of upstanding and partially buried wrecks, debris fields, and small individual anomalies. The structure of wrecks is clear, allowing assessments on wreck condition to be made. Subtle reflectors are clear within SBP data. These data provide the highest probability that anomalies of archaeological potential will be identified.
Average	Data which are moderately affected by weather conditions, sea state and noise. Seabed datasets are suitable for the identification of upstanding and partially buried wrecks, the larger elements of debris fields and dispersed sites, and larger individual anomalies. Dispersed and/or partially buried wrecks may be difficult to identify. Interpretation of continuous reflectors in SBP data is problematic. These data are not considered to be detrimentally affected to a significant degree.
Below Average	Data which are affected by weather conditions, sea state and noise to a significant degree. Seabed datasets are suitable for the identification of relatively intact, upstanding wrecks and large individual anomalies. Dispersed and/or partially buried wrecks, or small isolated anomalies may not be clearly resolved. Small palaeogeographic features, or internal structure may not be resolved in SBP data.
Variable	This category contains datasets where the individual lines range in quality. Confidence of interpretation is subsequently likely to vary within the Study Area.

2.4.2 The quality of the Pinger SBP data has been rated as ‘Good’ using the above criteria. The data were mostly clear with a penetration of approximately 10 m, although could be more or less depending on the specific sediments at a given location. Some noise was identified throughout the files; however, this did not affect the data to a detrimental degree.

2.4.3 The quality of the Boomer SBP data have been rated as ‘Good’. Some noise and interference could be seen in places; however, it was still possible to trace the shallow horizons identified in the data and, as such, the data were considered suitable for archaeological purposes.

2.4.4 The quality of the Parametric Sonar SBP data have been rated ‘Good’. The penetration of the Parametric Sonar was generally seen to a depth of approximately 10 m; however, where

the features were situated below thicker units of marine sands, or where features extended beyond depth of penetration, it was not always possible to map out the exact extents of features. In the DEP NW and SE areas, some interference was observed; however, this did not affect the data to a significant degree.

2.4.5 The MBES data were rated as 'Good' using the above criteria. The data resolution of 1.0 m in water depths greater than 15 m, and 0.5 m 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 0.5 m or 1.0 m in size.

2.4.6 The SSS data in the ECR have been rated as 'Variable' using the above criteria table. The nearshore dataset acquired by *Titan Endeavour* was heavily affected by weather noise, as is noted in the survey report (Gardline 2020a). This made the identification of smaller objects difficult. However, larger objects such as wrecks and larger debris items were still identifiable in the data and, as such, the data are considered fit for purpose.

2.4.7 The SSS data acquired onboard the *Ivero* and *Kommandor* have also been rated 'Variable'. The data displayed 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 and therefore considered suitable for archaeological interpretation.

2.4.8 The SSS data in the OWF areas have been rated as 'Good' using the above criteria table. The data were occasionally slightly affected by weather noise; however, this was minimal. The range of 100 m made the identification of small anomalies slightly more difficult. However, larger features of interest were still identifiable and, as such, the dataset was considered suitable for archaeological interpretation.

2.4.9 The Mag. data in the ECR have been rated as 'Good' using the above criteria table. Most of the dataset was affected by minor weather noise and cable snatching, which was largely removed in post-processing. However, a small number of lines exhibited substantial weather noise, but these represented a small percentage of the overall dataset. As such, the dataset was considered suitable for archaeological interpretation.

2.4.10 The Mag. data within the DEP and SEP areas, and their associated Interconnector Corridor have been rated as 'Average' using the above criteria table. Substantial background noise could be seen throughout the data due to shallow water depths resulting in the relatively close proximity of the survey vessel to the Mag. (Gardline 2020b). Also, the relatively wide line spacing of 75 m means that smaller ferrous features which aren't directly covered by a line of Mag. data may not have been picked up in the data. However larger features such as wrecks and substantial ferrous debris were largely still identifiable in the data and, as such, the dataset was considered suitable for archaeological interpretation.

2.4.11 It should be noted that within the DEP and SEP Study Areas, along the boundaries of the current Dudgeon and Sheringham OWFs, there are corridors up to 500 m wide where no new geophysical data have been acquired. The areas within the DEP Study Area were covered by a previous phase of assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009a and 2009b) and therefore the previous interpretation has been used in these areas.

2.4.12 Within the SEP Study Area there is a corridor, approximately 400 m wide, along the northern edge of the existing Sheringham OWF where no new geophysical data were acquired (Figure 1). Within this area, the SSS and MBES data, which were originally acquired in 2015 for the Sheringham Post-Construction assessment, were used for the interpretation (for further information on the equipment specifications and data quality, please refer to Wessex

Archaeology 2017). However, as no SBP or Mag. data were acquired during the 2015 survey, it has not been possible to undertake an assessment of SBP or Mag. datasets in this area. It should therefore be noted that there may be ferrous items or features of paleogeographic interest within these areas which have not been identified at this time.

2.5 Geophysical data – anomaly grouping and discrimination

2.5.1 The previous section describes the initial interpretation of all available geophysical datasets which were conducted independently of one another. This inevitably leads to the possibility of any one object being the cause of numerous anomalies in different datasets and apparently overstating the number of archaeological features in the exploration area.

2.5.2 To address this fact the anomalies were grouped together; allowing one ID number to be assigned to a single object for which there may be, for example, a UKHO record, a MBES anomaly, and multiple SSS anomalies.

2.5.3 Once all the geophysical anomalies and desk-based information have been grouped, a discrimination flag is added to the record in order to discriminate against those which are not thought to be of an archaeological concern. For anomalies located on the seabed, these flags are ascribed as follows (Table 7).

Table 7 Criteria discriminating relevance of identified features to proposed scheme

Overview classification	Discrimination	Criteria	Data type
Archaeological	P1	Feature of probable archaeological interest, either because of its palaeogeography or likelihood for producing palaeoenvironmental material	SBP, MBES
Archaeological	P2	Feature of possible archaeological interest	SBP, MBES
Archaeological	A1	Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest	MBES, SSS, Mag.
Archaeological	A2	Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest	MBES, SSS, Mag.
Archaeological	A3	Historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly	MBES, SSS, Mag.
Non-impact	D	Anomaly/feature subsequently confirmed as UXO and detonated *in situ*	ROV

2.5.4 The grouping and discrimination of information at this stage is based on all available information and is not definitive. It allows for all features of potential archaeological interest to be highlighted, while retaining all the information produced during the course of the geophysical interpretation and desk-based assessment for further evaluation should more information become available.

2.5.5 Any anomalies located outside of the defined Study Areas, either previously recorded in known databases (e.g. UKHO) or identified during this geophysical assessment, are deemed beyond the scope of the current assessment and are subsequently not included in this report.

3 PALAEOGEOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Geological baseline and archaeological potential

3.1.1 The following is an overview of the geological and archaeological history of the wider region from the Pleistocene to the Holocene marine transgression. This is based on a range of secondary sources, including academic papers, monographs, geological information (e.g. BGS mapping), and previous work undertaken by Wessex Archaeology from the Dudgeon and Sheringham Shoal areas and the wider region. This serves as a baseline for the palaeogeographic assessment, and aids in producing a stratigraphy for the Study Area, assigning archaeological potential to identified units, and informing future sampling strategies.

3.1.2 The Study Area is situated within the southern North Sea Basin. The environment within the Study Area is currently fully marine, and a shallow marine basin has existed in the approximate location of the North Sea since the Early Tertiary (although the exact location and extent has altered over time), which is reflected in the geology of the region (Cameron *et al.* 1992).

3.1.3 The recent geological history of the southern North Sea is directly linked to glacial/interglacial cycles experienced by the area during the Pleistocene (2.5 million – 10 ka), which resulted in large areas of the southern North Sea being periodically exposed as a terrestrial environment. This is represented in the geological record, with distinct terrestrial landscape features being present, interspersed with deposits of marine and glacially derived sediments. Due to this fluctuating glacial cycle, the corresponding rises and falls in eustatic sea level, and major reconfigurations of the landscape during the last million years, the archaeological record is phased between periods of occupation and long periods of hiatus when environmental conditions or high sea levels restricted access to Britain (Figure 2). These changes in relative sea level are recorded as Marine Isotope Stages (MIS).

3.1.4 The background geology of the Study Area is dominated by the Chalk Group, an extensive deposit of chalk present throughout much of the North Sea and southern England, which was laid down in shallow marine conditions during the Upper Cretaceous period. The upper surface of the Chalk Group is erosional, and the unit is unconformably overlain by a series of Pleistocene deposits and, in some places, Early Holocene sediments (Cameron *et al*. 1992). These were deposited in a range of environments, from terrestrial to marine, and it is the terrestrial sediments, deposited during periods of low relative sea level, that are of the highest archaeological potential.

3.1.5 The southern North Sea off the east coast of East Anglia is known to contain relatively well preserved palaeolandscape features such as fluvial channels, created during periods of sea level lowstand but while the landscape was still free of ice. The remains of this terrestrial landscape are frequently recovered by dredging and fishing in numerous areas around the southern North Sea, generally in the form of the remains of extinct megafauna (e.g. mammoths, bison, horse etc.).

3.1.6 The discovery of actual human artefacts, such as hand axes and worked bone, is a rarer occurrence, but artefacts have been recovered. Reported finds from offshore activity have, to date, produced a range of early prehistoric lithic artefacts indicating early prehistoric activity in submerged palaeolandscapes from Lower, Middle, and Upper Palaeolithic periods (Tizzard *et al.* 2014; Wessex Archaeology 2011; 2013), with notable collections of more recent Mesolithic artefacts from submerged palaeolandscape contexts (Momber *et al.* 2011; Wessex Archaeology 2013b).

Pre-Anglian (>478 ka; >MIS 12)

3.1.7 Prior to the Anglian glaciation, an extensive estuarine/deltaic landscape existed at the location of the current North Sea basin. This landscape, the Ur-Frisia delta (Cameron *et al.* 1992), drained many major European rivers, including the Bytham/Ingham palaeo-river (Rose 2009; Westaway 2009), the palaeo-Thames-Medway system, which drained northwards through Essex and East Anglia (Bridgland 1994), as well as the Rhine (Hijma *et al.* 2012).

3.1.8 At this time a chalk ridge along the axis of the Weald-Artois high, between southeast England and northern France, separated the North Sea and the English Channel into two distinct basins. Any river systems northeast of the ridge flowed northwards across the North Sea basin to the Ur-Frisia delta, whilst those southwest of the ridge flowed along the English Channel towards the Atlantic.

3.1.9 The pre-Anglian period represents a significant amount of the Lower Palaeolithic (*c.* 970,000 to 300,000 BP, >MIS 9). The earliest direct evidence for hominin activity in the UK has been identified at the Lower Palaeolithic sites of Happisburgh, on the Norfolk coast, and Pakefield, on the Suffolk coast, which date from *c.* 900,000 and 700,000 BP respectively (Parfitt *et al.* 2005; 2010). These sites would have been situated on the edge of an extensive landscape of low-lying estuaries, major river systems, plains and rolling hills. It was a rich, diverse and productive landscape like any contemporary example, and should not be considered as a temporary land-bridge or intermittent linkage to continental Europe (Coles 1998).

3.1.10 Whilst the archaeology at Pakefield was created during a more Mediterranean climate, around MIS 17 (Fig. 2), the remains at Happisburgh Site 3 are indicative of colder-than-present conditions at the edge the boreal zone (Candy *et al.* 2011), indicating that earlier hominins were capable of surviving in conditions previously thought to be too harsh for habitation (Parfitt *et al.* 2010).

3.1.11 The importance of these sites is international, as they are currently unique at this latitude for this early date (Wessex Archaeology 2013b). Cohen *et al.* (2012) have highlighted the North Sea basin as a key region for understanding Pleistocene hominins within a northerly, coastal environment. The east of England, particularly East Anglia, but also the southeast of England, are important regions for Lower Palaeolithic archaeology in the last 500,000 years during MIS 13 and 11 (Hoxnian interglacial, Fig. 2) (Wymer 1999; Pettitt and White 2012).

Anglian to Ipswichian (c. 478 ka – 115 ka; MIS 12 – 5e)

3.1.12 The Anglian glacial period was the most extensive glaciation of the Pleistocene and saw ice sheets extending further south than at any time in the past 2.5 million years. The exact southern extent of the Anglian glaciation is currently debated, although a series of enclosed bathymetric deeps identified within multibeam echo sounder data, most notably two large features located between the Shipwash and Inner Gabbard sand banks offshore Felixstowe, Suffolk, have been interpreted as being glacial in origin. This suggests at least a lobe of ice may have extended further south than the established main ice sheet limit (Emu 2009).

3.1.13 The advancing ice sheets gradually pushed the courses of major rivers further south, until they eventually reached their approximate current positions. During this period the Study Area will have been covered by ice, and the climate around the remaining ice-free areas of the UK would have been too cold for hominin habitation.

3.1.14 During deglaciation and retreat of the ice sheet at the end of the Anglian, it is thought that the emptying of an ice-dammed lake within the North Sea created a volume of water large enough to breach the chalk ridge along the Weald-Artois high. This connected the North Sea to the English Channel, incising the Lobourg Channel off the Kent coast and some of the English Channel palaeovalleys in the process (Gupta *et al.* 2017; Hamblin *et al.* 1992). This initial catastrophic breaching of the Weald-Artois ridge is thought to have been followed by further erosive events leading to the permanent breaching of the English Channel approximately 150 kya (Hijma *et al.* 2012). However, the precise timing and mechanism of breaching is still under debate.

3.1.15 The breaching of Weald-Artois ridge had a major impact on the palaeogeography of Britain, turning Britain from an island at times of high sea level, to a peninsula of Europe when sea levels dropped. In periods associated with lower sea levels since the Anglian, the Lobourg Channel is likely to have formed the main drainage route of the major northern European rivers flowing into the dry North Sea Basin (Cameron *et al.* 1992). During periods of lowered sea levels, these river systems, including the Thames, Medway, Great Stour, and palaeo-Yare, extended across these now submerged landscapes, resulting in cyclical deposition of associated terrace and flood plain deposits laid down in relation to relative sea level (Wessex Archaeology 2010).

3.1.16 During the interglacial periods between the Anglian and Devensian glaciations (Hoxnian and Ipswichian), warmer climate conditions meant the UK was again available to be recolonised by hominin communities. The foreshore, cliffs and hinterland at Clacton-on Sea (Essex) comprise an important Middle Pleistocene site and is a designated geological Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Channel sediments from the area are also an important site for the Lower Palaeolithic Clactonian flint industry, and have yielded a rare wooden spear alongside lithic artefacts. The site dates from the Hoxnian interglacial period (MIS 11, *c.* 423,000 - 380,000 BP, Fig. 2) (Sumbler 1996; Bridgland *et al.* 1999), and the type site for the Hoxnian (the Hoxne Brick Pit) is located a relatively short distance inland outside of Diss, Suffolk.

3.1.17 Artefactual evidence from Clacton suggests two phases of lithic technology; earlier Clactonian pebble tools in the earlier warming phase of MIS 11 (Figure 2), and Acheulean-type tools in the later cooling phase of the Hoxnian, suggesting that at the same site two different groups of hominins were producing tools (Pettitt and White 2012).

3.1.18 During the Saalian glaciation (MIS 10, Fig. 2) there was a hiatus in hominin activity in Britain (Pettitt and White 2012). When hominins returned, *H. neanderthalensis*, they brought a new lithic technology: the Levallois prepared core technique developing from MIS 9, *c.* 300,000 BP (Scott and Ashton 2011). They were hunters adapted to a ‘mammoth steppe’ environment (Ashton and Lewis 2002).

3.1.19 The international importance of Early Middle Palaeolithic archaeology in the southern North Sea is highlighted by the numerous sites preserved along the south-east of England (White *et al.* 2006; Scott *et al.* 2011) and, in particular, by the submerged prehistoric Levallois lithic assemblage from marine aggregates licence Area 240 in the palaeo-Yare catchment. A substantial number of artefacts have now been recovered from this locale, some of which are identifiable as Levellois, with many recovered from *in situ* or near *in situ* contexts (Tizzard *et al*. 2014; 2015; Wessex Archaeology 2013a; 2013b).

3.1.20 The substantial, mixed assemblage of handaxes also recovered from Area 240 may be of older Lower Palaeolithic origin (e.g. >MIS 9, Fig. 2), or may date to the Later Middle Palaeolithic when technologically similar artefacts were made (*c.* MIS 3, Fig. 2) (Boismier

et al. 2012). However, based on palaeoenvironmental and sedimentological evidence an Early Middle Palaeolithic date is most likely (Tizzard *et al.* 2015).

3.1.21 Palaeogeographically, Area 240 is one of the most northerly Neanderthal sites in northwest Europe and of primary archaeological importance for defining Middle Palaeolithic potential and the contemporary palaeogeography across the southern North Sea basin (Tizzard *et al.* 2014). The site highlights the archaeological potential of preserved Pleistocene fluvial deposits within the southern North Sea.

Devensian to Late Glacial Maximum (c. 115 ka – 18 ka; MIS 5d – 2)

3.1.22 Deterioration of the climate during the Late Pleistocene resulted in the most recent glaciation of the North Sea during the Devensian period. Currently there is no definitive evidence of a hominin presence in Britain during MIS 5 (Lewis *et al.* 2011).

3.1.23 Within the context of early prehistory and submerged palaeogeography however, substantial areas of the southern North Sea basin would have been dry land during the warming and cooling limbs of the various sub-stages (MIS 5a to 5e, Fig. 2). Recent analysis has suggested that eight relatively brief phases of human activity within the UK are represented by the existing Upper Palaeolithic archaeological record (Jacobi and Higham 2011), with six occurring before the Devensian glacial maximum. Therefore, the potential exists for human activity to have occurred in Doggerland, the area of exposed terrestrial environment within the southern North Sea basin, during and after the Devensian glaciation.

3.1.24 Again, East Anglia provides early evidence for Neanderthal recolonisation of Britain after the hiatus between MIS 6 to 4, around 60,000 BP (Figure 2). The Lynford Quarry material highlights a new lithic technology visually similar to Lower Palaeolithic Acheulean lithics, so-called Mousterian of Acheulean Tradition handaxes and tools (Boismier *et al.* 2012).

3.1.25 Climatically, MIS 3 was significantly colder than now but did not attain the glacial conditions of later or earlier glacial periods (e.g. MIS 6 or 2, Fig. 2) (Pettitt and White 2012). For the Neanderthals that may have occupied the region at this time, surviving in Doggerland during this period may have been subject to a variety of technological and cultural adaptations (White 2006).

Post-Late Glacial Maximum and early Holocene (18,000 – 6000 BP; MIS 2 – 1)

3.1.26 Following the Devensian glacial maximum, ice sheet retreat once again left significant areas of the southern North Sea exposed as a terrestrial environment, with deposition of fluvially derived sediments continuing from the Late Pleistocene into the Early Holocene.

3.1.27 Preserved peat deposits have been found in the nearby Vanguard and Boreas OWFs. Geoarchaeological assessment of these deposits showed that peat development commences in the early Holocene, lasting 213-708 yrs according to chronological modelling (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). Peat development across the Norfolk Boreas site was found to have occurred from 9992 ± 51 BP (UB-38190; 11700-11260 cal. BP) to 8697 ± 45 BP (UB-9980-9540 cal. BP) which is broadly contemporaneous with key early Mesolithic sites located along the North Sea coast (e.g. Star Carr, Low Hauxley and Howick) (Waddington et al. 2015, Wessex Archaeology 2019b).

3.1.28 Geoarchaeological assessment, in conjunction with geophysical interpretation showed that these peat deposits are not restricted to palaeochannels but are also present in isolated patches across the area. Although the discovery of submerged peat deposits is not novel, and there are many examples of peats preserved locally within palaeochannels, including in the Dudgeon and Sheringham Shoal areas (Wessex Archaeology 2009c; 2016).

However, uncovering a widespread “peatland”, along with peat-infilled and peat-fringed palaeochannels within a single site, is rare and unique within the context of submerged landscape studies undertaken to date. It is possible that the fluvial and wetland landscapes identified in the Norfolk Boreas site may have provided a pathway for Mesolithic hominin groups moving into Britain, driven by rising sea levels and landscape inundation. As such, the potential for preservation of archaeological sites within this landscape is considered high (Wessex Archaeology 2019b).

3.1.29 In the Early Upper Palaeolithic, at the end of the Late Pleistocene, there was a transition period for hominins. Neanderthals died out around 40,000 BP, and modern humans then colonised Doggerland, arriving in Britain around 34,000 BP (Jacobi and Higham 2011; Bicket and Tizzard 2015). Archaeological evidence for this period is relatively sparse, but submerged palaeolandscapes provide key contextual evidence for recovered artefacts and provides a background landscape within which to place these human communities.

3.1.30 During the LGM, the environment within the southern North Sea was relatively poor for human colonisation, and was situated at the north-western extents of possible habitation. However, there was increasing human exploitation after 15,000 BP. Humans at this time were hunting game, such as mammoth and deer, and evidence of these animals has been reported through marine aggregate dredging, and the associated reporting requirements (Bicket and Tizzard 2015).

3.1.31 The onshore archaeological record of Upper Palaeolithic activity is relatively sparse, and offshore locations may provide unique and important context for coastal and lowland human activity during this period (Wessex Archaeology 2013b). For example, a Maglemosian harpoon artefact from trawled peat in the early 20th century was subsequently radiocarbon dated to around 12,000 years ago (Housely 1991), and archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material has been reported from North Sea contexts for over a century (Reid 1913; Godwin and Godwin 1933).

3.1.32 The Mesolithic period began in the early Holocene. Around 10,000 BP, sea levels were still more than 60 m below current levels, and during this period, an extremely large area of the southern North Sea and English Channel was dry land, suitable for human occupation. Evidence of this environment has been identified from the foreshore at Jaywick, Essex, where layers of peat dating from the Early Holocene are present along with a preserved land surface from which Mesolithic artefacts have been recovered (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995).

3.1.33 Landscape features and archaeological evidence such as this do survive off East Anglia, as the area is thought to have only experienced one glacial advance during the Pleistocene. However, the region of the North Sea north of Norfolk has experienced a number of major glacial events, and, as such, much of the evidence for past landscapes is likely to be have been adversely affect by the associated glacial erosion and deposition of till (Tappin *et al.* 2011). This certainly seems to be the case over much of this area of the North Sea, as the shallow Pleistocene geology is dominated by infilled glacial valleys (such as the Swarte Bank Formation) and extensive deposits of glacial till (such as the Bolders Bank Formation) (Cameron *et al*. 1992).

3.1.34 However, it is clear from numerous research and development-led investigations that postglacial marine transgression has not destroyed Pleistocene and Holocene palaeogeography by default (Wessex Archaeology 2013c). Areas of preserved palaeogeographic features do remain, and detailed reconstructions of palaeoenvironments

and palaeogeography can be achieved for large parts of the North Sea basin (Tappin *et al.*, 2011; Limpenny, 2011; Dix and Sturt, 2011).

3.1.35 Previous geoarchaeological investigations undertaken by Wessex Archaeology on borehole samples acquired from the Dudgeon OWF have shown evidence of Pleistocene glacial and shallow marine deposits overlain by terrestrial sediments of early Holocene which were deposited prior to the final inundation of Doggerland. (Wessex Archaeology 2016, Brown *et al.* 2018). Radiocarbon dating showed that these sediments accumulated over a period between ca. 12 700 and 9260 cal 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). In addition to this, a find spot of Mesolithic or early Neolithic worked and burnt flints have been recovered from a sequence of Holocene sands, peat and muds that outcrop on the Weybourne foreshore, which are thought to be exposed periodically (Norfolk Heritage Explorer, NHER number 6256).

3.1.36 By the early Holocene, Mesolithic hunter-fisher-gatherers in Doggerland were active in a familiar ecosystem of mixed deciduous woodland with oak, elm, alder and lime populated by deer and a wide variety of other mammals (Tappin *et al.* 2011).

3.1.37 Considerable attention has been paid to Mesolithic Doggerland in the last decade (Gaffney *et al*. 2007; Tappin *et al.* 2011) and the geoarchaeology (Boomer *et al.* 2007), submerged forests (Hazell 2008), and palaeo-river systems around the current North Sea coast (Wessex Archaeology 2013b; Limpenny *et al.* 2011; EMU 2009). Increasingly, a maritime perspective has developed for understanding the early prehistoric archaeological record, where coasts, estuaries and wetlands are key landscape elements (Ransley *et al.* 2013).

3.1.38 Between 7,000 and 5,000 BP, much of the land was inundated by eustatically driven sea level change (Bicket and Tizzard 2015), and by 6,000 BP sea level was only approximately 7 m below the present level (Cameron *et al.* 1992). Around this time, Britain became an island again (Coles 1998). Settlements at the time were often transitory and seasonal, and therefore leave little trace in the archaeological record, however, new types of stone tools were introduced during this period. It is possible that the now submerged environment of which the Study Area was a part was occupied up until the final marine transgression between 7,000 and 5,000 BP.

3.1.39 The marine transgression resulted in the deposition of sands, gravels and muds, which represent the modern marine sediment, but can also incorporate reworked sediment from the underlying Pleistocene deposits. Holocene seabed features of note within the wider area are the sand banks known as the Great Yarmouth Banks, located off the Norfolk coast to the south of the Study Area. These are a system of ridges of reworked outwash sediments from the last glaciation, formed and maintained by tidal meander channels. These mostly overlie the pre-glacial Pleistocene sediments.

3.1.40 Post the Holocene marine transgression, the archaeological potential of the southern North Sea, including the Study Area, shifts to the maritime history of the UK which is presented in Appendix I and summarised in Section 3.2.

3.2 Palaeogeographic assessment results

3.2.1 A number of palaeogeographic features of archaeological potential have been identified within the Study Area. These features are discussed below, individually described in gazetteer format in Appendix I, and their distribution is illustrated in Figures 3.01 to 3.06.

3.2.2 The identified geology within the Study Area has been divided into eight Units, as described below:

Table 8 Shallow stratigraphy of the Study Area

Unit	Unit Name	Geophysical Characteristics (1)	Sediment Type (2)	Archaeological Potential
8	Holocene Seabed Sediments (post-transgression) (Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 1)	Generally observed as a veneer across the site, but occasionally thickening into large sand wave and bank features. Boundary between surficial sediments and underlying units not always discernible, but an occasionally, distinct horizontal reflector may mark the base of sand in some locations.	Gravelly sand with shell fragments, sand waves and ripples indicate sediment is mobile.	Considered of low potential in itself, but possibly contains re-worked artefacts and can cover wreck sites and other cultural heritage.
7	Holocene Sediments (Pre-transgression) (MIS 2 to 1)	Small shallow infilled channels with either seismically transparent fill, or fill characterised by sub-parallel internal reflectors. May also comprise a basal, high amplitude reflector, possibly representing a peat layer.	Fluvial, estuarine and terrestrial (including peat) deposits.	Potential to contain *in situ* and derived archaeological material, and palaeoenvironmental material.
6b	Botney Cut Devensian to possibly Early Holocene (MIS 2 to 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. Alluvial (estuarine) and terrestrial (peat) sediments probably relating to the Holocene	Upper deposit of glaciolacustrine mud infilling sub-glacial valleys. Upper deposits could possibly contain derived or *in-situ* artefacts and preserved palaeoenvironmental material.
6a	Botney Cut Devensian to possibly Early Holocene age (MIS 2)	Acoustically chaotic unit with faint basal reflector, possibly infilling broad, faint channel features. Some sub-horizontal internal reflectors.	Glacial tills	Sequence of glacial till. Likely to have removed earlier archaeological material, the lower till is unlikely to contain artefacts.
5	Bolders Bank (Late Devensian) (MIS 2)	Acoustically chaotic blanket deposit often with internal reflectors and some occasional internal channelling	Subglacial terrestrial till	Glacial till deposits. Likely to have removed earlier archaeological material and unlikely to contain artefacts.

Unit	Unit Name	Geophysical Characteristics [1]	Sediment Type [2]	Archaeological Potential
4	Egmond Ground (Hoxnian/Wolstonian) (MIS 8)	Fill characterised by numerous faint reflectors and a distinct basal reflector	Sands and gravels of probably marine origin.	Shallow marine sediments. Earlier *in-situ* deposits may be buried by the formation.
3	Swarte Bank Formation (Anglian/Early Hoxnian) (MIS 12/11)	Acoustically chaotic unit with faint basal reflector, possibly infilling broad, faint channel features. Some sub-horizontal internal reflectors.	Sub-glacial channel fill, comprising a basal reworked till with upper glaciolacustrine / glaciomarine sediment.	Sequence of glacial till, glaciolacustrine muds and glaciomarine sands infilling large sub-glacial valleys. Likely to have removed earlier archaeological material and the fill is unlikely to contain artefacts.
2	pre-Devensian Weybourne Channel	Broad, distinct channel feature with an undulating basal reflector. Fill characterised by an upper unit characterised by numerous, faint sub-horizontal 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 thought to have the potential to contain *in situ* and derived archaeological material, and palaeoenvironmental material.
1	Upper cretaceous chalk	Fairly acoustically quiet with some, faint dipping reflectors	White and greyish white chalk with some nodular flint and some softer "putty" chalk, resulting in periglacial activity.	Pre-Earliest occupation of the UK

[1] Based on geophysical data

[2] Based on vibrocore and borehole data (Wessex Archaeology 2009c; 2014a; 2016) and Cameron *et al.,* (1992)

3.2.3 The above stratigraphy is a combination of the identified shallow geological units from across the five Study Areas. The entire stratigraphy was not identified in any one single place, and the exact number of units present will differ depending on location.

3.2.4 Due to the penetration of the Parametric Sonar data, the shallow nature of some of the features, and the acoustic similarities between Unit 6b and the underlying Units 6a and 5, it has not always been possible to accurately map the full extents of some of the features, particularly the Botney Cut features, within the DEP NW, DEP SE, SEP and Interconnector corridors.

ECR

3.2.5 Within the ECR, Units 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were interpreted as being present.

3.2.6 The oldest geological unit identified within the ECR is the Chalk bedrock (Unit 1). This is thought to be present throughout the entire ECR, either directly at the seabed or beneath a veneer of Holocene sediments (Unit 8) in the nearshore; or overlain by Pleistocene tills (Units 3 and 5) or incised by Pleistocene or Holocene channels (Units 2, 6b and 7) further offshore. Unit 1 is thought to have been deposited during the Upper Cretaceous and, as such, pre-dates the earliest known human occupation of the UK and is not considered to be of archaeological potential.

3.2.7 A distinct, complex channel (**79000**) is identified in the nearshore section of the ECR, orientated ENE-WSW, cutting into Unit 1. The feature is seen to have multiple phases of fill, with the upper fill characterised by numerous faint sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating relatively well-layered sediments, overlaying more acoustically chaotic fill.

3.2.8 This is possibly a continuation of feature **7034**, which was identified during the 2009 assessment (Wessex archaeology 2009c) and was previously interpreted as the Weybourne Channel (Unit 2) which is thought to be pre-Devensian (Royal Haskoning, 2005, Wessex Archaeology 2009c). One vibrocore (VC3) was previously taken from within the interpreted Weybourne Channel (Wessex Archaeology 2009c), which showed an alluvial sequence comprising sand, clay and layers of black organic silt containing occasional broken shells and pieces of sub-rounded chalk. However, it is noted in Wessex Archaeology 2009c that the exact date of this feature is questionable and, as such, the archaeological potential of Unit 2 is difficult to determine. It is further noted that sediments relating to the pre-Anglian Ancaster river system may also be present in this area (Wessex Archaeology 2009c).

3.2.9 A second, smaller channel (**79002**) is identified just to the north of complex channel **79000** and is also seen to be cutting into the chalk bedrock (Figure 4). The channel is orientated in an ENE - WSW direction, and appears to split into two parallel forks towards the north. The channel appears to have more than one phase of fill, with fill characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors in the south-west, indicating well-layered sediments, and more acoustically chaotic fill towards the north-east where the channel becomes shallower. A high amplitude reflector is seen within the channel sediments in the south-west, which causes acoustic blanking of the lower horizons. This is indicative of gas which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter, indicating there may be sediments of palaeoenvironmental interest.

3.2.10 The exact age of these channels cannot be determined from the geophysical data alone. However, it should be noted that 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). Evidence from terrestrial sites in the East Anglia region have shown that areas in close proximity to palaeochannels are considered of high potential for Palaeolithic artefacts (EMU 2009). The features are also close to an Norfolk Historic Environment Record (number 6256) for a collection of burnt flints and various faunal remains, thought to be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date, which were discovered in 1986 at the top of a unit of alluvial sands, below a peat layer, in the Weybourne Nearshore (Norfolk Heritage Explorer). It is possible that either features **79000** or **79002** may be associated with the sediments noted in this record. The record notes that the overlying organic peat appeared to be an alluvial sediment rather than one that had formed in standing water. The calcareous shelly mud at the top of the sequence formed in freshwater conditions, although there was some evidence for brackish-water influence. Therefore, although the exact date of this feature is uncertain, its archaeological potential is still considered high.

3.2.11 Further offshore, Unit 1 is interpreted as being overlain by Swarte Bank tills (Unit 3). The Swarte Bank comprises infilled sub-glacial valleys, which are thought to be 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). During the previous assessments of vibrocore and borehole data, the sediments were found to comprise gravelly sandy clay (Wessex Archaeology 2009c)). Although within the timeframe of lower Palaeolithic occupation of the British Isles, the sediments are thought to be glacial in origin and considered of low archaeological potential.

3.2.12 Overlying the Swarte Bank is the Botney Cut. This comprises two units; lower glacial tills (Unit 6a) and possible upper alluvial and terrestrial sediments (Unit 6b) (Wessex Archaeology 2016). 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). Based on the previous geotechnical evidence and reporting from the Dudgeon and Sheringham Shoal OWFs, the feature has been named here as the Botney Cut; however, the possibility of this unit having a more complex depositional history should be noted.

3.2.13 Previous vibrocore sampling (Wessex Archaeology 2009c) found that Unit 6b appeared sporadically across the site as channel fills. Where this occurs, the sediments are expected to comprise brown, grey and black, often laminar, deposits with evidence of flood couplets. During sampling, it was also noted that numerous estuarine and brackish molluscs were found within the sediments, along with occasional roots, burrows, organic layers and possible remains of *Phragmites*. Thin layers of peat were also identified in VC7, VC9, VC13, VCB, VCD and VCE7 (Wessex Archaeology 2009c). Based on the coring evidence, these sediments are thought to date from the late glacial to early Holocene (Brown *et al.* 2018) interpreted as being alluvial (estuarine/floodplain) and terrestrial (possible saltmarsh) in origin (Wessex Archaeology 2009c). It is also hypothesized, based on BH06 which was acquired from the Dudgeon OWF, that these sediments may represent the gradual infilling of a proglacial freshwater lake; however, it is noted that this is difficult to gauge from the existing geophysical data, with the possible lake deposits being geophysically indistinguishable from the surrounding older geology, possibly in part due to erosion by later channel features (Brown *et al.* 2018).

3.2.14 Where only the glacial tills (Unit 6a) remain, the archaeological potential is considered low; however, where the possible terrestrial and alluvial sediments are present, there is the possibility of derived or *in situ* artefacts and preserved palaeoenvironmental material.

3.2.15 Three complex channel features (**79013**, **79015** and **79019**) are identified within the central and offshore section of the ECR which have been interpreted as being possible alluvial Botney Cut features (Unit 6b). These features are all interpreted as cutting into possible glacial tills (Unit 3, or 5), or possibly the underlying chalk bedrock (Unit 1). The fill of these features is characterised by numerous sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments, occasionally overlying a more acoustically chaotic unit which may represent the earlier Botney Cut glacial tills (Unit 6b).

3.2.16 One of these complex channel features (**79015**) has a relatively high amplitude basal reflector, which may indicate possible organic material in the base which may be of palaeoenvironmental interest, however it may also represent coarse or compacted material. The feature is possibly a continuation of cut and fill feature **7006** which was identified during the 2009 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009a).

3.2.17 These features are likely to have been formed during the 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.

3.2.18 Three complex cut and fills (**79006**, **79014** and **79018**) and four simple cut and fills (**79001**, **79003**, **79012** and **79020**) were identified within the ECR. These features are thought to be of a similar age as the channels 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.

3.2.19 A number of infilled depressions were also identified throughout the ECR (**79004-5**, **79007-11** and **70106-7**) identified in the surface of the chalk bedrock (Unit 1). It should be noted that other similar, but smaller and less distinct features are identified in the area; however, these are less clearly discernible and as such only the larger features have been mapped. These infilled depressions are present in patches in the southern/central section of the ECR 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 paleoenvironmental potential. As such, they have been mapped here and retained as a precaution.

3.2.20 Unit 8 is expected to be present across the ECR either as a thin veneer or thickening out into sand waves. Due to its age and depositional environment, Unit 8 is not considered of archaeological potential in itself. However, in areas of mobile seabed sediment, Unit 8 has the potential to periodically bury seabed archaeological features such as shipwreck sites.

Interconnector Corridor

3.2.21 Within the Interconnector Corridor, Units 5, 6, 7 and 8 have been interpreted as being present.

3.2.22 The oldest geological unit identified within the Interconnector Corridor is Unit 5. This is expected to be present as a blanket deposit throughout the entire Study Area and either below Unit 8 or otherwise directly below seabed.

3.2.23 Cutting into Unit 5, a number of channels have been identified (**79025-32** and **79038**). These are generally identified with fill characterised by numerous horizontal and sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments. These features are thought to represent former terrestrial landscapes and, 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. The age of these features is uncertain; however, it is likely that they are either late Devensian or possibly Holocene in age (Units 6b and 7).

3.2.24 Acoustic blanking, thought to be indicative of gas, was identified within three of these channel features (**79028-9**), and two features were identified as having a distinct, high amplitude and possible gaseous basal reflector (**79031** and **79038**). It is possible that this gas is caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter within the feature, which suggests that this feature is more likely to contain preserved material of palaeoenvironmental interest.

3.2.25 A fine-grained deposit (**79023**) is interpreted in the central section of the Interconnector Corridor between SEP and DEP SE. In the SBP data, this is identified as a unit characterised by numerous horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered fill, with a distinct horizontal basal reflector and upper horizon. In the MBES data, this feature 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 (Figure 4). In the central section, **79023** is seen to be situated beneath a unit of possible marine sediments. If the upper horizon of **79023** does indeed represent a former terrestrial land surface, it is possible that these marine sediments may have helped to protect and preserve lower units of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest.

3.2.26 One simple cut and fill (**79039**), with a distinct basal reflector and interpreted as having well-layered fill, is seen on SBP data to have an internal chaotic reflector which is causing acoustic blanking of the basal reflector. It is possible that this is indicative of gas caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter within the feature, which suggests that this feature is more likely to contain preserved material of palaeoenvironmental interest. As such, this feature has also been assigned a P1 archaeological discrimination.

3.2.27 Another simple cut and fill (**7010**) was identified during the 2009 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009a). The feature is reported as having fill which is more transparent than the surrounding sediment, and cuts down to a maximum depth of 7 m. The feature was not definitively seen in the latest data set. However, it is possible that this is due to differences in line orientation and sensor penetration between the two surveys. As such, the feature and its previous archaeological discrimination has been retained as a precaution.

3.2.28 One complex cut and fill (**79021**) and nine simple cut and fills (**79022**, **79033-7** and **79040-2**) were identified within the Interconnector Corridor. These features are thought to be of a similar age as the channels 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.

3.2.29 At the northern end of the SEP to DEP NW Interconnector Corridor, a distinct, horizontal reflector is identified below Unit 8. It is possible that this feature represents an erosion surface, possibly a former terrestrial landscape which may contain peat; however, it is also possible that this feature represents the base of the mobile sands. As such, the feature has been mapped (Figure 3.01 to 3.06) however it has not been given its own anomaly number due to the uncertainty in its origins.

3.2.30 Unit 8 is expected to be present across the Interconnector Corridor either as a thin veneer or thickening out into sand waves towards the north of the SEP to DEP NW corridor. Due to its age and depositional environment, Unit 8 is not considered of archaeological potential in itself. However, in areas of mobile seabed sediment, Unit 8 has the potential to periodically bury seabed archaeological features such as shipwreck sites.

DEP SE

3.2.31 Within the DEP SE area, Units 5, 6, 7 and 8 were identified.

3.2.32 The oldest geological unit identified within the DEP SE is Unit 5. This is expected to be present as a blanket deposit throughout the entire Study Area and either incised by Pleistocene or Holocene channels (Units 6b and 7), below Unit 8 or otherwise directly below seabed.

3.2.33 Two channels are identified in the eastern section of the DEP SE area (**79056-7**). These are both characterised by a distinct basal reflector and fill consisting of numerous sub-horizontal reflectors. Channel **79056** appears to correspond with a topographic low identified on the MBES data, indicating an underfilled palaeochannel. Within channel **79056**, the basal reflector appears to be disrupted by acoustic blanking in some areas, which is possibly indicative of gas and may indicate the presence of sediments of palaeoenvironmental interest. These features have been interpreted as being Botney Cut features which have the potential to contain derived artefacts and preserved palaeoenvironmental material.

3.2.34 Three simple cut and fills (**79058**-**60**) were identified within the DEP SE area. These features are thought to be of a similar age as the channels described above, or possibly later Unit 7 features. However, as they could not be traced any distance as coherent palaeochannels, they are interpreted as simple 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.

3.2.35 One anomaly (**7015**) was identified during the 2009 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009a) as a 'high reflectivity reflector' and interpreted as being possible peat. This corresponds with a distinct horizontal horizon identified in the parametric sonar data during this phase of assessment. It is possible that this feature represents an erosion surface, possibly a former terrestrial landscape which may contain peat; however, it may also be the base of the mobile sands. As such, the feature has been re-mapped based on the latest geophysical evidence (Figure 3.01 to 3.06) but has not been given its own anomaly number due to the uncertainty in its origins.

3.2.36 Unit 8 is expected to be present across the DEP SE either as a thin veneer or thickening out into sand waves towards the northern corner of the Study Area. Due to its age and depositional environment, Unit 8 is not considered of archaeological potential in itself. However, in areas of mobile seabed sediment, Unit 8 has the potential to periodically bury seabed archaeological features such as shipwreck sites.

DEP NW

3.2.37 Within the DEP NW area, Units 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were identified.

3.2.38 The oldest geological unit identified within the DEP NW is Unit 4. This is expected to be present as a blanket deposit throughout the entire Study Area below a blanket deposit of Unit 5.

3.2.39 A broad Botney Cut channel is interpreted as cutting across the north of the DEP NW area, orientated WSW – ENE. The channel is interpreted as cutting through the Bolders Bank formation (Unit 5) and into The Egmond Ground Formation (Unit 4). Channel feature **79044** is identified in the western corned of the DEP NW area and is interpreted as being the western edge of the feature. In the SBP data, the feature is seen to have a distinct basal reflector and fill characterised by numerous dipping reflectors indicating well-layered sediments. As the feature deepens towards the east, the basal reflector extends beyond the penetration of the parametric sonar, making the boundaries of the feature hard to discern. Channel features **79048**-**50** are all thought to represent the southern edge of the channel feature. Again, the exact boundary of this feature is hard to discern on the parametric sonar data alone, possibly due to acoustic similarities between Unit 6a and the underlying Unit 5.

3.2.40 Channel **79043** is identified just to the north of **79044**. The feature is seen to have more than one phase of fill, the lowest (oldest) of which is characterised by numerous faint, horizontal reflectors indicating well-layered sediments. 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. It is possible that this feature forms part of the larger possible Botney Cut feature (**79044**) to the south.

3.2.41 An interpreted Botney Cut feature (**7026**) was identified during the 2009 assessment, reported as cutting into the underlying Bolders Bank Formation to a depth of approximately 4 m, with a fill more transparent than the surrounding sediment. This feature is located in the south-western tip of the DEP NW area, adjacent to the Dudgeon OWF, and was not covered by the SBP data acquired for this phase of assessment. The previous interpretation has been retained, although it has been reclassified as a channel based on its size and description.

3.2.42 Feature **7026** was sampled (Borehole BH06) as part of geotechnical investigations undertaken in 2013/4 in the main Dudgeon OWF site (Wessex Archaeology 2014a; 2016). During the assessment of BH06, 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 9260 cal 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).

3.2.43 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. This is due to the fact they could contain *in situ* or derived anthropogenic artefacts and preserved palaeoenvironmental material.

3.2.44 One complex cut and fill (**79053**) and eight simple cut and fills (**79045-7**, **79051-2** and **79054-5**) were identified within the DEP NW area. These features are thought to be of a similar age as the channels 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.

3.2.45 Two simple cut and fills are identified to the north of channel **7026** (**79046-7**). In the SBP data, these are seen as shallow simple cut and fills with distinct basal reflectors and relatively chaotic fill, cutting into the interpreted Bolders Bank formation. It is possible that these features represent internal Bolders Bank features; however, based on their proximity to feature **7026**, they have been retained here as features of possible archaeological potential. Both of these simple cut and fills are identified below a horizontal reflector, which is seen across multiple areas in the DEP NW, DEP SE and SEP areas, and has been mapped due to its distinct nature. However, as it is possible that this may just be the base of the mobile sands (Unit 8), it has not been given a unique ID at this time due to its uncertain origins.

3.2.46 One simple cut and fill (**7315**) was identified during the 2009 data assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009b), reported as being a possible Botney Cut feature, cutting into the underlying sediments, with a maximum cut depth of approximately 7.1 m. The feature is

reported as having fill which exhibits semi-transparent properties. The feature was not definitively seen in the latest dataset, possibly due to differences in line orientation and sensor penetration between the two surveys. However, the feature has been retained here based on the previous interpretation.

3.2.47 In several places across the site, a distinct, horizontal reflector is identified below Unit 8. It is possible that this feature represents an erosion surface, possibly a former terrestrial landscape which may contain peat; however, it may also be the base of the mobile sands. As such, the feature has been re-mapped (Figure 3.01 to 3.06) however it has not been given its own anomaly number due to the uncertainty in its origins.

3.2.48 Unit 8 is expected to be present across the DEP NW area, either as a thin veneer or thickening out into sand waves. Due to its age and depositional environment, Unit 8 is not considered of archaeological potential in itself. However, in areas of mobile seabed sediment, Unit 8 has the potential to periodically bury seabed archaeological features.

SEP

3.2.49 Within the SEP area, Units 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were identified.

3.2.50 The oldest geological unit interpreted within the SEP is Unit 3. This is expected to be present either below a veneer of Unit 8, or below Unit 5, in the south-eastern corner of the SEP area. However, due to its acoustic similarities with Unit 5, it has not been definitively identified within the geophysical data.

3.2.51 A blanket deposit of Unit 5 is expected throughout the entire Study Area either below Unit 8 or otherwise directly below seabed.

3.2.52 A number of channel features are identified within the SEP area (**79061**, **79063**, **79073-5**, **79082**, **79085**, **79087-8**, **79103-4** and **79106**). These are generally characterised by a distinct basal reflector and fill consisting of numerous horizontal and sub-horizontal reflectors, indicating well-layered sediments. Several of these channels are seen on the SBP data to have either a high amplitude, irregular reflector; or acoustic blanking, both at the base of the features and within, which is interpreted as being indicative of shallow gas (**79088**, **79103-4** and **79106**), which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter indicating the presence of sediments of palaeoenvironmental interest.

3.2.53 These channel features have been interpreted as Botney Cut features which have the potential to contain derived artefacts and preserved palaeoenvironmental material, although there is the possibility of them being later Holocene features (Unit 7).

3.2.54 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): **70987** may be a continuation of **7011**; **79088** may be a continuation of **7011**; and **79103** may be a continuation of **7001**). Channel **7011** was sampled (Borehole BH9) as part of 2006 geotechnical investigations and was found to contain evidence of alluvial and terrestrial sediments, including thin layers of peat (Wessex Archaeology 2009c). Due to no SBP data being acquired along the boundary with the current Sheringham Shoal OWF (Figure 3.01 to 3.06), it is not possible to definitively group these features together. However, it is likely that they are of similar formation, age and fill as these features and, as such, are considered of high palaeoenvironmental and archaeological interest.

3.2.55 Within channel feature **79088**, a series of poorly developed mounded features have been identified, situated just above the base of a secondary phase of fill (Figure 4). The features

are seen to have relatively acoustically quiet fill, with some dipping internal reflectors. These features have the potential of being possibly terrestrial in origin, possibly aeolian dunes, however they may also be subaqueous in formation or possible internal fluid or gas escape features. As the origin of these features is uncertain, they have not been mapped out and provided with their own ID number at this time. However, it should be noted that, if these internal features are terrestrial in origin, it suggests they formed during a significant period of aerial exposure and may be of high archaeological potential.

3.2.56 One complex cut and fill (**79093**) and two simple cut and fills (**79090** and **79096**) identified within the SEP area are seen to have a distinct basal reflector which is occasionally disrupted by acoustic blanking. It is possible that this is indicative of gas caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter within the features which suggests that they may be more likely to contain preserved material of palaeoenvironmental interest. As such, these features have also been assigned a P1 archaeological discrimination.

3.2.57 Three complex cut and fills (**79070**, **79091** and **79102**) and 28 simple cut and fills (for full list, please see Appendix I) were identified within the SEP area. These features are thought to be of a similar age as the channels 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.

3.2.58 In several locations across the SEP area, a distinct, horizontal reflector is identified below Unit 8 It is possible that this feature represents an erosion surface, possibly a former terrestrial landscape which may contain peat; however, it may also be the base of the mobile sands. As such, the feature has been mapped (Figure 3.01 to 3.06) however it has not been given its own anomaly number due to the uncertainty in its origins. The feature appears to be generally overlaying channel features and therefore, even if not of palaeoenvironmental interest itself, it may have helped protect and preserve the sediments of the underlying features.

3.2.59 Unit 8 is expected to be present across the SEP area, either as a thin veneer or thickening out into sand waves. Due to its age and depositional environment, Unit 8 is not considered of archaeological potential in itself. However, in areas of mobile seabed sediment, Unit 8 has the potential to periodically bury seabed archaeological features.

4 SEABED FEATURES ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The geophysical data were assessed to identify features of archaeological potential relating to maritime and aviation activity.

4.1.2 Seabed features identified during previous phases of interpretation (Wessex Archaeology 2009a; 2009b; 2009c; 2014b; 2014e; 2017; 2019) have been re-assessed and updated if seen in the latest dataset. Features that were identified during previous assessments, but not during this phase of interpretation, have been retained as a precaution.

4.1.3 Any sites located outside of the defined Study Area, either previously recorded in known databases (e.g. UKHO) or identified during this or previous geophysical assessments, are deemed beyond the scope of the current project and are subsequently not included in this report.

4.2 Seabed features assessment results

4.2.1 The results of this assessment are collated in gazetteer format detailed in Appendix II and illustrated in Figures 5.01 to 5.30.

ECR

4.2.2 A total of 197 features have been identified as of possible archaeological potential within the ECR and are discriminated as shown in Table 9.

Table 9 Anomalies of archaeological potential within the ECR

Archaeological discrimination	Quantity	Interpretation
A1	3	Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
A2	194	Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
A3	0	Historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly
Total	**197**	

4.2.3 Furthermore, these anomalies can be classified by probable type, which can further aid in assigning archaeological potential and importance (Table 10).

Table 10 Types of anomaly identified

Anomaly classification	Definition	Number of anomalies
Wreck	Areas of coherent structure including wrecks of ships, submarines and some aircraft (where coherent structure survives)	1
Debris field	A discrete area containing numerous individual debris items that are potentially anthropogenic, and can include dispersed wreck sites for which no coherent structure remains	6
Debris	Distinct objects on the seabed, generally exhibiting height or with evidence of structure, that are potentially anthropogenic in origin	47
Seabed disturbance	An area of disturbance without individual, distinct objects. Potentially indicates wreck debris or other anthropogenic features buried just below the seabed.	7
Rope/chain	Curvilinear dark reflectors, often with a small amount of height, indicating rope or chain (if ferrous)	8
Bright reflector	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	4
Dark reflector	Individual objects or areas of high reflectivity, displaying some anthropogenic characteristics. Precise nature is uncertain	29
Mound	A mounded feature with height not considered to be natural. Mounds may form over wreck sites or other debris.	7
Magnetic	No associated seabed surface expression, and have the potential to represent possible buried ferrous debris or buried wreck sites	88
Recorded Wreck	Position of a recorded wreck at which previous surveys have identified definite seabed anomalies, but for which	0

Anomaly classification	Definition	Number of anomalies
	no associated feature has been identified within the current data set.	
Recorded obstruction	Position of a recorded obstruction (e.g. foul ground, fisherman's fastener recorded by the UKHO), but for which no associated feature has been identified within the current data set	0
Total		**197**

4.2.4 Three anomalies within the ECR have been discriminated as A1.

4.2.5 Of these three A1 anomalies, one has been classified as a wreck (**7040**). In the SSS dataset this is visible as an outline of a wreck, measuring 65.3 x 22.9 x 6.3 m, with very distinct edges (Wreck Sheet 1). The wreck appears mostly intact, although slightly broken up in places. Within the wreck, some internal structure is visible as thin linear dark reflectors. There are possibly some slatted objects within the hull, along with smaller rounded dark reflectors. A straight linear dark reflector was identified towards the south-east extent of the wreck. It is possible that this may represent a mast; however, this cannot be confirmed without further investigation. A large angular object measuring 3.4 x 1.7 m is visible at the southern extent of the wreck which may represent associated debris.

4.2.6 The wreck is seen in the MBES data to be orientated north to south, situated within sand waves, with some scouring visible to the east measuring approximately 25 m. In the MBES data, an apex, interpreted as a possible bow, can be seen to the north and a blunt, angular end to the south. There are some small mounds visible at the southern end of the wreck, that may be associated debris. The wreck is associated with a very large, complex magnetic anomaly measuring 5602 nT, indicating the wreck is likely to be ferrous in construction. This was originally reported on in the 2009 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009b).

4.2.7 The wreck has an associated UKHO record (9226) for an unidentified wreck, first reported in 1941, with recorded dimensions of 60.0 x 30.0 x 2.8 m.

4.2.8 Two debris fields have been discriminated as A1 (**7041** and **70402**).

4.2.9 Feature **7041** is visible in the SSS dataset as a group of indistinct dark reflectors, some of which are slightly angular, with corresponding shadows (Wreck Sheet 2). The debris field measures 21.3 x 19.8 x 0.9 m and is situated within an area of sand ripples, making the exact extents of the feature difficult to distinguish. It is possible that there may be further buried objects within the vicinity. In the MBES data, this is visible as a medium sized, compact angular area of several mounds with varying heights. There are three larger features distinguishable; two angular objects at the western edge and a linear, slightly angular, object extending to the east. There is no corresponding magnetic anomaly associated with this feature; however, it is situated within a 75 m gap between the Mag. survey lines and therefore there is possibility of some ferrous material being present. In the 2009 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009b), the feature is reported as an area of debris measuring 35.0 x 20.0 x 2.2 m. This has been interpreted as possible debris field of unknown origin.

4.2.10 Feature **7041** is recorded in the UKHO database (UKHO 9222) as a wreck, first reported in 1941 and last amended in 2002. In 1993 this was recorded as a small area of debris measuring 35.0 x 20.0 x 2.2 m.

4.2.11 Anomaly **70402** is visible in the SSS data as a large group of distinct, dark reflectors with shadows, isolated on a featureless area of seabed, with some sediment build up surrounding it (Wreck Sheet 5). The anomaly has measurements of 21.9 x 9.4 x 0.9 m. In the MBES data, this is visible as a distinct, large elongate mound aligned north-east to south-west, with slight sediment build-up at its NNE end and along the western edge, with scour along its south-east edge. During this phase of the assessment, no corresponding magnetic anomaly was identified, however during the 2014 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014b) the feature is reported as having an associated magnetic anomaly measuring 1387 nT. It is possible that the feature was not identified in the most recent Mag. data due to differences in line positioning and spacing between the two surveys.

4.2.12 The anomaly was previously identified as a wreck, comprising an area of dark reflectors with varying shadows measuring 13.0 x 9.0 x 0.7 m, the largest anomaly measured 3.9 m (Wessex Archaeology 2014b). This was subsequently investigated by ROV and found to be metal debris, possibly pertaining to a wreck, although this has not been confirmed. Based on its appearance in the geophysical data and the ROV evidence, this feature been classified as a ferrous debris field, thought to represent an area of wreckage.

4.2.13 A total of 194 anomalies have been discriminated as A2, four of these have been classified as debris fields (**7175**, **72054-5** and **72073**).

4.2.14 Anomaly **7175** has only been identified in the 2009 datasets and interpreted as a possible debris field measuring 107.8 m, associated with a large item of debris (**7173**). ROV investigations were carried out over the feature which were subsequently assessed for archaeological potential and reported on in Archaeological Report; Archaeological Restricted Areas 7306, 70402 and 7173/7175 (MMT 2015). The investigation identified a number of small ferrous items of debris around the location, including a partially buried length of wire and metal debris, which were interpreted as unlikely to be of archaeological interest. Nothing was identified at this location in the most recent dataset, although there is some possible sediment disturbance visible in the MBES data. As there is the possibility of further material being present in the vicinity, the feature has been retained as a precaution.

4.2.15 Anomaly **72055** is visible in the SSS data as an irregular area of dark reflectors, comprising a curvilinear dark reflector with two straight parallel ends and small indistinct objects in the centre. The feature has measurements of 14.4 x 7.1 x 0.3 m. The feature is indistinctly visible in the MBES data, as a slightly angular seabed disturbance oriented north-west to south-east, situated at the edge of sand ripples, with some sediment build-up and scour visible. The feature has a magnetic anomaly associated with it, located 10.0 m to the south and measuring 160 nT, indicating the presence of ferrous material. This may be associated with nearby debris field **72054**, situated immediately north-east and two small possible objects, one located 7 m to the south-west (**72056**) and the other located 26 m to the south-west (**72057**). This has been interpreted to be a possible ferrous debris field.

4.2.16 A total of 47 anomalies have been classified as individual pieces of debris within the Study Area (see Appendix II for the full list). Anomaly **72102** is visible in the SSS data as an angular object with irregular internal structure and a tall shadow, with measurements of 3.2 x 2.6 x 0.7 m. In the MBES data this is visible as an angular mound of varying height. The feature has a magnetic anomaly associated with it, measuring 188 nT, indicating the presence of ferrous material. This possibly forms part of a wider area of debris along with anomalies **72099**-**101**.

4.2.17 Anomaly **70838** is visible in the SSS data as a small, rounded and possibly hollow object with a corresponding bright, rounded shadow, with measurements of 0.9 x 0.7 x 0.3 m. In

the MBES data this is visible as a slight mound. The feature has no corresponding magnetic anomaly; however, the feature is situated within an area of increased background magnetic response. This anomaly was originally identified in the 2014 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014b) 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. This has been interpreted to be a possible ferrous item of debris.

4.2.18 Anomaly **72110** is visible in the SSS data as a small, slightly angular dark reflector, measuring 5.3 x 1.6 x 0.3 m, with a short, tapered shadow and a short straight linear dark reflector extending to the south-east measuring 11.6 x 1.2 x 0.2 m (Figure 7). In the MBES data this is visible as a small, slight mound situated within sand waves. This has been interpreted to be a non-ferrous item of debris.

4.2.19 Seven anomalies have been classified as seabed disturbances within the Study Area (for the full list see Appendix II). Anomaly **70730** was identified during the 2014 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014b) as seabed disturbance between two sand waves, possibly with a diffuse dark reflector, measuring 5.0 x 2.7 x 0.5 m. The feature is reported as possibly being partially buried. This was previously associated with a magnetic anomaly measuring 52 nT. Interpreted as a seabed disturbance, however the associated magnetic anomaly suggests possible item or items of partially buried debris. Nothing was identified at this position in the most recent geophysical 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.

4.2.20 Anomaly **72038** was identified in the MBES dataset as two parallel curvilinear mounds, with measurements of 113.0 x 39.0 x 0.2 m approximately 2.0 m in width, which are aligned generally north-west to south-east and peaks approximately 12 m apart. The feature appears to 'splay' up to 39 m apart at its south-east end, however this is outside of the Study Area. This could be natural geology or a palaeogeographic feature, or possibly partially buried anthropogenic material. In the SSS data, this was partly visible as slight, curvilinear dark reflectors with intermittent bright shadow. The anomaly has no corresponding magnetic response and has been interpreted to be possibly natural, but has potential to be a seabed disturbance containing non-ferrous debris.

4.2.21 A total of eight items of rope or chain have been identified in the Study Area (see Appendix II for the full list), the largest of which is anomaly **72003**, which measures 57.4 x 0.7 x 0.2 m. Three of the lengths of rope or chain have a magnetic anomaly associated with them (**72027**, **72041** and **72050**), possibly suggesting they are lengths of chain. The remaining five anomalies do not have a magnetic anomaly associated and are possibly lengths of rope. These features may not be of archaeological potential in themselves, but they may be attached to archaeological features (e.g. anchors) or be snagged on mostly buried debris not visible in the SSS or MBES data. As such, they have been retained here as a precaution.

4.2.22 Four anomalies have been classified as bright reflectors (**72009**, **72024**, **72031** and **72070**). The largest of these is **72031**, with measurements of 10.5 x 2.3 m. This was visible in the SSS data as an irregular bright reflector, possibly segmented, with one irregular section measuring 4.4 x 3.0 m and the other, more linear, section extending 7.0 m to the west (Figure 7). The feature appears different on alternating survey lines, suggesting it may be partially mobile on the seabed, or be the shadow of an object in the water column. This has been interpreted to be a possible non-ferrous item of debris.

4.2.23 A total of 29 anomalies have been classified as dark reflectors (for the full list see Appendix II). The smallest of these is **72014**, with measurements of 0.7 x 0.7 x 0.1 m. This was

identified in the SSS data as a small angular dark reflector situated within a slight depression. This is potentially a non-ferrous item of debris, but could be a natural feature

4.2.24 Seven anomalies have been classified as mounds within the Study Area (**72001-2**, **72016**, **72022**, **72067**, **72108** and **72119**). The largest of these is **72001**, with measurements of 25.5 x 4.5 x 0.1 m. In the MBES data, this is visible two small and thin linear mounds, with a gap in between, aligned NNW to SSE and situated within a slight depression. The feature appears anomalous to the surrounding seabed and may represent an item of partially buried debris; however, it may be a natural feature.

4.2.25 The remaining 88 A2 anomalies have been classified as magnetic anomalies (see Appendix II for the full list). Twenty-four of these were identified in previous assessments and have either been updated, or retained, if they have not been identified in the most recent dataset. None of these have a clearly anthropogenic SSS or MBES feature associated. These range in size from 6 nT (**7258**) to 1818 nT (**70401**), and potentially represent pieces of ferrous debris that are either buried or without surface expression.

DEP NW

4.2.26 A total of 48 features have been identified as being of possible archaeological potential within the DEP NW area and are discriminated as shown in Table 11.

Table 11 Anomalies of archaeological potential in DEP NW

Archaeological discrimination	Quantity	Interpretation
A1	3	Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
A2	44	Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
A3	0	Historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly
D	**1**	Anomaly/feature subsequently confirmed as UXO and detonated in situ.
Total	**48**	

4.2.27 Furthermore, these anomalies can be classified by probable type, which can further aid in assigning archaeological potential and importance (Table 12).

Table 12 Types of anomaly identified

Anomaly classification	Definition	Number of anomalies
Wreck	Areas of coherent structure including wrecks of ships, submarines and some aircraft (where coherent structure survives)	2
Debris field	A discrete area containing numerous individual debris items that are potentially anthropogenic, and can include dispersed wreck sites for which no coherent structure remains	5
Debris	Distinct objects on the seabed, generally exhibiting height or with evidence of structure, that are potentially anthropogenic in origin	6
Rope/chain	Curvilinear dark reflectors, often with a small amount of height, indicating rope or chain (if ferrous)	3
Bright reflector	Individual objects or areas of low reflectivity, characteristic of materials that absorb acoustic energy,	3

Anomaly classification	Definition	Number of anomalies
	such as waterlogged wood or synthetic materials. Precise nature is uncertain	
Dark reflector	Individual objects or areas of high reflectivity, displaying some anthropogenic characteristics. Precise nature is uncertain	19
Mound	A mounded feature with height not considered to be natural. Mounds may form over wreck sites or other debris.	2
Magnetic	No associated seabed surface expression, and have the potential to represent possible buried ferrous debris or buried wreck sites	8
Total		**48**

4.2.27 Three anomalies within the DEP NW area have been assigned an A1 discrimination. Of these, two have been classified as wrecks (**7035** and **72534**) and one as a debris field (**72535**).

4.2.28 Wreck **7035** was identified during the 2009 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009b) with hull and superstructure clearly visible in the SSS data. The dimensions were recorded as 33.3 x 11.6 x 1.9 m with a large magnetic amplitude of 236 nT. This corresponds with the UKHO position for the wreck thought to be the *Aquarius*; a British steam trawler of 187 gross tons that was mined when proceeding from Grimsby to fishing grounds (**UKHO 9509**). The feature is outside of the most recent geophysical data coverage and therefore no comment can be made on the current condition of the wreck.

4.2.29 The second wreck **72534** is identified just outside of the DEP NW area and is only partially covered by the geophysical datasets (Wreck Sheet 6). It was identified in the SSS data as a large elongate area of dark reflectors with complex linear and angular dark reflectors inside a clear boundary. The hull was possibly partially visible, although the wreck looks largely broken-up. The wreck is seen to cover an area measuring 43.0 x 18.5 x 2.9 m; however, as it was not fully covered by the geophysical data, these measurements should be considered a minimum. In the MBES data, the wreck was identified as an area of irregularly shaped mounds of varying sizes, with the largest measuring 5.9 x 3.4 x 0.3 m. There is a possible broad magnetic signal identified in the Mag. data; however, **72534** was not directly covered by a survey line and therefore the signal is very weak and likely not representative of the ferrous content. The wreck is located outside of the Study Area, but its recommended AEZ will impact the scheme.

4.2.30 The wreck corresponds with the UKHO position for a known but unidentified dangerous wreck (UKHO 9512), which was first observed in 1992. The wreck was last surveyed in 1993 when it was reported as being partially broken up and measuring 75.0 x 25.0 x 5.5 m.

4.2.31 Debris field **72535** is located approximately 7.0 m to the south of wreck **72534** and is interpreted as associated debris. In the SSS data, the feature is visible as three angular dark reflectors with irregular shadows measuring 11.2 x 3.1 x 0.4 m. The feature is located outside of the Study Area, but its associated AEZ, when combined with the AEZ associated with **72534,** will impact the scheme. Due to its proximity and likely association with the wreck, **72535** has also been assigned an A1 discrimination.

4.2.32 A total of 44 anomalies within the DEP NW area have been designated as A2. Of these, four have been classified as debris fields: **72514**, **72516**, **72525**, and **72526**.

4.2.33 The largest of these interpreted debris fields is **72526**, which is seen in the SSS data as a and area measuring 149.1 x 55.7 m, comprised numerous straight, linear dark reflectors with heights of up to 0.2 m (Figure 7). This is located approximately 95 m south-west of a second, similar possible debris field, measuring 56.2 x 25.5 x 0.1 m (**72525**). Neither feature was visible in the MBES data or had a corresponding magnetic anomaly, indicating they comprise non-ferrous debris.

4.2.34 Feature **72514** is interpreted as a debris field measuring 2.5 x 21.9 x 0.4 m. In the SSS data, it is seen as a large elongate area of slightly disturbed seabed with some clusters of small, angular dark reflectors with short tapered shadows (Figure 6). In the MBES data this was identified as an area of irregularly raised seabed with two pointed sections visible at the north-west end. The feature corresponds with a large dipole measuring 439 nT, indicating the presence of ferrous material. The debris field 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 definitively associated.

4.2.35 A total of six anomalies have been classified as debris within the DEP NW area. The largest of these debris items is **72506**, which was identified in the SSS data as a straight dark reflector measuring 13.5 x 1.1 x 0.2 m.

4.2.36 Three of these debris items (**7096**, **7115**, **7136**) were identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009b) but were not covered by the most recent geophysical data. As such, no updated comment can be made on the presence and condition of these features and therefore the features have been retained here as a precaution based on their previous interpretation.

4.2.37 A total of three anomalies were classified as rope or chain within the DEP NW area (**72504**, **72527** and **72531**). These were all identified in the SSS datasets as linear dark reflectors without corresponding MBES or magnetic contacts; however, **72527** and **72531** were not directly covered by a Mag. survey line and therefore the possibility of ferrous material being present remains. Feature **72531** was the longest identified length of rope or chain, measuring 148.2 x 3.4 x 0.0 m. It is possible that this may be modern fishing gear and not of archaeological interest; however, as this cannot be proven without further investigation, it has been retained as a precaution. Lengths of rope may not be of archaeological potential in themselves, but they may be attached to archaeological features (e.g. anchors) or be snagged on mostly buried debris not visible data. As such, they have been retained here as a precaution.

4.2.38 Three anomalies were classified as bright reflectors (**72508**, **7321** and **7322**). Feature **72508** was visible in the SSS data as an irregular small bright reflector within a seabed disturbance measuring 4.8 x 3.1 x 0.0 m. The remaining two bright reflectors (**7321** and **7322**) were identified during the 2009 geophysical assessment (Wessex 2009b) but were not definitively identified in the current dataset. This could be due to burial by mobile sediments and, as such, these have been retained as a precaution.

4.2.39 A total of 19 anomalies have been classified as dark reflectors (for the full list see Appendix II), the largest of which is **72529**, which is seen in the SSS data as a distinct, irregularly shaped dark reflector measuring 7.4 x 2.8 x 0.3 m.

4.2.40 Two dark reflectors, **7333** and **70054**, were identified during earlier phases of assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009b and 2014c respectively) but were not covered by the most recent geophysical data. As such, no comment can be made on the presence or condition of these features.

4.2.41 Two anomalies have been classified as mounds within the Study Area. **72507** was visible in the MBES data as a slightly curved elongate mound measuring 10.8 x 2.5 x 0.4 m. **72515** was also a curved mound, however much larger measuring 80.0 x 3.6 x 0.1 m. There was no clear corresponding SSS or magnetic contact for either anomaly. It is possible that these are natural features; however, there is also the possibility of these being items of partially buried debris with little surface expression and, as such, they have been retained as a precaution.

4.2.42 The remaining eight anomalies have been classified as magnetic anomalies (**7215**, **70056-7**, **72500-1**, **72523** and **72532-3**). These range in size from 17 nT (**72532**) to 139 nT (**70056**), and potentially represent ferrous debris that is either buried or without surface expression.

4.2.43 Both **70056** and **70057** were identified during the 2014 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014c). Anomaly **70057** was found to be a 1000lb Air Dropped Bomb (MMT target number M21703) during the 2015 assessment of UXO data and was detonated *in situ* (Wessex Archaeology 2015b). Although the need to remove such features is understood, as the remnant of past military activity and part of military history, UXOs are considered to be of archaeological interest. As such, the feature has been retained within the gazetteer and assigned a D archaeological discrimination, and reported on here to create a record of its existence in the area.

4.2.44 Within the DEP NW area, items of wooden debris (located 387975 mE, 5905168 mN) are reported as being identified by ROV during the 2015 Archaeological Assessment of UXO Survey Results (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). The feature (MMT number F14335) is reported as being possible wooden debris in three pieces, the longest of which measures approximately 80 cm in length, and about 10 cm in width. The smaller two pieces measure roughly 60 cm and 30 cm in length. During the 2015 assessment, the material was interpreted as possibly being indicative of a lightly built wooden shipwreck of unknown date; however, it could be modern debris or natural material. It is possible that additional debris lies buried in the area. No excavation was undertaken at this site. As the site has not previously been identified in the geophysical data, and it lies outside of the geophysical data coverage acquired for this assessment, it has not been included in the gazetteer at this time. However, the possibility of there being archaeological material at this location should be noted (Figure 5.29).

DEP SE

4.2.45 A total of 53 features have been identified as being of possible archaeological potential within the DEP SE area and are discriminated as shown in Table 13.

Table 13 Anomalies of archaeological potential in DEP SE

Archaeological discrimination	Quantity	Interpretation
A1	4	Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest

A2	49	Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
A3	0	Historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly
Total	**53**	

4.2.46 Furthermore, these anomalies can be classified by probable type, which can further aid in assigning archaeological potential and importance (Table 14).

Table 14 Types of anomaly identified

Anomaly classification	Definition	Number of anomalies
Wreck	Areas of coherent structure including wrecks of ships, submarines and some aircraft (where coherent structure survives)	1
Debris field	A discrete area containing numerous individual debris items that are potentially anthropogenic, and can include dispersed wreck sites for which no coherent structure remains	4
Debris	Distinct objects on the seabed, generally exhibiting height or with evidence of structure, that are potentially anthropogenic in origin	12
Rope/chain	Curvilinear dark reflectors, often with a small amount of height, indicating rope or chain (if ferrous)	8
Dark reflector	Individual objects or areas of high reflectivity, displaying some anthropogenic characteristics. Precise nature is uncertain	20
Mound	A mounded feature with height not considered to be natural. Mounds may form over wreck sites or other debris.	1
Magnetic	No associated seabed surface expression, and have the potential to represent possible buried ferrous debris or buried wreck sites	7
Total		**53**

4.2.47 Within the DEP SE area, four anomalies have been designated as A1. Of these, one has been classified as a wreck (**72697**) and three as debris fields (**7083**, **72700** and **72714)**.

4.2.48 Wreck **72697** is seen in the SSS data as a very large wreck, measuring 96.0 x 38.2 x 3.5 m, that appears upright on the seabed with an identifiable hull and a series of dark reflectors indicating internal debris (Wreck Sheet 17). In the MBES data, a grouping of distinct central mounds can be seen, which may represent the remains of boilers or engine equipment. The wreck corresponds with a very large magnetic anomaly, measuring 3999 nT, indicating a significant amount of ferrous material.

4.2.49 The wreck corresponds with UKHO record 9267, which is the position for a steamship, possibly the *Pacific*, which sank in 1943.

4.2.50 Feature **72700** is identified in the SSS data as an area of possible debris, measuring 22.8 x 9.4 x 0.2 m, and comprising an irregular linear dark reflector with possible additional objects across the extent. The feature is located approximately 22 m south-east of wreck **72697** and is likely related. It was located close to the position of a large magnetic anomaly measuring 3999 nT, however it is not clear whether this is related to the debris field, the wreck, or both.

4.2.51 Feature **7083** is seen in the SSS data as a spread of small dark reflectors with bright shadows, covering an area measuring 23.0 x 9.4 x 0.5 m (Wreck Sheet 4). It was originally identified in the 2009 geophysical assessment as a possible wreck measuring 25.9 x 7.5 x 0.4 m with an associated magnetic anomaly of 28 nT (Wessex Archaeology 2009b). During this phase of assessment, based on its current form in the geophysical data, it has been re-classified as a debris field; however, its A1 archaeological discrimination has been retained as a precaution.

4.2.52 Debris field **72714** is identified in the SSS dataset as a compact area of dark reflectors, measuring 20.1 x 14.6 x 1.7 m, comprising linear and rounded objects with bright shadows (Wreck Sheet 18). In the MBES data it appeared as an irregular shaped mound within an area of scour, with a possible secondary section extending to the north. There is a possible broad magnetic response identified on the closest Mag. line, although the interpretation of this anomaly is uncertain and so has not been included at this time. However, it should be noted that there is still the possibility of ferrous material being present.

4.2.53 This feature corresponds with UKHO record 9511, which is the location of a significant obstruction, possibly an unknown wreck. The feature is reported as having a large associated magnetic anomaly indicating ferrous material. However, based on the appearance of the feature within the current geophysical data, it has been classified as a debris field.

4.2.54 The remaining 49 anomalies have been designated A2.

4.2.55 Of these, one has been classified as a debris field (**72707**). This was identified in the SSS dataset as a group of rounded and linear dark reflectors with bright shadows, measuring 17.2 x 13.3 x 0.8 m. In the MBES data it was visible as a distinct, irregularly shaped mound. There was no corresponding magnetic response, however **72707** was not directly covered by a line of Mag data and therefore there is the potential for the presence of ferrous material.

4.2.56 A total of 12 anomalies have been classified as debris within the DEP SE area (for the full list see Appendix II). The largest possible debris item identified is **72717** which was identified in the SSS data as a curvilinear dark reflector with a bright shadow measuring 11.2 x 0.4 x 0.1 m. It was not visible in the MBES or Mag. datasets.

4.2.57 Possible debris items **7055**, **7084**, and **7085** were previously identified in the 2009 dataset (Wessex 2009b) but were not covered by the current dataset. As such, no comment can be made on their current form.

4.2.58 Eight anomalies have been classified as rope or chain (**72696**, **72706**, **72708**, **72711** and **72725-8**). The largest of these is **72726**, which is seen in the SSS data as an indistinct curvilinear dark reflector measuring 78.2 x 1.3 x 0.2 m, with a slight shadow. The feature appears to be partially buried along its extents.

4.2.59 None of these lengths of rope or chain have an associated magnetic contact, which suggests they may be more likely to be lengths of rope; however, due to the line spacing it is not always possible to discern whether this is related to the ferrous content of the feature of their distance from the closest line of Mag. data. Lengths of rope may not be of archaeological potential in themselves, but they may be attached to archaeological features (e.g. anchors) or be snagged on mostly buried debris not visible in the SSS or MBES data. As such, they have been retained here as a precaution.

4.2.60 A total of 20 anomalies have been classified as dark reflectors within the DEP SE area (for the full list see Appendix II). All of these were identified in the SSS data as dark reflectors with bright shadows and no corresponding magnetic contact. The largest of these is **72703** which measures 4.9 x 1.4 x 0.4 m and is located 115 m north of wreck **72697**.

4.2.61 Dark reflectors **72698**, **72699**, **72703**, and **72731** are identified within 125 m of wreck **72697,** and therefore have the potential of being related debris. However; as their form is not clearly anthropogenic, and their origin is less certain, they have been discriminated as A2 anomalies.

4.2.62 One anomaly has been classified as a mound within the DEP SE area (**72739**). This was identified in the MBES dataset as an angular mound with steeply sloping sides. It was not identified in the SSS dataset and the feature has no corresponding magnetic contact indicating it comprises non-ferrous material. This has the potential to be a non-ferrous item of debris with little surface expression, however it may be a natural feature..

4.2.63 The remaining seven A2 anomalies have been classified as magnetic anomalies (**72732-8**). These range in size from 13 nT (**72732**) to 50 nT (**72733**). These have been interpreted as possible ferrous debris that is buried or with little or no surface expression.

Interconnector Corridor

4.2.64 A total of 64 features have been identified as of possible archaeological potential within the Interconnector Corridor and are discriminated as shown in Table 15.

Table 15 Anomalies of archaeological potential in the Interconnector Corridor

Archaeological discrimination	Quantity	Interpretation
A1	1	Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
A2	63	Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
A3	0	Historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly
Total	**64**	

4.2.65 Furthermore, these anomalies can be classified by probable type, which can further aid in assigning archaeological potential and importance (Table 16).

Table 16 Types of anomaly identified

Anomaly classification	Definition	Number of anomalies
Wreck	Areas of coherent structure including wrecks of ships, submarines and some aircraft (where coherent structure survives)	1
Debris field	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
Debris	Distinct objects on the seabed, generally exhibiting height or with evidence of structure, that are potentially anthropogenic in origin	17
Rope/chain	Curvilinear dark reflectors, often with a small amount of height, indicating rope or chain (if ferrous)	6

Anomaly classification	Definition	Number of anomalies
Dark reflector	Individual objects or areas of high reflectivity, displaying some anthropogenic characteristics. Precise nature is uncertain	20
Magnetic	No associated seabed surface expression, and have the potential to represent possible buried ferrous debris or buried wreck sites	19
Total		**64**

4.2.66 Within the Interconnector Corridor, one feature has been assigned an A1 discrimination (**72647**). This is identified in the SSS data as a large area of dark reflectors, measuring 45.2 x 20.3 x 2.4 m, interpreted as being a wreck (Wreck Sheet 16). The 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 alignment. Three particularly prominent mounds are identified in the MBES data: one mound at the north-east end measuring 2.5 x 2.5 x 1.0 m; another, more central mound measuring 5.0 x 3.5 x 2.0 m; and a mound at the south-west measuring 6.2 x 3.1 x 1.5 m. Feature corresponds with a very large magnetic anomaly measuring 1372 nT, indicating the presence of ferrous material.

4.2.67 The feature corresponds with UKHO record 9276 which is the position for steamship *Ottar Jarl*, which sank in 1924 following a collision with SS *British Princess* while on passage from Antwerp to Barcelona.

4.2.68 The remaining 63 anomalies have all been assigned as A2 archaeological discrimination.

4.2.69 Of these, one feature has been classified as a possible debris field (**72684**). This is identified in the SSS data as an oval area measuring 47.0 x 16.3 x 0.2 m, outlined by a linear dark reflector with height, with some possible smaller rounded dark reflectors at the southern end. The feature is visible in the MBES data as an oval ridge on a north-east to south-west alignment. It has no corresponding magnetic anomaly; however, it should be noted that the feature is not directly covered by a line of Mag. data and, as such, there is the possibility of some ferrous material being present. The feature is located approximately 55 m north of an interpreted length of rope or chain (**72681**) and is possibly related.

4.2.70 Within the Interconnector Corridor, a total of 17 anomalies have been classified as possible items of debris (for full list, see Appendix II). The largest of which is feature **72655**, which is identified in the SSS data as a distinct, elongate dark reflector, or possibly two closely spaced objects, measuring 12.8 x 4.3 x 0.5 m.

4.2.71 Debris item **72655** is interpreted as forming part of a wider area of dispersed debris consisting of anomalies **72649**-**72657**, spread across distance of approximately 260 m orientated north-west to south-east. These features all appear similar in form and appear anomalous compared to the surrounding seabed. Of these debris item, only **72649**, **72651** and **72656-7** are seen to have a corresponding magnetic anomaly (measuring 107 nT, 42 nT, 33 nT and 33 nT respectively), indicating the presence of ferrous material (Figure 6). However, due to the line spacing, it is not always possible to discern whether this is related to the ferrous content of the feature of their distance from the closest line of Mag. data. As such, it is possible that some of the other debris features in this group may contain ferrous material.

4.2.72 A total of 20 A2 anomalies within the Interconnector Corridor have been classified as dark reflectors (for full list, see Appendix II).The largest of which is **72667**, which is seen in the SSS data as a distinct, slightly rounded dark reflector measuring 6.7 x 3.1 x 0.4 m with a corresponding mound identified in the MBES data.

4.2.73 Six features within the Interconnector Corridor have been classified as lengths of rope of chain. The longest of which is **72668** which is seen in the SSS data as an indistinct linear dark reflector measuring 99.4 x 2.4 x 0.4 m. None of these lengths of rope or chain have an associated magnetic contact, which may suggest that they may be more likely to be lengths of rope; however, due to the line spacing it is not always possible to discern whether this is related to the ferrous content of the feature of their distance from the closest line of Mag. data.

4.2.74 The remaining 19 anomalies have all been classified as magnetic anomalies. These range in size from 11 nT (**72646**) to 328 nT (**70498**) and are interpreted as possible pieces of ferrous debris that are either buried or without surface expression.

SEP

4.2.75 A total of 108 features have been identified as being of possible archaeological potential within the SEP area and are discriminated as shown in Table 17.

Table 17 Anomalies of archaeological potential in SEP

Archaeological discrimination	Quantity	Interpretation
A1	19	Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
A2	88	Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
A3	1	Historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly
Total	**108**	

4.2.76 Furthermore, these anomalies can be classified by probable type, which can further aid in assigning archaeological potential and importance (Table 18).

Table 18 Types of anomaly identified

Anomaly classification	Definition	Number of anomalies
Wreck	Areas of coherent structure including wrecks of ships, submarines and some aircraft (where coherent structure survives)	11
Debris field	A discrete area containing numerous individual debris items that are potentially anthropogenic, and can include dispersed wreck sites for which no coherent structure remains	15
Debris	Distinct objects on the seabed, generally exhibiting height or with evidence of structure, that are potentially anthropogenic in origin	29
Rope/chain	Curvilinear dark reflectors, often with a small amount of height, indicating rope or chain (if ferrous)	7
Bright reflector	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

Anomaly classification	Definition	Number of anomalies
Dark reflector	Individual objects or areas of high reflectivity, displaying some anthropogenic characteristics. Precise nature is uncertain	32
Magnetic	No associated seabed surface expression, and have the potential to represent possible buried ferrous debris or buried wreck sites	10
Recorded Wreck	Position of a recorded wreck at which previous surveys have identified definite seabed anomalies, but for which no associated feature has been identified within the current data set.	1
Total		**108**

4.2.77 Within the SEP area, a total of 19 features have been assigned an A1 archaeological discrimination. Of these, 11 have been classified as wrecks (**7043**, **72541**, **72544**, **72552**, **72557**, **72561**, **72565**, **72574**, **72582**, **72596** and **72615**) one (**72542**) is a debris field, six (**7044-5**, **7047** and **76612-4**) are interpreted as being associated wreck debris, and one length of rope or chain (**7046**).

4.2.78 Wreck **7043** is identified in the SSS data as a very large wreck measuring 82.6 x 23.6 x 5.9 m, that appears to be either in two parts or possibly partially buried across its central section (Wreck Sheet 3). The wreck appears to be upright on the seabed, orientated north-east to south-west. In the MBES data, the wreck is visible as a series of irregularly shaped mounds, with two particularly distinct mounds (the largest measuring 5.7 x 4.3 x 3.5 m) in the centre of the wreck which possibly represent the ship's boilers. The wreck is associated with a very large magnetic anomaly measuring 4542 nT, suggesting that the wreck is ferrous in construction. The wreck was originally identified during the 2009 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009c) and again during the 2017 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2017) as a partially broken up, partially buried wreck, consisting of various dark reflectors and their associated shadows.

4.2.79 Wreck has **7043** has an associated UKHO record (9517) which notes the position of an unidentified wreck which was first observed in 1993.

4.2.80 Features **7044-5** and **7047** and a section of rope or chain (**7046**) are all thought to be debris items associated with wreck **7043**. All of these features were originally identified during the 2009 assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009c). Features **7044** and **7047** were not definitively identified in the geophysical data during this phase of assessment, possibly indicating movement or burial by mobile sediments. However, they have been retained and discriminated as A1 features based on their previous interpretation and likely association with the wreck.

4.2.81 Wrecks **72541** and **72544** are thought to be two parts of the same wreck (Wreck Sheet 7). Section **72541** is the northern most section of the wreck and is seen in the SSS data as a partial section of a hull, measuring 32.1 x 14.1 x 3.7 m orientated NNE to SSW. Within the hull, numerous dark, possibly slatted reflectors are visible and may represent remaining structure. In the MBES data, this section is seen as the distinct outline of part of a wreck, possibly with some standing structures still visible and two tall mounds that may represent the ships boilers. Scour, up to 1.5 m deep, is identified around the wreck. Section **72554** is located approximately 60 m to the south of **72541** and is seen in the SSS data a relatively dispersed area of wreckage, measuring 34.1 x 15.8 x 3.4 m, with some linear and some rounded dark reflectors with height. A very large magnetic anomaly, measuring 6614 nT, is

identified at the location of the wreck. Due to the line spacing and the proximity of the features, it is not possible to discern whether the magnetic anomaly is associated with one or both of the features; however, it is likely that both sections contain ferrous material.

4.2.82 The wreck is associated with UKHO record 9513 which reports an unidentified wreck at this position. The wreck is reported as being well-defined and lying in two parts, and was first observed in 1994.

4.2.83 Feature **72542** is a debris field thought to be associated with **72541** and **72544**. It is located to the west and the north-west of the main sections of wreckage and is identified in the SSS data as a large spread of debris, measuring 121.8 x 59.6 m, containing objects with heights of up to 0.8 m. A large magnetic anomaly is identified close to this location; however, due to the line spacing at its proximity to the sections of wreckage, it is not possible to discern whether the magnetic anomaly is associated with one or all of these features.

4.2.84 Wreck **72552** is identified in the SSS data as a large, partially collapsed wreck, measuring 51.1 x 21.7 x 5.0 m, comprising linear and rounded dark reflectors with bright shadows (Wreck Sheet 8). The wreck is interpreted as being upright and largely intact, but partially broken up in places. In the MBES data, the wreck is seen to be orientated north-west to south-east, with the north-west section appearing to be largely intact, but the south-east section appearing more broken up. There is a large magnetic anomaly associated with the wreck measuring 213 nT, indicating ferrous material is present. Although it should be noted that the wreck was not directly covered by a line of Mag. data and therefore the amplitude is probably not representative of its ferrous content.

4.2.85 The wreck is associated with a UKHO record (9242) for a trawler, the HMS *Arley*, which was hired in 1939 as a minesweeper, but sank in 03 February 1945 while under tow after being damaged by a mine.

4.2.86 Feature **72557** is a large spread of debris, measuring 83.4 x 49.3 x 1.5 m, interpreted as being wreckage (Wreck Sheet 9). In the SSS data, this is identified as a large spread of dark reflectors, the largest of which measures 3.5 x 1.8 m, with bright shadows. Other small rounded objects, linear features and indistinct dark reflectors are identified at this location. In the MBES data this is visible as an area of distinct, irregular mounds. There is a large magnetic anomaly measuring 145 nT associated with the feature, indicating the presence of ferrous material. However, the feature was not directly covered by a Mag. line and, as such, this is likely to be a minimum value.

4.2.87 Feature **72557** is associated with a UKHO record (9462) for the wreck of a possible unidentified destroyer, which is described as being broken wreckage. The wreck was dived in 1990 and found to lie with its bow on its side; A water tube boiler and a lattice mast were also identified at this time.

4.2.88 Wreck **72561** is identified in the SSS data as a very large wreck, measuring 90.5 x 67.6 x 4.3 m, that is orientated north to south and appears to be upright on the seabed (Wreck Sheet 10). The wreck is seen to be partially broken up, but with a large amount of hull structure still intact. The deck and some possible superstructure are visible as slatted dark reflectors with bright shadows within the hull. In the MBES data this is visible as a partially broken up wreck comprising irregular mounds. The wreck has a very large associated magnetic anomaly, measuring 5747 nT, indicating substantial ferrous material is present.

4.2.89 This position is associated with UKHO record 9274, which is the location of the *Robert W Pomeroy*, a steamship which sank in 1942 after being mined.

4.2.90 Feature **72565** is identified in the SSS data as a large spread of debris, measuring 138.5 x 68.3 x 1.3 m, interpreted as the remains of a dispersed wreck (Wreck Sheet 11). The wreck is seen as an area of numerous dark reflectors, including some linear, curvilinear and rounded objects. In the MBES data this is visible as an area of irregularly shaped mounds which become more dispersed to the south and the east. The largest mound is identified to the east of the wreckage 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 a very large associated magnetic anomaly, measuring 1922 nT, indicating substantial ferrous material is present.

4.2.91 This feature is associated with UKHO record 9293, which is the location of the collier *Chelsea* (possibly), which sank in 1903 following a collision with the SS *Kirkcaldy*. The wreck is reported as broken wreckage, which correlates with its appearance in the geophysical data.

4.2.92 Wreck **72574** is identified in the SSS data as a large wreck, measuring 66.3 x 22.5 x 3.4 m, orientated north-east to south-west (Wreck Sheet 12). The edges of the hull are visible and appear mostly intact, with some collapsed sections and scattered associated debris in the surrounding area. Multiple straight, linear, and rounded dark reflectors are visible, possibly representing surviving deck structure. In the MBES data, a number of smaller, irregularly shaped sections are identified within the main body of the wreck which may indicate that there are some standing structures remaining. 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 appears more fragmented than the north-east end. There is some scour identified at the east edge of the wreck, extending 38 m and is 0.2 m deep. There appears to be sediment accumulation on the western side. The wreck has a very large associated magnetic anomaly measuring 4463 nT, indicating substantial ferrous material is present.

4.2.93 This feature is associated with UKHO record 9259, which is the location of the steam ship *Sitona* which sank in 1941 after being torpedoed by a German aircraft. The wreck is reported as being partially broken wreckage.

4.2.94 Wreck **72582** is identified in the SSS data as a largely broken up wreck, measuring 89.2 x 40.7 x 4.2 m (Wreck Sheet 13). The wreck is seen to comprise numerous distinct dark reflectors with bright shadows, some of which show significant height. The wreck appears to be poorly preserved and possibly buried in places. In the MBES data, the wreck is identified 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, measuring 28.2 x 11.5 x 3.7 m, that is interpreted as being a more intact section of the hull. The wreck has a very large associated magnetic anomaly measuring 11428 nT, indicating substantial ferrous material is present.

4.2.95 The wreck is associated with UKHO record 9255, which is the location of steamship HMS *Kylemore*, which sank in 1940 after being bombed and sunk by a German aircraft. The wreck is reported as being a partially broken.

4.2.96 Feature **72596** is identified in the SSS data as a distinct oval outline measuring 36.4 x 15.6 x 0.5 m, which is pointed at one end and slightly flattened at the other, interpreted as being a possible wreck (Wreck Sheet 14). The feature is orientated north-west to south-east and 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's listing toward the north and slightly more buried. There is very little internal detail within the interpreted hull. In the MBES data, the wreck is identified as a distinct hull-shaped outline with no clear internal structure visible. The north-east side of the interpreted wreck appears to have some

sediment accumulation. There is no corresponding magnetic anomaly associated with the wreck. This may be due to the fact the wreck is not directly covered by a line of Mag.; however, if the feature were ferrous in construction, it would be likely be seen on the closest Mag. line which suggests that the feature may largely comprise non-ferrous materials

4.2.97 The feature has no associated UKHO record and therefore may be a previously unrecorded wreck.

4.2.98 Feature **72615** is identified in the SSS data as a large spread of dark reflectors, measuring 113.9 x 97.3 x 2.1 m, interpreted as being wreck debris (Wreck Sheet 15). Some of the objects are identified within slight depressions, possibly associated scour, with the largest identified object measuring 9.3 x 1.8 m. In the MBES data, the feature is identified as an area of irregularly shaped mounds on a rough north to south alignment. There is a significant amount of small, irregularly shaped mounds surrounding the main area of debris, which indicates a wide dispersal pattern for smaller items of debris. The feature has a very large associated magnetic anomaly, measuring 1673 nT, indicating the presence of ferrous material.

4.2.99 This feature is associated with UKHO record 9275, which is the location of steamship *Czestochowa*, which sank in 1941 after being torpedoed and sunk by a German E-Boat. The wreck is reported as being a broken wreckage.

4.2.100 Features **76612-4** are interpreted as being debris items associated with wreck debris **72615**, the largest of which is **72612** which measures 10.9 x 1.8 x 0.3 m and is located 46 m south of the wreckage. A large magnetic anomaly associated with the wreck is identified close to this location; however, due to the line spacing at their proximity to the wreckage, it is not possible to discern whether the magnetic anomaly is associated with one or all of these features. These features have been discriminated as A1 features based on their form and likely association with the wreck.

4.2.101 A further 88 anomalies have been assigned an A2 archaeological discrimination.

4.2.102 Of these A2 anomalies, a total of 14 have been classified as possible debris fields (for full list, see Appendix II). The largest of these is **72611** which is identified on the SSS data as a large spread of dark reflectors, measuring 71.2 x 34.5 x 1.4 m, with one particularly large object measuring 3.1 x 2.2 m. Of the 14 debris field, only **72611** has an associated magnetic anomaly measuring 91 nT, indicating the presence of ferrous material. Although the remaining debris fields have no corresponding magnetic anomaly; due to the line spacing across the site it has not always been possible to confirm whether this is due to the ferrous content of the feature or the distance of the feature from the closest line of Mag. data.

4.2.103 A total of 23 features have been classified as items of debris (for full list, see Appendix II). Of these debris items identified during this phase of assessment, the largest feature is **72579**, which is identified in the SSS data as a long, thin and straight dark reflector measuring 15.6 x 1.0 x 0.2 m and interpreted as being a linear item of non-ferrous debris (Figure 7).

4.2.104 Of the 23 interpreted items of debris, only four have associated magnetic anomalies indicating they contain ferrous materials (**72549**, **72551**, **72559** and **72581**). However, due to the line spacing across the site it has not always been possible to confirm whether this is due to the ferrous content of the features or the distance of the features from the closest line of Mag. data

4.2.105 A number of features are located in the vicinity of possible wrecks (**72553**, **72562**,**72566-7**, **72575**, **72583** and **72591**) and are possibly related wreck debris. However, as their interpretation and origin are less certain, they have been retained as A2 anomalies at this time.

4.2.106 Two debris items (**7076** and **7124**) were identified during previous phases of assessment but not definitively identified in the most recent geophysical datasets. This is possibly due to movement of the features or burial by mobile sediments and, as such, the features have been retained as potential archaeology based on their previous interpretation.

4.2.107 Interpreted debris item **72652** is located approximately 51 m north-west of a UKHO record for foul ground, reported as being a wooden item (9290 UKHO). In the SSS data, the feature is identified as a rounded dark reflector measuring 14.9 x 0.9 x 0.3 m. Although the feature is not definitively associated with the UKHO record, the possibility of them being associated should be noted.

4.2.108 A total of 32 features have been classified as items of dark reflectors within the SEP area (for full list, see Appendix II). Of these dark reflectors, the largest is **72594** which is identified in the SSS data as an elongate dark reflector, measuring 8.0 x 2.1 x 0.7 m.

4.2.109 Three A2 anomalies within the SEP area have been classified as bright reflectors (**72540**, **72623** and **7260**). The largest is feature **72623**, which is identifies in the SSS as an angular bright reflector, measuring 3.4 x 2.0 m. This is located approximately 40 m south-east of wreck **72526**; however, because it is not definitively associated with the wreck, it has been discriminated as an A2 anomaly.

4.2.110 A total of six A2 anomalies have been classified as rope or chain (**72543**, **72570**, **72587**, **72601** and **72604-5**), the longest of which is **72587** which measures 95.4 m in length (Figure 7). Only one of these features (**72605**) has an associated magnetic content which indicates that it may be more likely to be cable or chain or is possible a length of rope with a ferrous object attached. However, due to the line spacing across the site it has not always been possible to confirm whether this is due to the ferrous content of the features or the distance of the features from the closest line of Mag. data

4.2.111 These rope or chain features may not be of archaeological potential in themselves, but they may be attached to archaeological features (e.g. anchors) or be snagged on mostly buried debris not visible in the SSS or MBES data. As such, they have been retained here as a precaution.

4.2.112 The remaining ten A2 anomalies have been classified as magnetic anomalies (**72627-5** and **72627**). These range in size from 8 nT (**72637**) to 162 nT (**72627**), and possibly indicated items of ferrous debris that are either buried or without surface expression.

4.2.113 One anomaly has been assigned an A3 archaeological discrimination (**72636**). This is the UKHO position for a broken-up wreck of the steamship *Herport,* built in 1919 and sunk in 1941 after being mined (UKHO record 9292). The wreck is reported as being dispersed in 1949. The wreck is reported as being dived on in 1990 and is reported as being a “smashed up wreck”, and a small condenser found. Nothing was identified on the geophysical data during this phase of assessment however, based on the UKHO record, it has been retained here as a precaution as it may currently be buried.

4.2.114 It should be noted that there is a corridor, approximately 400 m wide, along the boundary of the existing Sheringham Shoal OWF where no new geophysical data were acquired. The

2015 SSS and MBES data, which were acquired for the Sheringham Shoal post-construction survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017) were re-assessed over this area; however, this did not include any SBP or Mag. data. As such, it is possible that not all features, particularly ferrous features, of archaeological potential have been identified within these areas.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Palaeogeographic features

5.1.1 The assessment of the geophysical data within the Study Area resulted in the identification of a total of 110 features of palaeogeographic interest. These are summarised as follows:

- a total of 35 channels, one fine-grained deposit, and five cut and fills that were assigned an P1 archaeological rating; and
- a total of 9 infilled depressions and 60 cut and fills that were assigned an P2 archaeological rating.

5.1.2 As terrestrial features interpreted as being deposited during periods of known human occupation of the UK, those features given a P1 archaeological rating are considered of high archaeological potential. Those features with a P2 discrimination are considered of medium archaeological potential, partly due to the uncertainty of features formation and fill. Geoarchaeological work would aid in refining the interpretation of these features, particularly within areas where the distinct horizontal reflector was observed, and therefore help determine the archaeological potential of the area.

5.1.3 Should further ground investigation work be undertaken within the Study Area, it is recommended that the archaeological contractor be consulted to advise on potential samples to be acquired for archaeological purposes, particularly from the internal features within possible Botney Cut channel **79088**, and other identified units of archaeological interest identified within the data. It is also recommended that any future geotechnical logs from within the Study Area be made available for geoarchaeological assessment.

5.1.4 Furthermore, it is recommended that any samples acquired containing material of archaeological potential, particularly those within the interpreted Pleistocene/early Holocene features, be made available for geoarchaeological assessment.

Seabed features

5.1.5 The assessment of the geophysical data within the Study Area resulted in a total of 470 anomalies identified as of possible archaeological interest. These are summarised as follows:

- a total of 30 were assigned an A1 archaeological rating;
- a total of 438 were assigned an A2 archaeological rating;
- One item, a recorded obstruction, was assigned an A3 archaeological discrimination; and
- One Item was found during ROV investigations to be UXO and detonated *in situ*, which has been assigned a D archaeological discrimination.

5.1.6 As features of high archaeological potential, it is recommended that Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs) are implemented around all 30 A1 anomalies.

5.1.7 Ten anomalies had existing AEZs in place (**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.

5.1.8 The only significant recommended changes to the 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 50 m to 100 m. However, as point contacts, the recommended AEZs for the possible associated items of wreck debris (**7044-7**) have been reduced down from 50 m to 25 m.

5.1.9 As features of high archaeological potential, it is recommended that Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs) are implemented around the 20 newly identified A1 anomalies.

5.1.10 Where possible wrecks were identified as being highly a dispersed, a precautionary 100 m AEZ has been recommended (**72534, 72557, 72565, 72582, 72615**). For the wrecks which appear to be slightly more intact (**72541, 72544, 72552, 72561, 72574, 72596, 72647, 72697**), an AEZs of 50 m around the wrecks extents is recommended (Table 10).

5.1.11 For the four newly identified debris fields which have been classified as A1(**72535**, **72542, 72700** and **72714**), an AEZ of 25 m 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 25 m AEZ is recommended at present.

5.1.12 A total of three newly identified items of debris (**72612-4**) were recommended an AEZ of 25 m 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.

5.1.13 For the one A3 wreck (7**2636**) a precautionary AEZ of 100 m 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.

Table 19 Recommended AEZs within the Study Area

ID Number	Classification	Original Assessment	Position (WGS84 UTM31N)		Status	Exclusion Zone	Area
			Easting	Northing			
7040	Wreck	69680	383380	5883156	Amended	50 m buffer around current feature extent	ECR
7041	Debris field	69680	384180	5881858	Amended	50 m buffer around current feature extent	ECR
70402	Debris field	233450	383830	5883309	Retained	50 m buffer around previous feature extent	ECR
7035	Wreck	69680	387699	5905833	Retained	70 m buffer around previous feature extent	DEP NW
72534	Wreck	233450	394815	5907658	New	100 m buffer around current feature extent	DEP NW

ID Number	Classification	Original Assessment	Position (WGS84 UTM31N)		Status	Exclusion Zone	Area
			Easting	Northing			
72535	Debris field	233450	394813	5907642	New	25 m buffer around current feature extent	DEP NW
7043	Wreck	61035	380848	5885352	Amended	100 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP
7044	Debris	61035	380893	5885230	Amended	25 m buffer around central location	SEP
7045	Debris	61035	380897	5885241	Amended	25 m buffer around central location	SEP
7046	Rope/chain	61035	380936	5885337	Amended	25 m buffer around central location	SEP
7047	Debris	61035	380921	5885375	Amended	25 m buffer around central location	SEP
72541	Wreck	233450	375273	5895493	New	50 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP
72542	Debris field	233450	375218	5895477	New	25 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP
72544	Wreck	233450	375285	5895410	New	50 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP
72552	Wreck	233450	383496	5885033	New	50 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP
72557	Wreck	233450	374157	5898238	New	100 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP
72561	Wreck	233450	376692	5894587	New	50 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP
72565	Wreck	233450	372499	5899449	New	100 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP
72574	Wreck	233450	382503	5889837	New	50 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP
72582	Wreck	233450	382503	5889083	New	100 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP
72596	Wreck	233450	382091	5886033	New	50 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP
72612	Debris	233450	372079	5894948	New	25 m buffer around central location	SEP
72613	Debris	233450	372078	5894955	New	25 m buffer around central location	SEP
72614	Debris	233450	372110	5894951	New	25 m buffer around central location	SEP
72615	Wreck	233450	372108	5895017	New	100 m buffer around current feature extent	SEP

ID Number	Classification	Original Assessment	Position (WGS84 UTM31N)		Status	Exclusion Zone	Area
			Easting	Northing			
72647	Wreck	233450	381703	5895453	New	50 m buffer around current feature extent	Inter-connector corridor
72697	Wreck	233450	397195	5892259	New	50 m buffer around current feature extent	DEP SE
72700	Debris field	233450	397251	5892193	New	25 m buffer around current feature extent	DEP SE
72714	Debris field	233450	399396	5893456	New	25 m buffer around current feature extent	DEP SE
7083	Debris field	69680	395482	5897504	Amended	65 m buffer around current feature extent	DEP SE
72636	Recorded Wreck	23450	372209	5899142	New	100 m buffer around central location	SEP

5.1.14 For features assigned A2 archaeological discrimination rating, no AEZs are recommended at this time. However, avoidance of these features by micro-siting is recommended if they are proposed to be directly impacted by development in the future. If micro-siting is not possible, then further assessment to ascertain the nature of the features may be required.

5.1.15 It is recommended that if any objects of possible archaeological interest are recovered during any groundwork operations, that they should be reported using the established Offshore Renewables Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (ORPAD) (The Crown Estate 2014). This will establish whether the recovered objects are of archaeological interest and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I Palaeogeographic features of archaeological potential

ID	Classification	Archaeological discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description	Area	Data Source
			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).	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Boomer data)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Boomer data)
79002	Channel	P1	0.4	17.6	A distinct channel identified below a veneer of seabed 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 interpreted as possible gas which may have been caused by the microbial breakdown of organic matter, indicating there may be sediments of palaeoenvironmental interest.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Boomer data)
79003	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.7	5	Simple cut and fill identified directly below seabed or beneath a veneer of seabed sediments, cutting into chalk bedrock. Feature has a relatively distinct basal reflector and acoustically chaotic fill. Possibly related to nearby channel **79002**.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Boomer data)
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 more clearer and, as such, the boundary has been extended along this edge. Due to the seabed 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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Pinger and Boomer data)
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 seabed ringing caused by the chalk bedrock. The seabed 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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Pinger and Boomer data)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Pinger)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Boomer data)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Boomer data)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Boomer data)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Pinger and Boomer data)

ID	Classification	Archaeological discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description	Area	Data Source
			From	To			
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, however it may be infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Boomer data)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Pinger)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Pinger)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Pinger)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Pinger and Boomer data)
79016	Infilled depression	P2	0.7	2.6	Small infilled depression or shallow simple cut and fill identified directly below seabed 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 infilled by pre-transgression Holocene sediments or re-worked sediments which may have some archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Boomer data)
79017	Infilled depression	P2	0.8	2.4	Small infilled depression or shallow simple cut and fill identified directly below seabed 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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Boomer data)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Pinger)
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.	Weybourne ECR and SEP	233450 (Pinger and parametric sonar)
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.	Weybourne ECR	233450 (Pinger)
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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79022	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	3.1	A shallow cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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 170 m east of complex channel feature **79023** and is possibly associated.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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 bathymetric high, indicating a possible banked feature. A secondary, acoustically quiet 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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79025	Channel	P1	0.3	3.1	A small, shallow channel feature identified either directly below the seabed 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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79026	Channel	P1	0.2	5.9	A complex channel feature identified either directly below the seabed 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	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)

ID	Classification	Archaeological discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description	Area	Data Source
			From	To			
					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 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.	Interconnector corridor	69680
79027	Channel	P1	0.3	5.1	A complex channel identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79028	Channel	P1	0.3	4.7	A distinct, complex channel identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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 feature is orientated roughly NNW - SSE. Possible Botney Cut channel with later Holocene channelling cutting in.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79030	Channel	P1	0.3	5	A small, shallow channel feature identified either directly below the seabed 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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79034	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.4	A small, simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79035	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	3.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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 fill.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79036	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	1.9	A small, shallow, simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79037	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.1	3.3	A shallow cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79038	Channel	P1	0.2	9.2	A distinct, complex channel identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79039	Simple cut and fill	P1	0.2	6.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)

ID	Classification	Archaeological discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description	Area	Data Source
			From	To			
					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 seabed 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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79041	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	4.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79042	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.2	A small, simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	Interconnector corridor	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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 7026 was sampled as part of geotechnical investigations undertaken in 2013/4 and found to contain material of palaeoenvironmental interest. 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.	DEP NW	69680
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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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 **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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)

ID	Classification	Archaeological discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description	Area	Data Source
			From	To			
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 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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP NW	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP NW	69680
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.	DEP SE	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP SE	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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**.	DEP SE	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP SE	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	DEP SE	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79061	Channel	P1	0.2	4.8	A complex channel identified either directly below the seabed 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.**	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79063	Channel	P1	0.2	7.0	A shallow channel identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79064	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	1.4	A small shallow, simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79065	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	1.9	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)

ID	Classification	Archaeological discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description	Area	Data Source
			From	To			
79066	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.7	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79067	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.8	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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 **79068**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79068	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.1	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79069	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.1	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79070	Complex cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.7	A complex cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79071	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	1.9	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79072	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.5	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79073	Channel	P1	0.1	3.5	A shallow channel identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79075	Channel	P1	0.2	3.4	A shallow channel identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79076	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	5.7	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79077	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	5.7	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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 features **79076** and **79078**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79078	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	6.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79079	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	1.5	A small, shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79080	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.1	2.7	A small, shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)

ID	Classification	Archaeological discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description	Area	Data Source
			From	To			
					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 seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79083	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	1.9	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79084	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	1.7	A shallow simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79085	Channel	P1	0.2	5.8	A small, shallow channel feature identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79086	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.4	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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. Possible small cut and fill, however also has the potential of being an internal Bolders bank feature.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79087	Channel	P1	0.1	4.2	A shallow channel identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79089	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	6.4	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79090	Simple cut and fill	P1	0.2	6.8	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79091	Complex cut and fill	P2	0.2	6.8	A complex cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)

ID	Classification	Archaeological discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description	Area	Data Source
			From	To			
79092	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	2.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79093	Complex cut and fill	P1	0.2	5.3	A complex cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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 feature is likely to contain material of palaeoenvironmental material. Possible cut and fill.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79094	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.2	3.7	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79095	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	3.3	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79096	Simple cut and fill	P1	0.2	5.5	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79097	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.1	5.5	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79098	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.3	5.1	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79099	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.1	4.9	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79100	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.4	3.5	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79101	Simple cut and fill	P2	0.4	3.5	A simple cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
79102	Complex cut and fill	P2	0.2	4.6	A complex cut and fill identified either directly below the seabed 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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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 seabed 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	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)

ID	Classification	Archaeological discrimination	Depth Range (mBSB)		Description	Area	Data Source
			From	To			
					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**.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)
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-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 seabed 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.	SEP	233450 (Parametric Sonar data)

Appendix II Seabed features of archaeological potential

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
70401	Magnetic	383937	5883420	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682, 69684, 233450	M31025 (VBMS 2015)
70658	Magnetic	383921	5883388	A2	-	-	-	772	Previously identified during the 2014 assessment as a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines, located 35 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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70786	Debris	383625	5883383	A2	0.7	0.6	0.5	92	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70402	Debris field	383830	5883309	A1	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 seabed 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 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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682, 69684, 233450	M30912 A and B (VBMS 2015)
70777	Debris	384056	5883266	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
7173	Debris	383970	5883160	A2	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	SSS	Weybourne ECR	69680, 69682	7173_7175_D, 7173_7175_E (MMT 2015),

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									on the information from the ROV instigations, the archaeological discrimination has been downgraded to an A2 anomaly.				
7175	Debris field	383970	5883170	A2	107.8	5.4	0.0	-	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. As there is the possibility of further material being present, the feature has been retained as a precaution.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	69680, 69684	7173_7175_D, 7173_7175_E
7258	Magnetic	384088	5883083	A2	-	-	-	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 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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69680	-
7224	Magnetic	383975	5883016	A2	-	-	-	36	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69680, 69682	-
7040	Wreck	383380	5883156	A1	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 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 the 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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69680, 233450	9226 (UKHO),
70890	Magnetic	383500	5883088	A2	-	-	-	101	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70660	Magnetic	383543	5883034	A2	-	-	-	78	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70663	Magnetic	383682	5882924	A2	-	-	-	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	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									covered by mag data so will retain as possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.				
70661	Magnetic	383542	5882924	A2	-	-	-	74	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70662	Magnetic	383554	5882900	A2	-	-	-	80	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70761	Debris	383485	5882798	A2	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 seabed. During this phase of the assessment, no corresponding magnetic anomaly was 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.	SSS, MBES	Weybourne ECR	69682, 233450	-
70664	Magnetic	383635	5882775	A2	-	-	-	162	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 precaution. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70792	Debris	383428	5882709	A2	0.9	0.2	0.5	56	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70665	Magnetic	383367	5882660	A2	-	-	-	96	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
7174	Debris	383756	5882558	A2	1.0	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	69680, 69682	-
7206	Debris	384112	5882501	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69680, 233450	-
70730	Seabed disturbance	383660	5882449	A2	5.0	2.7	0.5	52	A seabed 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.	-	Weybourne ECR	69682	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
7245	Magnetic	384048	5882378	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69680	-
7152	Debris	383891	5882332	A2	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 seabed. 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.	MBES	Weybourne ECR	69680, 233450	-
70781	Debris	383603	5882293	A2	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 non-ferrous debris, now buried or with no surface expression.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70666	Magnetic	383508	5882119	A2	-	-	-	300	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70667	Magnetic	383544	5882124	A2	-	-	-	83	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
7041	Debris field	384180	5881858	A1	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.	SSS, MBES	Weybourne ECR	69680, 233450	9222 (UKHO)
72000	Debris	384275	5881800	A2	6.6	0.8	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongated dark reflector with a bright shadow, isolated on the seabed. 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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
70770	Debris	383613	5882029	A2	0.9	0.9	0.6	220	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
7240	Magnetic	383625	5881338	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69680	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
72001	Mound	383665	5880128	A2	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 seabed. No corresponding SSS or Mag. contacts. Possible non-ferrous debris.	MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72002	Mound	383389	5880033	A2	13.0	4.0	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.	MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72003	Rope/chain	382969	5879391	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72004	Magnetic	382929	5878309	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72005	Dark reflector	382579	5877767	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72006	Magnetic	382898	5877667	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72007	Magnetic	382616	5877560	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72008	Magnetic	382634	5877556	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72009	Bright reflector	382628	5877500	A2	6.1	0.3	0.0	-	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 seabed 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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72010	Magnetic	382613	5877452	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72011	Magnetic	382587	5877388	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72012	Magnetic	382564	5877363	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
72013	Magnetic	382524	5877337	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72014	Dark reflector	382463	5877221	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72015	Magnetic	382396	5877194	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72016	Mound	382459	5876929	A2	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 composition of the feature. Possibly natural however has the potential of being an item of debris.	MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72017	Dark reflector	382190	5876751	A2	1.0	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 slightly hollow. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72018	Dark reflector	382491	5876532	A2	3.2	1.2	1.0	-	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
7219	Magnetic	381105	5875760	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69680	-
72019	Magnetic	381080	5875568	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72020	Magnetic	381067	5875549	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72021	Seabed disturbance	381809	5875052	A2	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 indistinct objects visible. Feature is isolated and anomalous on this area of seabed. 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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72022	Mound	381217	5875261	A2	20.0	17.0	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.	MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
72023	Dark reflector	381579	5874687	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72024	Bright reflector	380942	5874554	A2	7.3	0.7	0.0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a curvilinear bright reflector situated on a featureless area of the seabed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72025	Dark reflector	380706	5873448	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72026	Rope/chain	380360	5873594	A2	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 feature. Possible extension of **72027**. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope or chain.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72027	Rope/chain	380322	5873596	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72028	Dark reflector	379725	5873652	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72029	Dark reflector	380501	5873160	A2	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 seabed. No corresponding MBES contacts. Due to the magnetometer line spacing in this section, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material. Possibly natural however has the potential of being an item of debris. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72030	Magnetic	379938	5873132	A2	-	-	-	15	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small dipole. No corresponding SSS or MBES contacts identified at this location. A faint linear seabed 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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72031	Bright reflector	379728	5872884	A2	10.5	2.3	0.0	-	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 between survey lines suggesting it may be partially mobile on the seabed, 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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72032	Seabed disturbance	379286	5872445	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

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72033	Magnetic	378984	5871398	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72034	Magnetic	378759	5871503	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72035	Magnetic	378495	5871485	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72036	Magnetic	378485	5871473	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72037	Magnetic	378437	5871422	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72038	Seabed disturbance	378744	5871064	A2	113.0	39.0	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 intermittent bright shadow. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	MBES, SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72039	Seabed disturbance	378644	5871075	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72040	Debris	377973	5871184	A2	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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72041	Rope/chain	378039	5870972	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72042	Rope/chain	377473	5871067	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72043	Dark reflector	378384	5870780	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

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72044	Magnetic	377797	5870882	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72045	Magnetic	377947	5870775	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72046	Magnetic	377193	5870839	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72047	Dark reflector	377143	5870805	A2	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.	SSS, MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72048	Dark reflector	377793	5870752	A2	3.4	1.0	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.	SSS, MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72049	Magnetic	377724	5870770	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72050	Rope/chain	377586	5870727	A2	110.0	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, 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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72051	Seabed disturbance	377533	5870714	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72052	Magnetic	377882	5870614	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72053	Dark reflector	377317	5870516	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72054	Debris field	377686	5870422	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72055	Debris field	377692	5870414	A2	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	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

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									the south-west (**72056**) and another located 26 m to the south-west (**72057**). Possible ferrous debris.				
72056	Debris	377685	5870408	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72057	Debris	377666	5870404	A2	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 been grouped in here as a precaution. Located 26 m south-east of **72055**. Interpreted as possible debris.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72058	Magnetic	377318	5870465	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72059	Magnetic	377276	5870455	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72060	Magnetic	377258	5870409	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72061	Magnetic	377213	5870398	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72062	Dark reflector	377455	5870349	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72063	Debris	376765	5870385	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72064	Magnetic	377930	5870211	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72065	Debris	377919	5870150	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72066	Debris	377940	5870147	A2	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	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

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									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.				
72067	Mound	376600	5870332	A2	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.	MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72068	Debris	377570	5870150	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72069	Debris	377707	5870104	A2	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 MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic anomaly but within an area of increased magnetic response. Cannot be certain if corresponds. Interpreted as possible debris.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72070	Bright reflector	377746	5870101	A2	3.3	0.6	0.0	-	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72071	Magnetic	377820	5870028	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72072	Dark reflector	376691	5870244	A2	1.6	1.0	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72073	Debris field	376660	5870229	A2	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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72074	Magnetic	377027	5870008	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72075	Magnetic	377443	5869902	A2	-	-	-	28	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72076	Dark reflector	376302	5870115	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72077	Dark reflector	377466	5869722	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72078	Magnetic	377460	5869655	A2	-	-	-	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-**	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72080	Magnetic	377286	5869689	A2	-	-	-	83	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small 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 **72078-79**, **72083** and **72087-92**) which are possibly associated. Possibly modern anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72081	Dark reflector	377206	5869712	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72082	Debris	377173	5869717	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72083	Debris	377193	5869704	A2	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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72084	Debris	377185	5869701	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
70713	Debris	375912	5870011	A2	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 seabed. 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 may reflect differences in line positioning and spacing. Magnetometer value here has been taken from the previous assessment. Interpreted as possible ferrous debris.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682, 233450	-
72085	Dark reflector	376261	5869931	A2	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.	SSS, MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
72086	Dark reflector	376272	5869899	A2	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 corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72087	Magnetic	377006	5869746	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72088	Magnetic	376915	5869761	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72089	Magnetic	376478	5869843	A2	-	-	-	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 anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72090	Magnetic	376388	5869861	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72091	Debris	376566	5869822	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72092	Debris	376655	5869805	A2	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 7**2087-92**) which are possibly associated. Possibly modern anthropogenic however, as this cannot be confirmed without further investigation, retained as a precaution.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
70616, 70717	Magnetic	375742	5869945	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682, 233450	-
70612	Magnetic	375992	5869983	A2	-	-	-	35	Previously identified during the 2014 assessment as a possible magnetic anomaly, seen on two lines and amongst natural features so uncertain. The	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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	A2	-	-	-	47	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
72093	Debris	375985	5869875	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
70828	Debris	375953	5869878	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70838	Debris	375870	5869884	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682, 233450	-
70839	Debris	375780	5869862	A2	0.8	0.8	0.4	239	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70722	Debris	375691	5869876	A2	1.9	1.2	0.3	1106	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70724	Debris	375635	5869808	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682, 233450	-
72094	Dark reflector	376354	5869823	A2	1.0	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 seabed.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72096	Dark reflector	376301	5869694	A2	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.	SSS, MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72097	Debris	376574	5869642	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72098	Debris	376885	5869586	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72099	Debris	376506	5869570	A2	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.	SSS, MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72100	Debris	376527	5869562	A2	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.	SSS, MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72101	Seabed disturbance	376516	5869551	A2	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**.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72102	Debris	376532	5869529	A2	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.**	SSS, MBES, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72103	Magnetic	376585	5869516	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72104	Debris	377100	5869477	A2	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. Associated	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

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									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	A2	2.8	0.7	0.0	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72106	Dark reflector	376808	5869457	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450, MBES	-
70833	Debris	375814	5869761	A2	2.1	0.3	0.5	30	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70827	Dark reflector	375820	5869705	A2	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 seabed. Not identified within the most recent dataset but retained based on description. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
72107	Debris	376142	5869626	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72108	Mound	376082	5869602	A2	11.5	7.0	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.	MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
70618	Magnetic	375609	5869733	A2	-	-	-	165	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 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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70619	Magnetic	375562	5869662	A2	-	-	-	32	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70620	Magnetic	375566	5869673	A2	-	-	-	46	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
70621	Magnetic	375522	5869453	A2	-	-	-	27	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-

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72109	Magnetic	375650	5869448	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
70622	Magnetic	375191	5868968	A2	-	-	-	63	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
72110	Debris	375183	5868898	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72111	Magnetic	375901	5869406	A2	-	-	-	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 seabed 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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72112	Magnetic	376049	5869336	A2	-	-	-	7	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small positive monopole. No corresponding SSS contacts but in an area of irregular seabed 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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72113	Magnetic	375826	5869354	A2	-	-	-	30	Identified in the Mag. dataset as a small negative monopole. Possibly slight weak trend aligned north-east, south-west with **72111**. No corresponding SSS contacts but in an area of irregular seabed 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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72114	Magnetic	376404	5869309	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72115	Magnetic	376444	5869301	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72116	Magnetic	375792	5869264	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72117	Debris	377050	5869226	A2	10.1	1.1	0.0	-	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72118	Debris	376415	5869089	A2	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 section of exposed cable but cannot be certain from data alone, as magnetic response is also much larger. Possible ferrous debris.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72119	Mound	377159	5869009	A2	8.0	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 seabed and on a different alignment to seabed patterns. No corresponding SSS contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	MBES	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72120	Debris	375891	5869126	A2	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 seabed 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	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									here should be considered a minimum. Possible slight irregular mound visible in MBES data. Associated with a small magnetic dipole. Possible ferrous debris.				
72121	Magnetic	375845	5869073	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72122	Debris	375885	5869029	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72123	Magnetic	375642	5868925	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
70840	Debris	375202	5868831	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	69682	-
72124	Magnetic	376421	5869000	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72125	Dark reflector	376435	5868964	A2	4.0	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 seabed 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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72126	Magnetic	376142	5868942	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72127	Dark reflector	376122	5868880	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72128	Rope/chain	376110	5868877	A2	26.5	0.4	0.0	-	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72129	Rope/chain	376136	5868871	A2	48.3	0.4	0.0	-	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72130	Magnetic	377084	5868776	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72131	Magnetic	377057	5868725	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72132	Magnetic	376238	5868637	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

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72133	Magnetic	376658	5868614	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72134	Magnetic	376879	5868612	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72135	Magnetic	376966	5868374	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72136	Magnetic	376982	5868371	A2	-	-	-	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 due to form. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72137	Magnetic	375638	5868562	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72138	Magnetic	376609	5868324	A2	-	-	-	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 seabed composition from rocky outcrop to flat seabed sediments. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72139	Magnetic	376216	5868304	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72140	Magnetic	376243	5868214	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72141	Magnetic	376843	5868193	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72142	Magnetic	374987	5868408	A2	-	-	-	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 seabed surface in MBES from exposed geology to smoother sediments. No obvious SSS or MBES contacts. Possible ferrous debris either buried or with no surface expression.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72143	Dark reflector	374948	5868366	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72144	Dark reflector	375135	5868371	A2	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72145	Dark reflector	375139	5868370	A2	1.0	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.	SSS	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72146	Magnetic	375279	5868442	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-

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72147	Magnetic	375331	5868407	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
72148	Debris	377662	5870792	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	233450	-
7035	Wreck	387699	5905833	A1	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 gross tons that was mined when proceeding from Grimsby to fishing grounds (UKHO 9509). 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 wreck. The previous position and interpretation have been retained.	-	DEP NW	69680	UKHO 9509
7096	Debris	387955	5904510	A2	6.0	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.	-	DEP NW	69680	-
7115	Debris	387981	5906479	A2	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.	-	DEP NW	69680	-
7136	Debris	387869	5907425	A2	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.	-	DEP NW	69680	-
7215	Magnetic	387781	5908474	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP NW	233450, 69680	-
7321	Bright reflector	395047	5905994	A2	5.9	5.2	0.0	-	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 item of debris which is now either buried or with little surface expression.	-	DEP NW	69680	-
7322	Bright reflector	393960	5906843	A2	10.7	3.9	0.0	-	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.	-	DEP NW	69680	-
7333	Dark reflector	391009	5907781	A2	4.3	1.7	0.0	-	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	-	DEP NW	69680	-

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									therefore no comment can be made on the presence and condition of the feature. The original position and interpretation have been retained.				
72500	Magnetic	380370	5911935	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP NW	233450	-
72501	Magnetic	380583	5911678	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP NW	233450	-
72502	Dark reflector	379945	5910944	A2	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72503	Dark reflector	380291	5909497	A2	5.2	2.0	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.	SSS, MBES	DEP NW	233450	-
72504	Rope/chain	380300	5909492	A2	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72505	Debris	381383	5909788	A2	2.7	1.0	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 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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72506	Debris	381898	5910302	A2	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72507	Mound	381549	5911466	A2	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 however may be an item of non-ferrous debris which is either partially buried or has little surface expression.	MBES	DEP NW	233450	-
72508	Bright reflector	381209	5912175	A2	4.8	3.1	0.0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an irregular small bright reflector located within a seabed disturbance. Possible secondary dark reflector adjacent, although this may be disturbed sediment. A possible slight seabed 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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72509	Dark reflector	381866	5912918	A2	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	SSS, MBES	DEP NW	233450	-

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									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	A2	2.4	1.5	0.0	-	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 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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72511	Dark reflector	385953	5911939	A2	1.5	1.4	0.0	-	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72512	Dark reflector	386139	5910356	A2	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 seabed, 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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72513	Dark reflector	386278	5909969	A2	2.6	0.8	0.2	-	Identified in the 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, 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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72514	Debris field	386739	5909979	A2	26.5	21.9	0.4	439	A debris field identified in the SSS dataset as a large, slightly elongate area of slightly disturbed seabed which is slightly lower reflectivity compared to surrounding seabed, 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 seabed 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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	DEP NW	233450	-
72515	Mound	387175	5909277	A2	80.0	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.	MBES	DEP NW	233450	-
72516	Debris field	387209	5907865	A2	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72517	Dark reflector	387154	5907829	A2	3.0	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	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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	A2	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72519	Dark reflector	387066	5910683	A2	5.0	2.2	1.0	-	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72520	Dark reflector	387424	5910781	A2	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72521	Dark reflector	386427	5911077	A2	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 seabed 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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72522	Dark reflector	387923	5911295	A2	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72523	Magnetic	392166	5912349	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP NW	233450	-
72524	Dark reflector	392687	5911539	A2	3.9	1.9	0.9	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a slightly irregular dark reflector located in an area of textured seabed. 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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72525	Debris field	390411	5909053	A2	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72526	Debris field	390327	5908955	A2	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72527	Rope/chain	392410	5908645	A2	19.7	1.2	0.0	-	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	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possible length or rope or chain.				
72528	Dark reflector	393764	5909157	A2	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 seabed 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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72529	Dark reflector	393783	5908583	A2	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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72530	Dark reflector	393775	5908560	A2	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 seabed. 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 20 SSW of anomaly **72529** and is possibly related. Possibly natural but has potential to be an item of debris.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72531	Rope/chain	393891	5907429	A2	148.2	3.4	0.0	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a long, slightly curvilinear intermittent dark reflector located within a slightly disturbed seabed. 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.	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-
72532	Magnetic	394799	5907482	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP NW	233450	-
72533	Magnetic	394533	5907912	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP NW	233450	-
72534	Wreck	394815	5907658	A1	43.0	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, 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.	SSS, MBES	DEP NW	233450	UKHO 9512
72535	Debris field	394813	5907642	A1	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. Possible broad magnetic signal identified on the Mag. data,	SSS	DEP NW	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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.				
70043	Debris	387996	5905671	A2	1.8	1.0	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.	-	DEP NW	69682	-
70054	Dark Reflector	388364	5907607	A2	1.0	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 part of the seabed. 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.	-	DEP NW	69682	-
70056	Magnetic	388624	5907835	A2	-	-	-	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.	-	DEP NW	69682	-
70057	Magnetic	388738	5907867	D	-	-	-	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 1000 lb 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.	-	DEP NW	69682, 69684	M21703 (MMT)
7043	Wreck	380848	5885352	A1	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 seabed 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 seabed with no visible scour. This position is associated with UKHO record 9517 for an unknown wreck.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	61035, 101840 and 101841	9517 (UKHO)
7044	Debris	380893	5885230	A1	1.0	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.	SSS	SEP	61035	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
7045	Debris	380897	5885241	A1	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.	SSS	SEP	233450, 61035	-
7046	Rope/chain	380936	5885337	A1	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.	SSS	SEP	233450, 61035	-
7047	Debris	380921	5885375	A1	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.	SSS	SEP	61035	-
7076	Debris	373728	5892516	A2	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 seabed. 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.	-	SEP	61035, 101841	-
7078	Dark reflector	373569	5892433	A2	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 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.	SSS	SEP	61035, 101841	-
7124	Debris	379429	5887967	A2	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 based on the previous interpretation.	-	SEP	61035	-
72540	Bright reflector	373606	5897711	A2	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 seabed. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72541	Wreck	375273	5895493	A1	32.1	14.1	3.7	6614	This is one of two sections of a wreck (**72544**), this northern section is orientated on the seabed 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 and lying upright on a featureless area of the seabed. 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 seabed 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	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	9513 (UKHO)

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									record 9513 which reports an unknown wreck at this position, lying in two parts on the seabed.				
72542	Debris field	375218	5895477	A1	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 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**).	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72543	Rope/chain	383064	5886097	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72544	Wreck	375285	5895410	A1	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 seabed.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	9513 (UKHO)
72545	Dark reflector	378817	5891042	A2	3.0	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 seabed. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72546	Debris field	381779	5887533	A2	10.3	7.5	0.9	-	Identified in the 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 north-east 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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72547	Dark reflector	381039	5888472	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72548	Debris field	379179	5890474	A2	54.0	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 seabed. No corresponding magnetic response. Possible non-ferrous debris field.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72549	Debris	374744	5895816	A2	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, indicating ferrous material is present. This is a possible ferrous item of debris.	SSS, Mag.	SEP	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
72550	Debris field	374070	5896502	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72551	Debris	374715	5895753	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72552	Wreck	383496	5885033	A1	51.1	21.7	5.0	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 seabed, 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 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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	9242 (UKHO)
72553	Debris	383540	5884984	A2	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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72554	Dark reflector	381025	5887932	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72555	Dark reflector	374260	5895038	A2	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 featureless seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72556	Debris	372794	5898684	A2	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 seabed. 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	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72557	Wreck	374157	5898238	A1	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 seabed. 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	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	9462 (UKHO)

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									UKHO wreck 9462, an unknown wreck described as being broken wreckage, a water tube boiler and a lattice mast.				
72558	Debris field	378840	5892670	A2	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 seabed. In the MBES data this is visible as a slightly textured area of seabed, 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72559	Debris	376214	5895372	A2	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 seabed. The feature has a small magnetic anomaly associated with it, indicating some ferrous material is present. This is possibly ferrous debris.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72560	Dark reflector	381798	5888694	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72561	Wreck	376692	5894587	A1	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 seabed, orientated north to south and has some surrounding associated debris (**72562**, **72563**, **72566**, **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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	9274 (UKHO)
72562	Debris	376679	5894644	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72563	Dark reflector	376631	5894631	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72564	Dark reflector	376622	5894642	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72565	Wreck	372499	5899449	A1	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 seabed. 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,	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	9293 (UKHO)

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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.				
72566	Debris	376693	5894532	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72567	Debris	376643	5894619	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72568	Dark reflector	373472	5898200	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72569	Dark reflector	382909	5887027	A2	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 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 seabed. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72570	Rope/chain	378524	5892033	A2	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 seabed and may be buried in parts. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72571	Dark reflector	378540	5892006	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72572	Debris field	373468	5898016	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72573	Debris	381856	5890586	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72574	Wreck	382503	5889837	A1	66.3	22.5	3.4	4463	Identified in the SSS dataset a large wreck that appears relatively intact and upright on the seabed, although possibly partially buried by sands in places. Multiple straight, 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 seabed. In the MBES there are a number of smaller irregularly shaped sections	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	9259 (UKHO)

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									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.				
72575	Debris	382532	5889844	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72576	Dark reflector	382542	5889838	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72577	Dark reflector	382577	5889769	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72578	Debris	373576	5900250	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72579	Debris	376775	5896373	A2	15.6	1.0	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72580	Dark reflector	373335	5900315	A2	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 seabed, 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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72581	Debris	382815	5888936	A2	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 associated with it, indicating ferrous material is present. Possible ferrous item of debris.	SSS, Mag.	SEP	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
72582	Wreck	382503	5889083	A1	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 intact section of the wreck, measuring 28.2 x 11.5 x 3.7 m. In the central section there 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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	9255 (UKHO)
72583	Debris	382486	5889126	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72584	Debris field	384401	5886609	A2	35.9	10.0	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72585	Dark reflector	383485	5887695	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72586	Debris field	384457	5886366	A2	15.9	4.0	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72587	Rope/chain	376879	5895260	A2	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 seabed 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72588	Debris field	372768	5900117	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-

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72589	Dark reflector	376130	5892959	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72590	Dark reflector	374134	5895511	A2	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 seabed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72591	Debris	380984	5885270	A2	3.0	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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72592	Dark reflector	381030	5885242	A2	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 slightly anomalous to the surrounding seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72593	Debris field	382823	5884249	A2	27.1	22.8	0.5	-	Identified in the 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 seabed. 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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72594	Dark reflector	383491	5883835	A2	8.0	2.1	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an elongate dark reflector with a long, narrow shadow. This is an isolated object on a featureless area of seabed 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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72595	Dark reflector	383324	5884436	A2	2.6	2.0	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 seabed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72596	Wreck	382091	5886033	A1	36.4	15.6	0.5	-	Identified in the 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 area of seabed. The possible hull appears intact on one side and slightly more degraded on the other. If a wreck, it may be partially buried or, upside down as there is very little internal detail visible. In the MBES data the feature is visible as a sub-rounded linear mound. The outline of the hull is distinct, however, there is no clear internal structure visible. The north-east side of the wreck has some sediment accumulation along it. The north-west end is rounded and whilst distinct, has no clear edges unlike the south-east end. Not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether the feature is comprised ferrous material, although if it were, it would be expected to have been picked up by the nearest survey lines given its size, suggesting it may be largely non-ferrous in its construction. Feature has no corresponding UKHO record. Possible debris however had the potential of being a previously uncharted wreck.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72597	Dark reflector	379369	5889596	A2	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 seabed. No	SSS	SEP	233450	-

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									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	A2	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 seabed. In the MBES data this is visible as sub-rounded mound with a pointed top and evenly sloping sides. No corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72599	Debris field	382985	5889599	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72600	Debris	383067	5889289	A2	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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72601	Rope/chain	382539	5889910	A2	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 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	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72602	Dark reflector	382543	5889844	A2	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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72603	Dark reflector	382568	5889875	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72604	Rope/chain	372353	5895105	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72605	Rope/chain	372326	5895186	A2	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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-

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72606	Debris field	373493	5895117	A2	10.9	4.9	1.0	-	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72607	Debris	372147	5897238	A2	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 attached to the surface. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Interpreted as possible non-ferrous debris.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72608	Dark reflector	372489	5893590	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72609	Dark reflector	371935	5894356	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72610	Dark reflector	372019	5894336	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72611	Debris field	371559	5895163	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72612	Debris	372079	5894948	A1	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**) 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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72613	Debris	372078	5894955	A1	8.0	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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72614	Debris	372110	5894951	A1	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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72615	Wreck	372108	5895017	A1	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	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	9275 (UKHO)

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									buried objects beneath sands. The largest object measures 9.3 x 1.8 m 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.				
72616	Dark reflector	372136	5894949	A2	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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72617	Debris field	372190	5894958	A2	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, although this is not certain. 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.	SSS, MBES	SEP	233450	-
72618	Debris	373784	5893102	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72619	Debris	372716	5894427	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72621	Debris	373904	5898498	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72622	Dark reflector	382107	5890051	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72623	Bright reflector	372551	5899385	A2	3.4	2.0	0.0	-	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72624	Dark reflector	378320	5892476	A2	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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72625	Debris	377742	5893123	A2	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 seabed scar. No	SSS	SEP	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly non-ferrous debris.				
72626	Dark reflector	377373	5892937	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	SEP	233450	-
72627	Magnetic	372793	5900029	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72628	Magnetic	372901	5899920	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72629	Magnetic	377935	5891488	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72630	Magnetic	380456	5889506	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72631	Magnetic	381301	5884894	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72632	Magnetic	382479	5884311	A2	-	-	-	21	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.	Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72633	Magnetic	374318	5892885	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72634	Magnetic	378710	5891389	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72635	Magnetic	374597	5896034	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72636	Recorded Wreck	372209	5899142	A3	-	-	-	-	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 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.	-	SEP	233450	9292 (UKHO)
72637	Magnetic	376886	5893556	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	SEP	233450	-
72638	Dark reflector	372445	5893121	A2	1.7	1.0	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.	SSS (2015 data)	SEP	233450	-
7260	Bright reflector	380765	5885343	A2	2.1	1.5	0.0	-	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 x 1.6, and again in 2017. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris associated with the wreck.	SSS (2015 data)	SEP	101840, 101841, 233450	-

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72640	Debris field	380064	5887128	A2	16.9	7.1	0.5	-	Identified in the 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.	SSS (2015 data)	SEP	233450	-
7202	Debris	389086	5894044	A2	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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	69680	-
72645	Magnetic	382766	5892231	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72646	Magnetic	381867	5895168	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72647	Wreck	381703	5895453	A1	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 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.	Mag., MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	UKHO 9276
72648	Magnetic	382044	5897014	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72649	Debris	382308	5898071	A2	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.	Mag., MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72650	Debris	382265	5898141	A2	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, 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.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72651	Debris	382165	5898106	A2	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.	Mag., MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72652	Debris	382148	5898171	A2	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-	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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	A2	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 spanning 260 m (anomalies **72649** to **72657**) and thought to be related. Possible debris.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72654	Debris	382152	5898197	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72655	Debris	382123	5898189	A2	12.8	4.3	0.5	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as aclearly defined, elongate dark reflector with shadow and some possible partial burial. Possibly two seperate but closely spaced adjacent objects, although this is hard to discern. 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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72656	Debris	382119	5898204	A2	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.	Mag., MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72657	Debris	382104	5898211	A2	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.	Mag., MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72658	Magnetic	382201	5898888	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72659	Magnetic	382123	5899513	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72660	Magnetic	382672	5900467	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72661	Magnetic	382605	5901611	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72662	Magnetic	383088	5904039	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72663	Debris	383487	5904588	A2	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	Mag., MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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.				
72664	Dark reflector	383461	5904548	A2	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 .	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72665	Dark reflector	383450	5904509	A2	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 .	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72666	Magnetic	383134	5904084	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72667	Dark reflector	384432	5908067	A2	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 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	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72668	Rope/chain	382319	5901843	A2	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.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72669	Dark reflector	382305	5899853	A2	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 seabed. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72670	Debris	381710	5898415	A2	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.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72671	Dark reflector	381924	5898255	A2	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.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-

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									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	A2	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 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.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72673	Dark reflector	381609	5896369	A2	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.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72674	Dark reflector	382663	5899945	A2	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.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72675	Dark reflector	382675	5898810	A2	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 material being present remains. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72676	Rope/chain	389812	5894765	A2	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.	MBES	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72677	Dark reflector	382603	5891818	A2	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 seabed. 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.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72678	Dark reflector	393649	5895851	A2	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 seabed. No corresponding Mag. or MBES contact. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72679	Dark reflector	393645	5895844	A2	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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72680	Rope/chain	389843	5894368	A2	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.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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	A2	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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72683	Dark reflector	381738	5891245	A2	4.5	1.7	0.7	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as a rounded dark reflector with a bright pointed shadow. This has variable reflectivity and appears unusual, particularly within the clear even seabed. 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. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72684	Debris field	389846	5894535	A2	47.0	16.3	0.2	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an oval area, outlined by a linear dark reflector. 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 seabed. Visible in the MBES data as an oval ridge on a north-east to south-west alignment. No corresponding Mag. contact, however it should be noted that the feature is not directly covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible debris field.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72685	Dark reflector	382834	5900675	A2	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 seabed. No corresponding Mag. or MBES contact. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72686	Dark reflector	382855	5900721	A2	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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72687	Dark reflector	384975	5911127	A2	3.3	1.9	0.1	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an angular, elongate dark reflector with an indistinct shadow. No corresponding Mag. or MBES contact. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72688	Dark reflector	382695	5903253	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72689	Rope/chain	381832	5899031	A2	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 the possibility of some ferrous material being present remains. Possible length of rope or chain.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72690	Dark reflector	382039	5895961	A2	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.	MBES, SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72691	Debris	382771	5900469	A2	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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
72692	Rope/chain	382770	5900472	A2	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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	233450	-
7153	Debris	388868	5894029	A2	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	SSS	Interconnector corridor	69680, 69682	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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.				
7154	Debris	388932	5894006	A2	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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	69680	-
7155	Debris	388961	5894081	A2	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	69680	-
7201	Dark reflector	389131	5894188	A2	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 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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	69680	-
7233	Magnetic	388627	5894021	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	69680, 69682	-
70496	Magnetic	388735	5893938	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	69682	-
70497	Magnetic	388705	5893946	A2	-	-	-	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 feature has been retained as potential archaeology based on the previous interpretation.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	69682	-
70498	Magnetic	388507	5894090	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	69682	-
70499	Magnetic	388875	5894023	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	69682	-
70500	Magnetic	388704	5894151	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	69682	-
70501	Magnetic	388645	5894185	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	69682	-
70502	Magnetic	388928	5894108	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	69682	-
70503	Magnetic	388651	5894238	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	69682	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
70504	Magnetic	388622	5894275	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Interconnector corridor	69682	-
70727	Dark reflector	389023	5894346	A2	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.	SSS	Interconnector corridor	69682	-
70759	Debris	388784	5894289	A2	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 seabed. 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.	Mag., SSS	Interconnector corridor	69682	-
72693	Dark reflector	394950	5892263	A2	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 seabed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72694	Dark reflector	397913	5890382	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72695	Dark reflector	396894	5891805	A2	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 seabed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72696	Rope/chain	396606	5892355	A2	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 corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible rope or chain, but may also be fishing gear.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72697	Wreck	397195	5892259	A1	96.0	38.2	3.5	3999	Identified in the SSS dataset as a very large wreck that appears to be upright on the seabed. 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 seabed. 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 are reported as 98.8 x 13.4 x 7.0 m, it is recorded as being broken in two parts.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	DEP SE	233450	9267 (UKHO)

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
72698	Dark reflector	397034	5892210	A2	3.0	1.0	0.3	-	Identified in the SSS dataset as an indistinct dark reflector with a bright shadow on a sandy and featureless area of seabed. The object is situated 123 m south-west of wreck (**72697**) 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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72699	Dark reflector	397046	5892196	A2	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 seabed. The object is situated 120 m south-west of wreck (**72697**) and may be associated, although this is not certain. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72700	Debris field	397251	5892193	A1	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 (**72697**) 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 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.	SSS, MBES, Mag.	DEP SE	233450	-
72701	Dark reflector	397820	5891381	A2	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 seabed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72702	Debris	397240	5892224	A2	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 (**72697**) 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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72703	Dark reflector	397198	5892401	A2	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 seabed, situated approximately 115 m north of wreck (**72697**). 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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72704	Dark reflector	396728	5893146	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72705	Dark reflector	397866	5892513	A2	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 seabed 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.	SSS, MBES	DEP SE	233450	-
72706	Rope/chain	397243	5893985	A2	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 seabed. 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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
7047	Debris	396102	5895332	A2	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.	SSS, MBES	DEP SE	69680	-
72707	Debris field	399469	5892426	A2	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 seabed. 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 covered by a line of magnetometer data. Possible debris field.	SSS, MBES	DEP SE	233450	-
72708	Rope/chain	399773	5892057	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72709	Debris	399693	5892338	A2	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.	SSS, Mag.	DEP SE	233450	-
72710	Dark reflector	399546	5892691	A2	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. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possibly natural but has potential to be non-ferrous debris.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72711	Rope/chain	399712	5892970	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72712	Dark reflector	399628	5893032	A2	4.8	1.0	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72713	Dark reflector	399318	5893482	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72714	Debris field	399396	5893456	A1	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	SSS, MBES	DEP SE	233450	9511 (UKHO)

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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.				
72715	Debris	399208	5893624	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72716	Dark reflector	399360	5893531	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72717	Debris	399354	5893555	A2	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 seabed. No corresponding MBES contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible item of non-ferrous debris.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72718	Dark reflector	399373	5893566	A2	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 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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72719	Dark reflector	399336	5893505	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72720	Debris	397613	5895955	A2	6.0	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.	SSS, Mag., MBES	DEP SE	233450	-
72721	Debris	396798	5897075	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72722	Dark reflector	397423	5897151	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72723	Dark reflector	397482	5897017	A2	3.0	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	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									situated close to a cable which may be masking any magnetic anomaly. Possibly natural but has potential to be debris.				
72724	Debris	400357	5894518	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72725	Rope/chain	398365	5896826	A2	37.0	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72726	Rope/chain	398961	5896365	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72727	Rope/chain	398952	5896452	A2	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 contacts and no corresponding magnetic response. Possible length of rope.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72728	Rope/chain	400425	5894619	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72729	Dark reflector	399393	5893334	A2	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.	SSS, MBES	DEP SE	233450	-
72730	Dark reflector	398346	5893815	A2	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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
72731	Dark reflector	397286	5892244	A2	3.0	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 seabed 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.	SSS	DEP SE	233450	-
7083	Debris field	395482	5897504	A1	23.0	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.	SSS	DEP SE	69680, 233450	-
72732	Magnetic	398471	5895691	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP SE	233450	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
72733	Magnetic	399237	5895165	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP SE	233450	-
72734	Magnetic	399280	5895606	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP SE	233450	-
72735	Magnetic	399291	5895705	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP SE	233450	-
72736	Magnetic	397707	5896420	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP SE	233450	-
72737	Magnetic	397112	5893538	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP SE	233450	-
7102	Debris	396250	5898132	A2	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.	Mag.	DEP SE	69680	-
72738	Magnetic	395703	5892349	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	DEP SE	233450	-
72739	Mound	399342	5893297	A2	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 seabed. 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.	MBES	DEP SE	233450	-
7084	Debris	395361	5897600	A2	7.1	4.4	0.0	-	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 presence and current form. The feature has been retained as a precaution based on the previous interpretation.	-	DEP SE	69680	-
7085	Debris	395421	5897742	A2	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.	-	DEP SE	69680	-
7055	Debris	395139	5896671	A2	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.	-	DEP SE	69680	-
70401	Magnetic	383937	5883420	A2	-	-	-	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.	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682, 69684, 233450	M31025 (VBMS 2015)
70658	Magnetic	383921	5883388	A2	-	-	-	772	Previously identified during the 2014 assessment as a distinct magnetic anomaly on a number of lines, located 35 m south-west of **70401**. The anomaly was not identified within the most recent geophysical dataset; however it should	Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	Anomaly Type	Area	Wessex Archaeology Report ref.	External references
									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.				
70786	Debris	383625	5883383	A2	0.7	0.6	0.5	92	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 seabed. 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.	SSS, Mag.	Weybourne ECR	69682	-

1. Co-ordinates are in WGS84 UTM31N
2. Positional accuracy estimated ±10 m

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 1

Location of Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension projects

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm

Data Sources: n/a

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 7.5 15 km

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REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
A	17/08/2020	1:250,000	A3	KL	MM	TM

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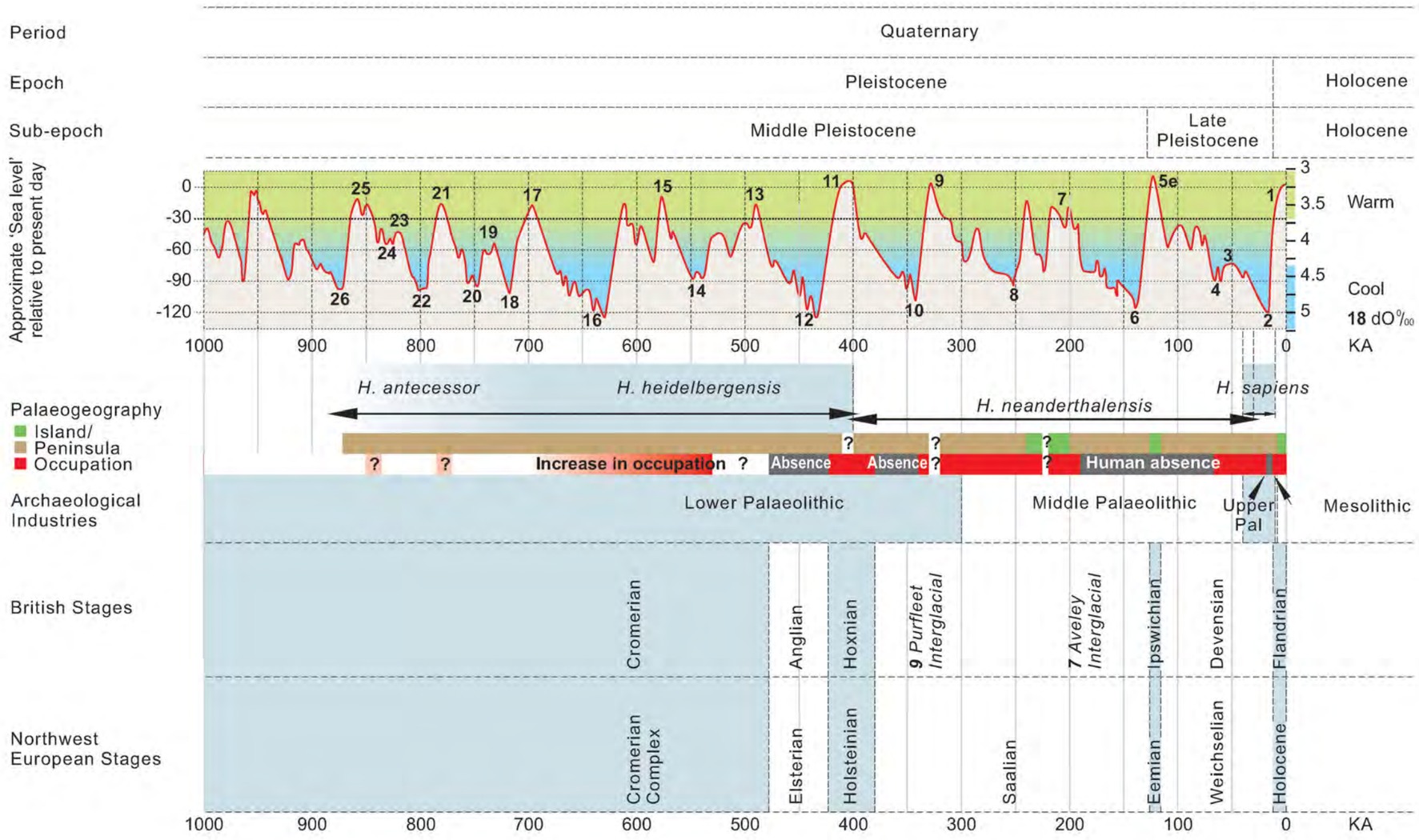

The figure presents information derived from several references: the global sea-level curve is from Lisiecki and Raymo (2005) and Jelgersma (1979). Details on the geology and archaeology were provided by Dix and Westley (2004); Funnel (1995); Gibbard and van Kolfschoten (2004); Kukla et al. (2002); Lee et al. (2006); Lowe and Walker (1997) and Wymer (1999).

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 2

Sea level curve and chronology of the Southern North Sea

Legend:

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
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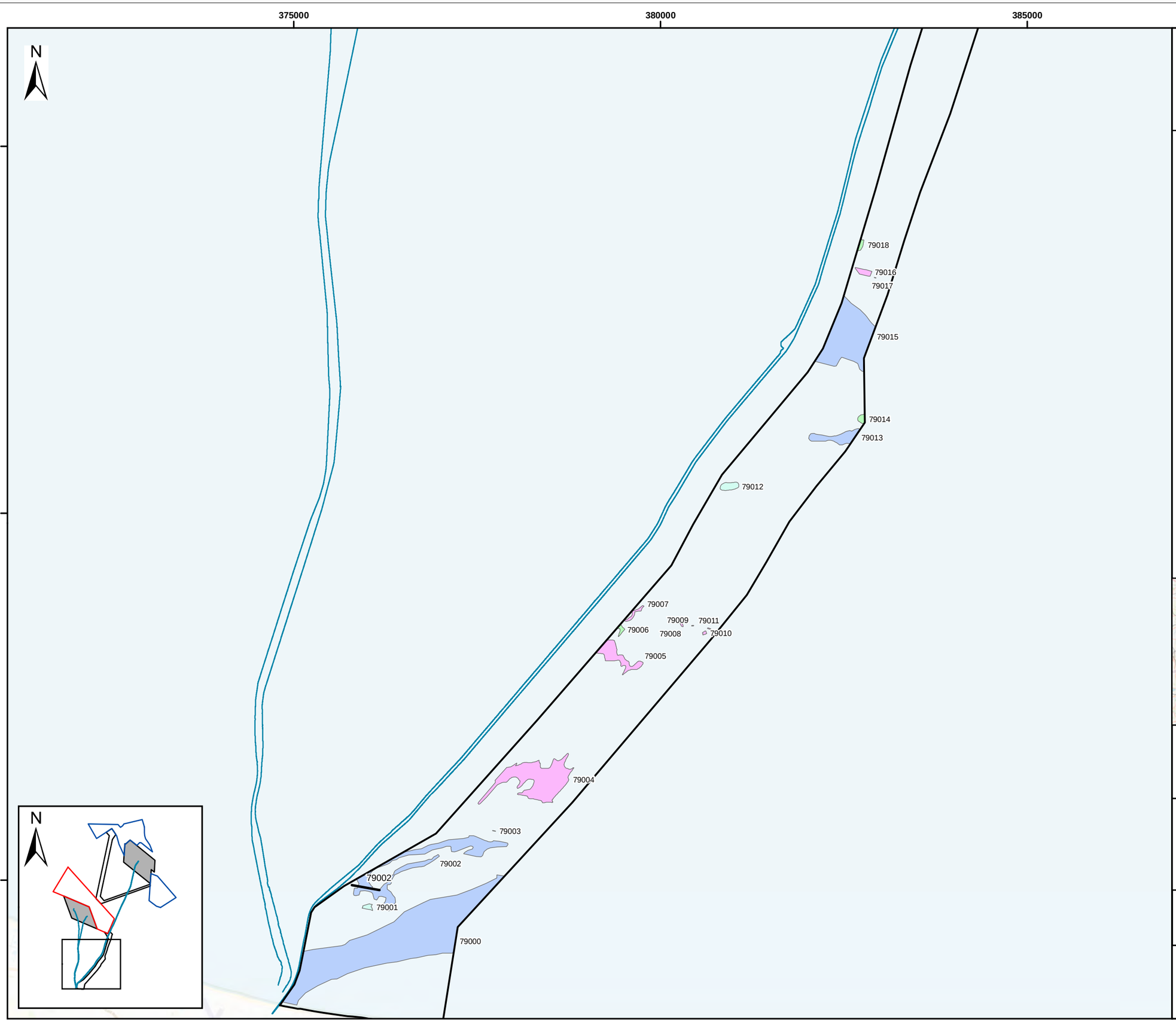
Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 3.01

Palaeogeographic features of archaeological potential



Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only

Palaeogeographic Features

- Channel
- Complex cut and fill
- Fine-grained deposit
- Infilled depression
- Simple cut and fill
- Possible gas
- Shallow horizontal reflector
- Data example location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology

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Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 1.5 3 km

0 0.85 1.7 Miles

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Figure 3.02
Palaeogeographic features of archaeological potential

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Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only

Palaeogeographic Features

- Channel
- Complex cut and fill
- Fine-grained deposit
- Infilled depression
- Simple cut and fill
- Possible gas
- Shallow horizontal reflector
- Data example location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology

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Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

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Figure 3.03

Palaeogeographic features of archaeological potential

370000 375000 380000

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Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only

Palaeogeographic Features

- Channel
- Complex cut and fill
- Fine-grained deposit
- Infilled depression
- Simple cut and fill
- Possible gas
- Shallow horizontal reflector
- Data example location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

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Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 3.04

Palaeogeographic features of archaeological potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only

Palaeogeographic Features

- Channel
- Complex cut and fill
- Fine-grained deposit
- Infilled depression
- Simple cut and fill
- Possible gas
- Shallow horizontal reflector
- Data example location

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

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Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 3.05

Palaeogeographic features of archaeological potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only

Palaeogeographic Features

- Channel
- Complex cut and fill
- Fine-grained deposit
- Infilled depression
- Simple cut and fill
- Possible gas
- Shallow horizontal reflector
- Data example location

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

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A	17/08/2020	1:50,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
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Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 3.06

Palaeogeographic features of archaeological potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only

Palaeogeographic Features

- Channel
- Complex cut and fill
- Fine-grained deposit
- Infilled depression
- Simple cut and fill
- Possible gas
- Shallow horizontal reflector
- Data example location

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 1.5 3 km

0 0.85 1.7 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
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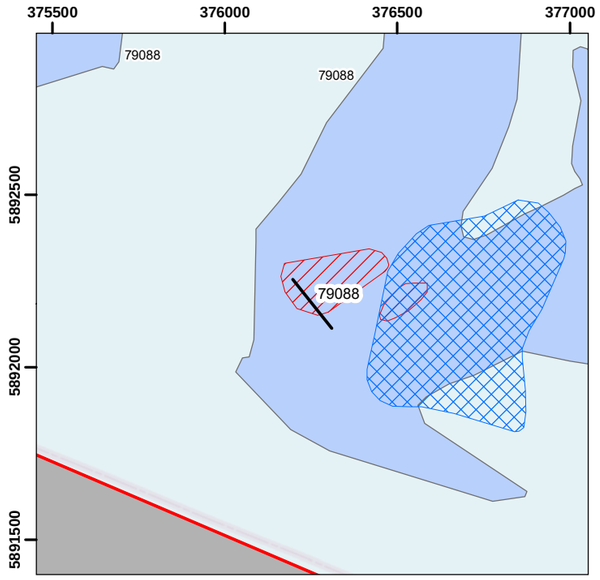
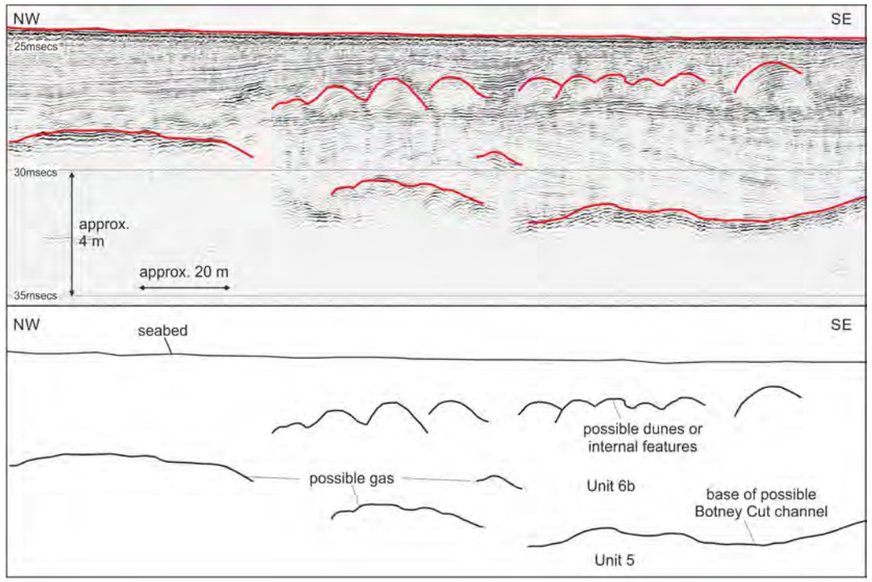
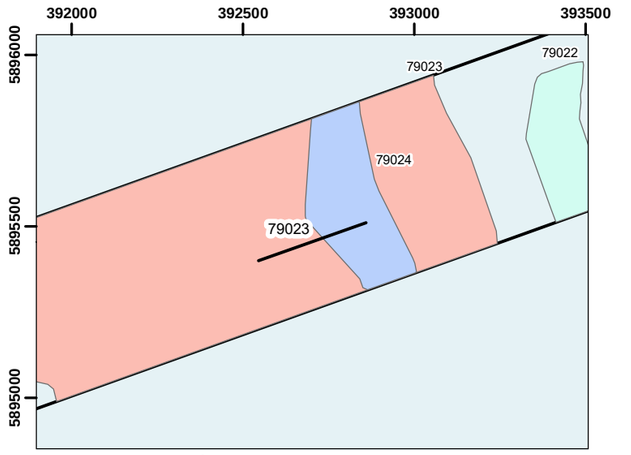


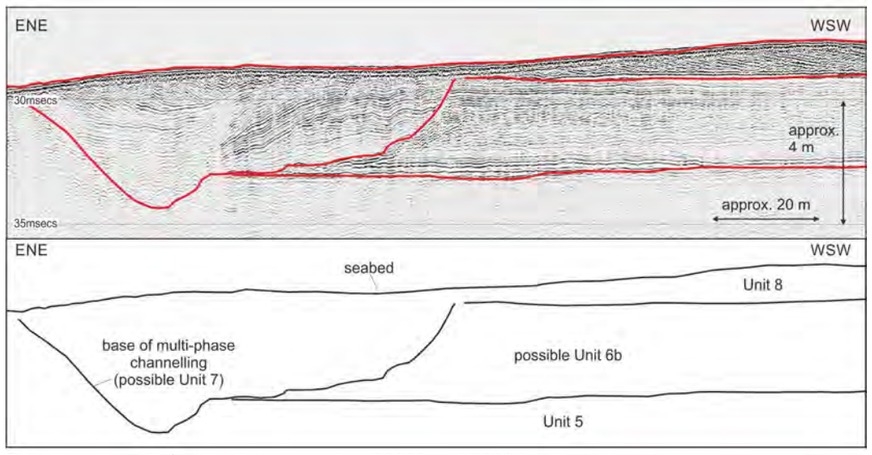
Palaeogeographic feature data example – 79088 location



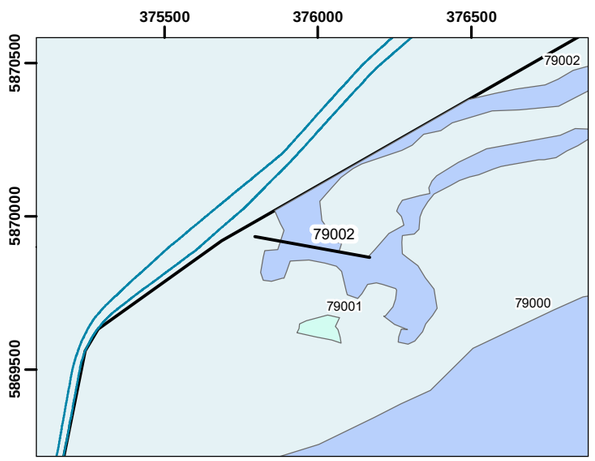
Palaeogeographic feature data example – 79088



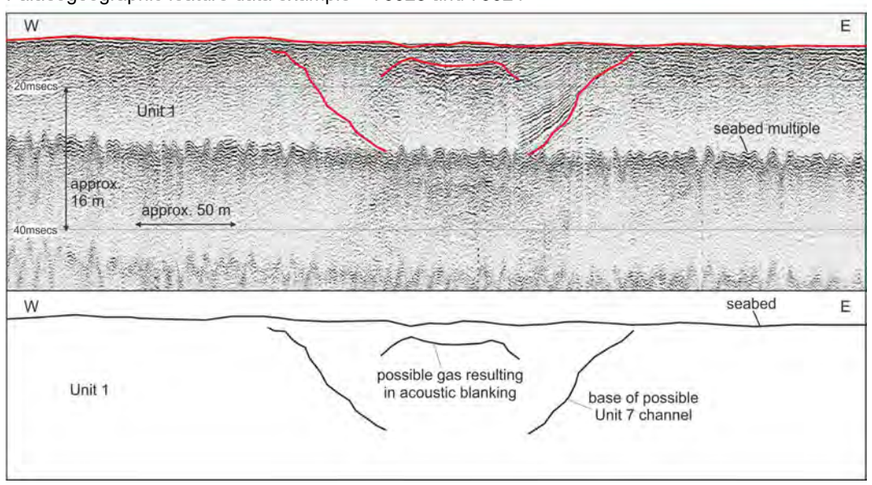
Palaeogeographic feature data example – 79023 and 79024 location



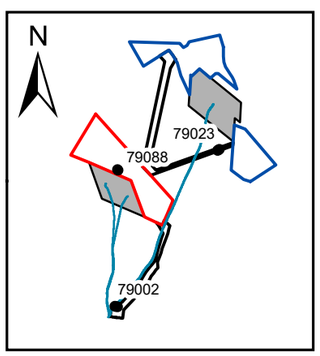
Palaeogeographic feature data example – 79023 and 79024



Palaeogeographic feature data example – 79002 location



Palaeogeographic feature data example – 79002



Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 4
Palaeogeographic feature data examples

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm

Palaeogeographic Features

- Channel
- Complex cut and fill
- Fine-grained deposit
- Infilled depression
- Simple cut and fill
- Possible gas
- Shallow horizontal reflector
- Data example location'

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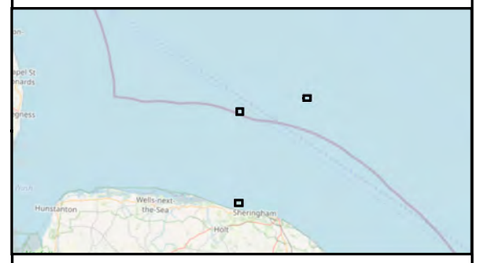

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.6 1.2 km
0 0.3 0.6 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:20,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.01

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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376500 377000 377500 378000 378500 379000 379500 380000

5873500 5873000 5872500 5872000 5871500 5871000

N

72028 72030 72031 72032 72033 72034 72035 72036 72037 72038 72039 72040 72041 72042 72043 72044 72045 72046 72047 72048 72049 72050 72051 72052 72053 72148

N

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.02
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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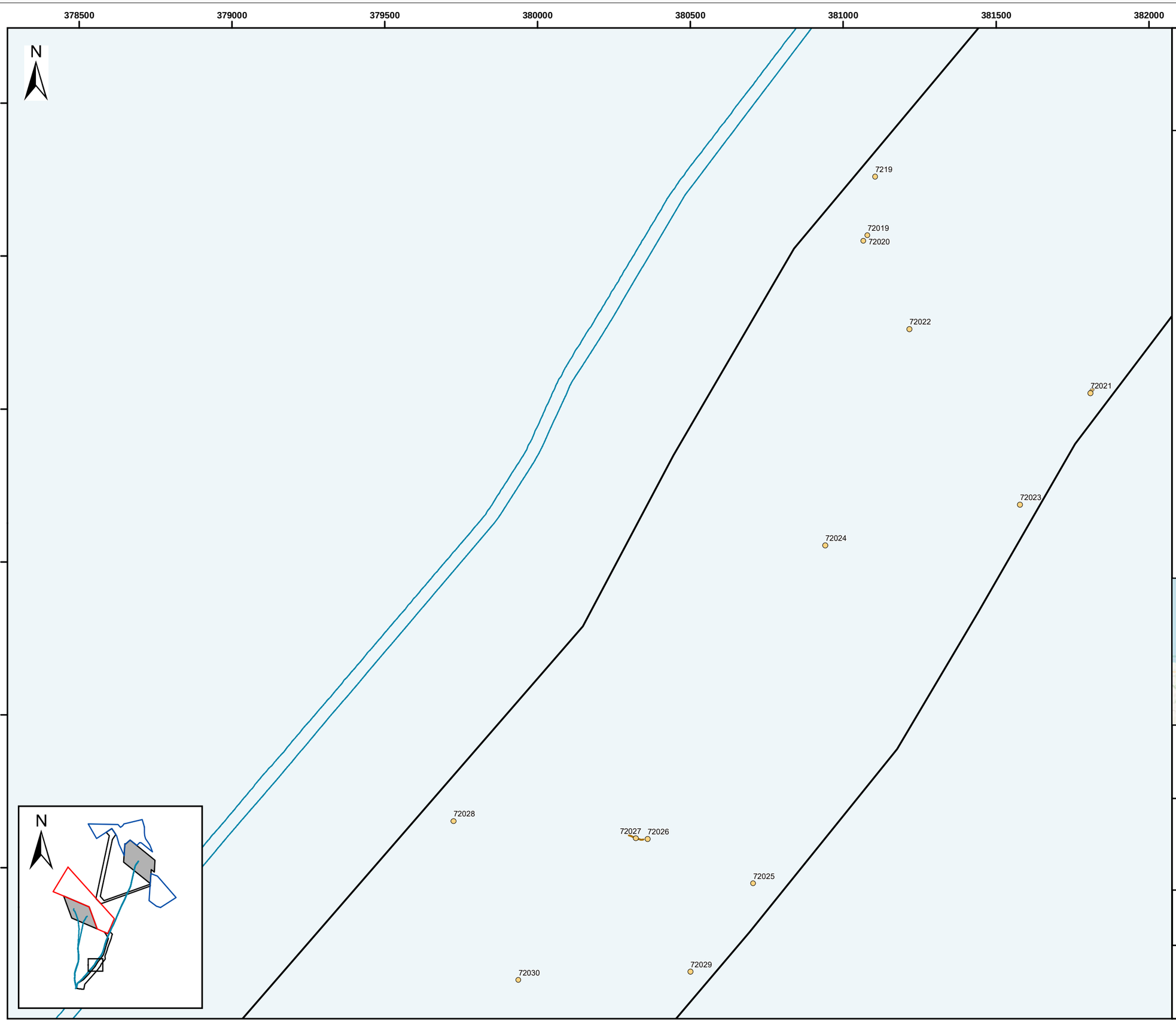

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.03

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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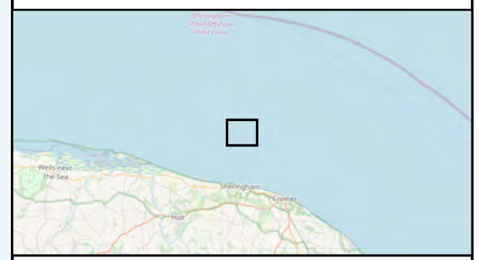

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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380500 381000 381500 382000 382500 383000 383500

5879500 5879000 5878500 5878000 5877500 5877000 5876500

N

72003
72004
72005
72006
72007
72008
72009
72010
72011
72012
72013
72014
72015
72016
72017
72018

N

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.04
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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Figure 5.05

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

382000 382500 383000 383500 384000 384500 385000

5882000 5881500 5881000 5880500 5880000 5879500

70730 7245 7152 70781 70666 70667 70770 7041 72000 7240 72001 72002 72003

Inset

384000 384100 384200 384300

5882000 5881900 5881800 5881700

7041 72000

Inset

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
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Figure 5.06

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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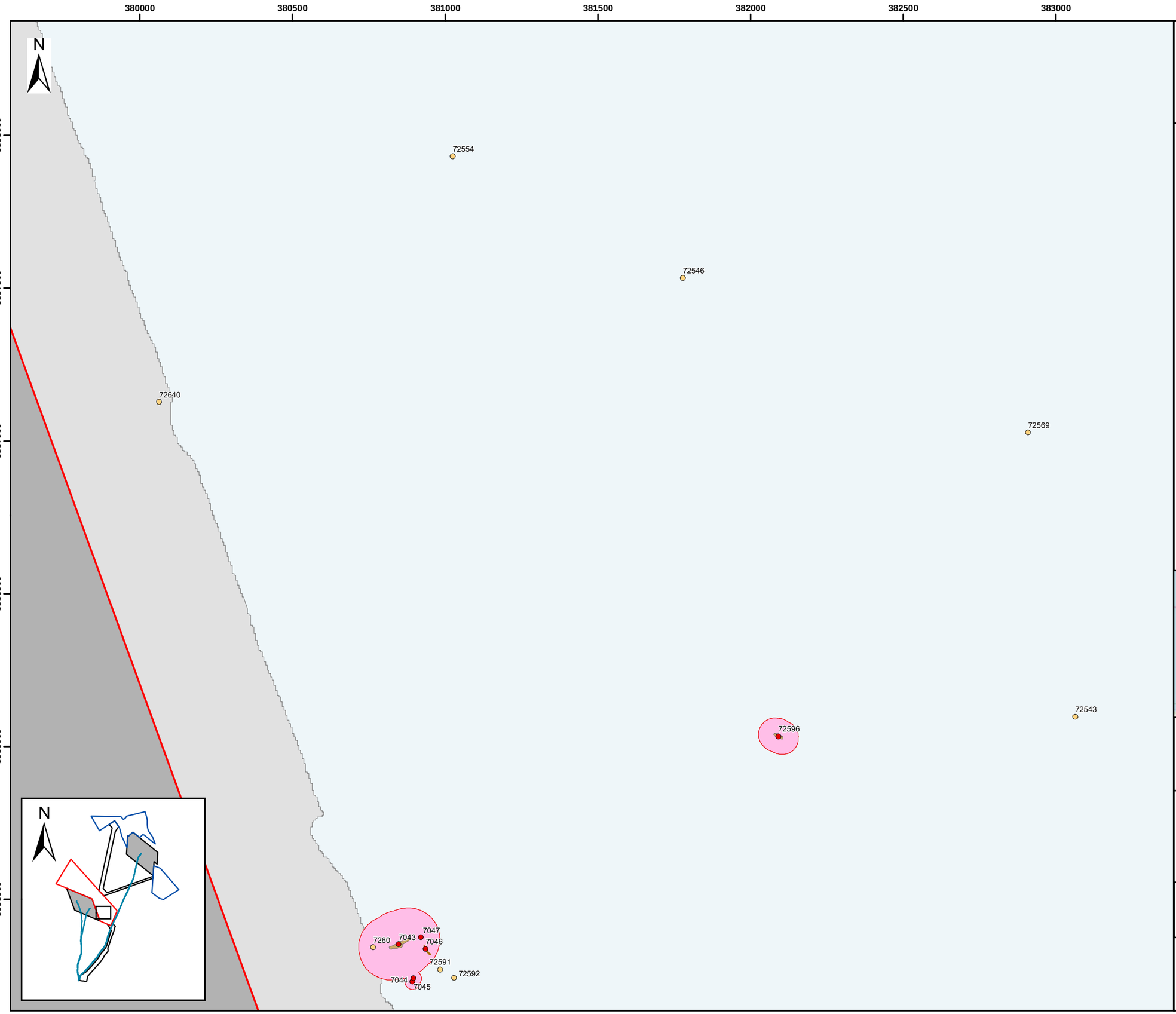

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.07

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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Figure 5.08

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

381500 382000 382500 383000 383500 384000 384500 385000

5888500 5888000 5887500 5887000 5886500 5886000

N

72560 72585 72546 72569 72584 72586 72543

382000 382100 382200

5886100 5886000

72596

Inset

N

72596

Inset

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
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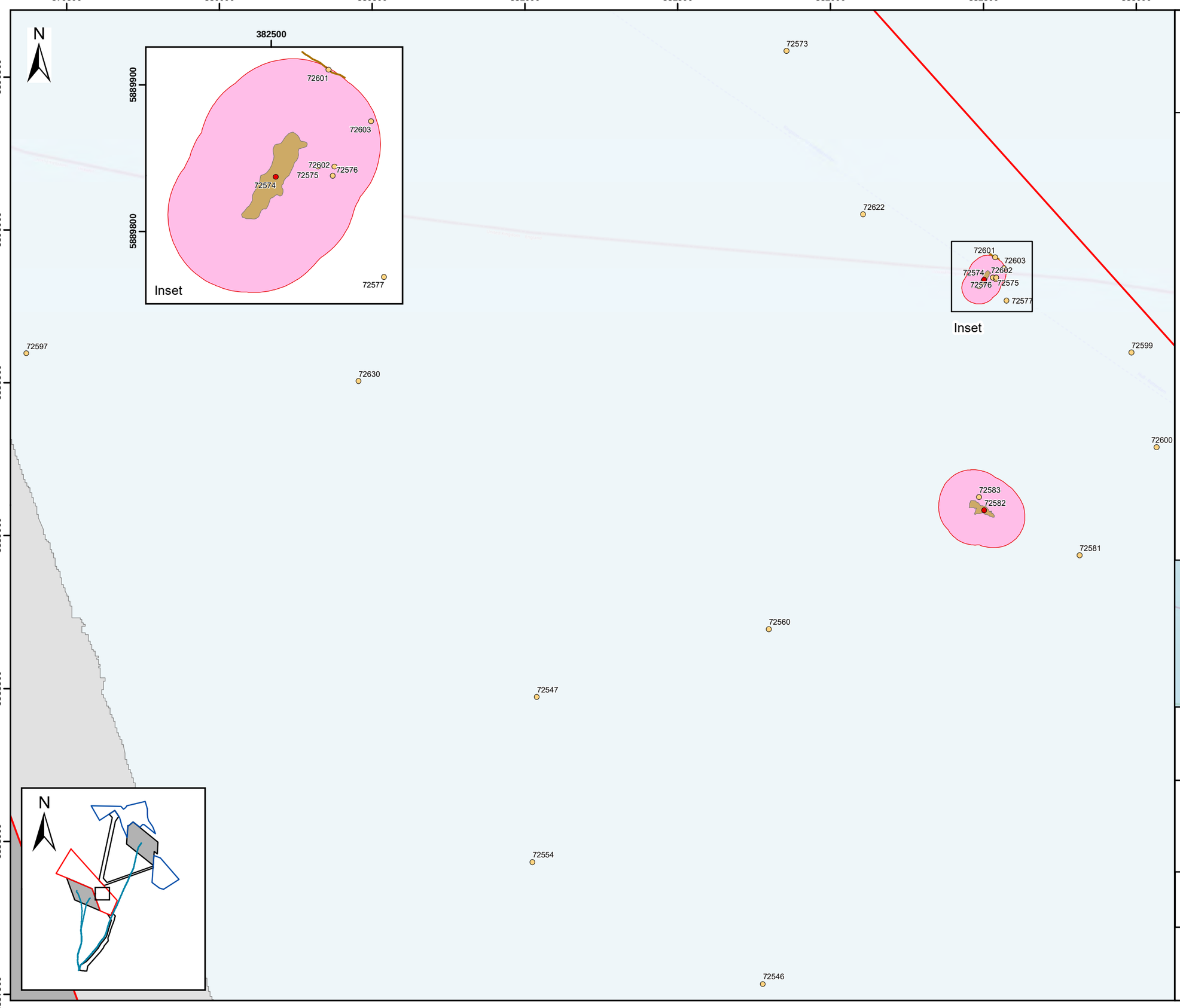
Figure 5.09
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential



Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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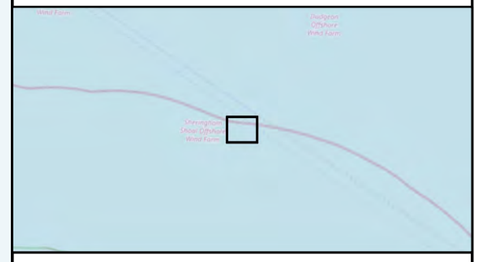

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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376000 376500 377000 377500 378000 378500 379000 379500

5893500 5893000 5892500 5892000 5891500 5891000 5890500

N

72637 72625 72589 72626 72558 72624 72570 72571 72629 72634 72545 72548

N

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.10
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
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Figure 5.11

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

372000 372500 373000 373500 374000 374500 375000

5895500 5895000 5894500 5894000 5893500 5893000 5892500

N

72590 72541 72542 72544 72605 72604 72606 72555 72615 72613 72616 72612 72614 72617 72619 72609 72610 72608 72638 72618 72633 7076 7078

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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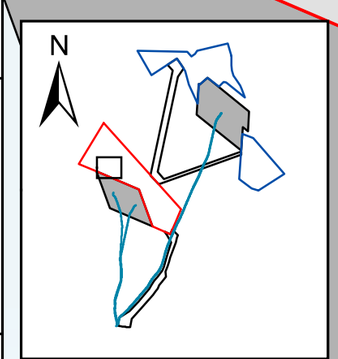

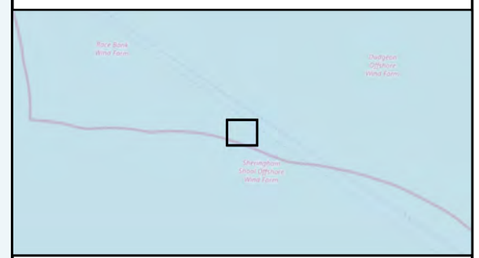

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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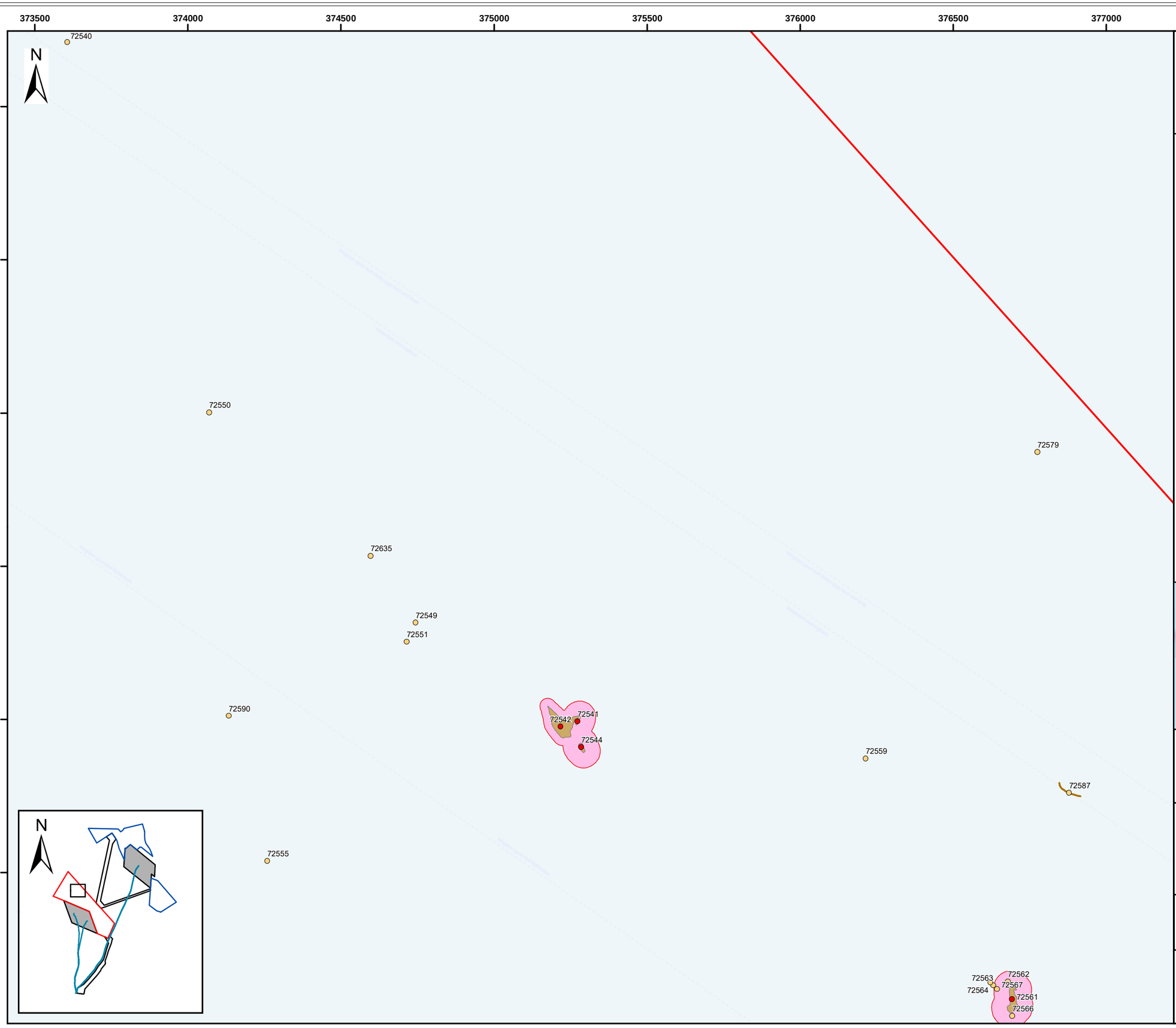

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.12

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM

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Figure 5.13
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

371000 371500 372000 372500 373000 373500 374000

5900000 5899500 5899000 5898500 5898000 5897500

N

72580 72578 72588 72627 72628 72565 72623 72636 72556 72621 72557 72568 72572 72540 72607

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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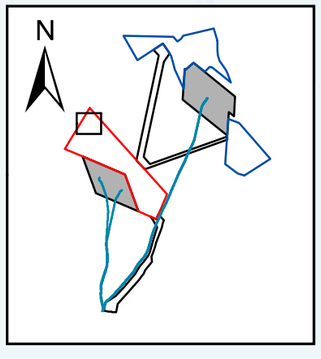

380000 380500 381000 381500 382000 382500 383000 383500

5893500 5893000 5892500 5892000 5891500 5891000 5890500

N

72645

72677

72683

72573

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.14
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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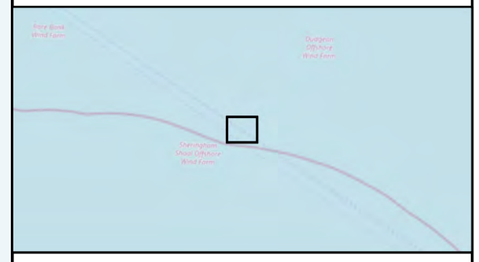

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

Report:
Dudgeon and Sheringham Offshore Wind Farm Extensions
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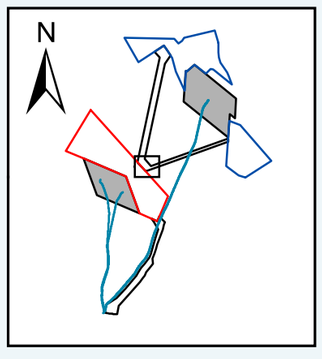

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Figure 5.15

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

387500 388000 388500 389000 389500 390000 390500 391000

5895500 5895000 5894500 5894000 5893500 5893000

N

72676 72684 72681 72680 70727 70504 70759 70503 70501 70500 7201 70498 70502 7155 7202 7233 7153 70499 7154 70497 70496

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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Figure 5.16

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

393500 394000 394500 395000 395500 396000 396500

5898000 5897500 5897000 5896500 5896000 5895500 5895000

N

7102

7085

7084

7083

Inset

72721

7055

72678

72679

7047

395400 395500 395600

5897600 5897500 5897400

7084

7083

Inset

N

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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Figure 5.17
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

397000 397500 398000 398500 399000 399500 400000 400500

5897000 5896500 5896000 5895500 5895000 5894500

72722 72721 72723 72725 72736 72727 72726 72720 72732 72735 72734 72733 72728 72724

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km
0 0.2 0.4 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM

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397500 398000 398500 399000 399500 400000 400500

5894000 5893500 5893000 5892500 5892000 5891500 5891000

N

72706 72730 72715 72718 72717 72716 72719 72714 72713 72729 72739 72712 72711 72710 72705 72707 72709 72703 72697 72731 72702 72700 72708 72701

N

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.18
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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Figure 5.19

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

395000 395500 396000 396500 397000 397500 398000

5893500 5893000 5892500 5892000 5891500 5891000 5890500

72737 72704 72705 72703 72738 72696 72693 72697 72731 72698 72702 72700 72699 72695 72701 72694

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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Figure 5.20
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

380000 380500 381000 381500 382000 382500 383000

5898000 5897500 5897000 5896500 5896000 5895500

N

72671 72672 72657 72653 72654 72652 72650 72651 72649

Inset 1

382100 382200

5898200 5898100

72657 72656 72654 72653 72655 72652 72651

Inset 1

72648

72673

72690

381600 381700 381800

5895500 5895400

72647

Inset 2

72647

Inset 2

N

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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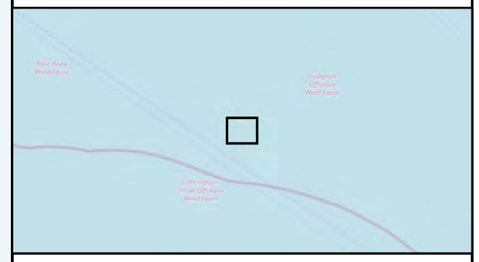

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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380500 381000 381500 382000 382500 383000 383500 384000

5901500 5901000 5900500 5900000 5899500 5899000

N

72668 72661 72686 72685 72660 72691 72692 72674 72669 72659 72689 72658 72675

N

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.21
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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382000 382500 383000 383500 384000 384500 385000

5905500 5905000 5904500 5904000 5903500 5903000

N

72663
72664
72665
72666
72662
72688

N

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.22
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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382500 383000 383500 384000 384500 385000 385500

5909000 5908500 5908000 5907500 5907000 5906500

N

72667

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.23
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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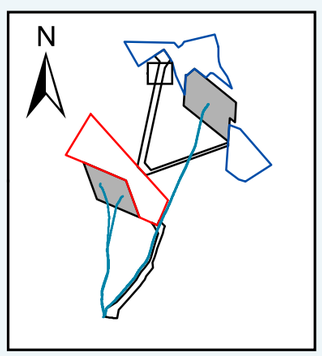

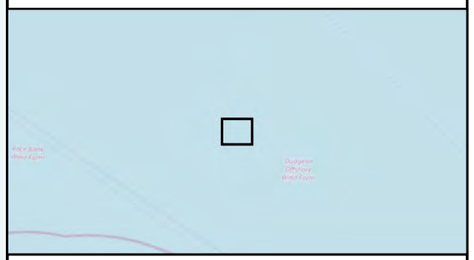

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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Figure 5.24

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

379000 379500 380000 380500 381000 381500 382000 382500

5912000 5911500 5911000 5910500 5910000 5909500

N

72508 72500 72501 72507 72502 72506 72505 72503 72504

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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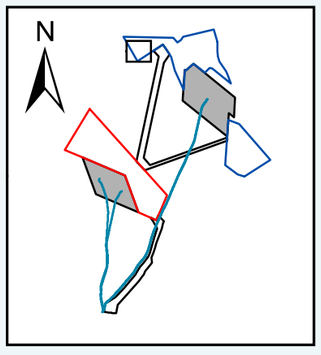

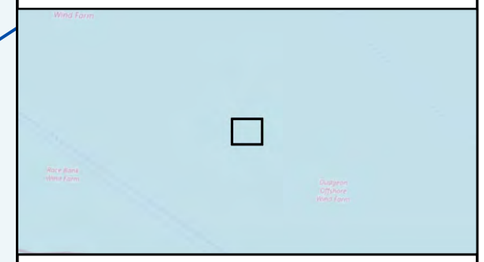

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM

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382000 382500 383000 383500 384000 384500 385000 385500

5913000 5912500 5912000 5911500 5911000 5910500 5910000

N

72510

72687

N

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.25

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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386000 386500 387000 387500 388000 388500 389000

5912000 5911500 5911000 5910500 5910000 5909500 5909000

N

72511 72522 72521 72520 72519 72512 72513 72514 72518 72515

N

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.26
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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390000 390500 391000 391500 392000 392500 393000 393500

5914000 5913500 5913000 5912500 5912000 5911500 5911000

N

72523

72524

N

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.27
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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390500 391000 391500 392000 392500 393000 393500

5910500 5910000 5909500 5909000 5908500 5908000

N

72525 72526 72527 72528 72529 72530 7333

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.28
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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386500 387000 387500 388000 388500 389000 389500 390000

5908000 5907500 5907000 5906500 5906000 5905500

N

7215
72516
72517
70056
70057
70054
7136
7115
7035
70043
F14335

N

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 5.29
Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- D – Confirmed UXO detonated *in situ*
- Wooden Debris
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

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Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,400	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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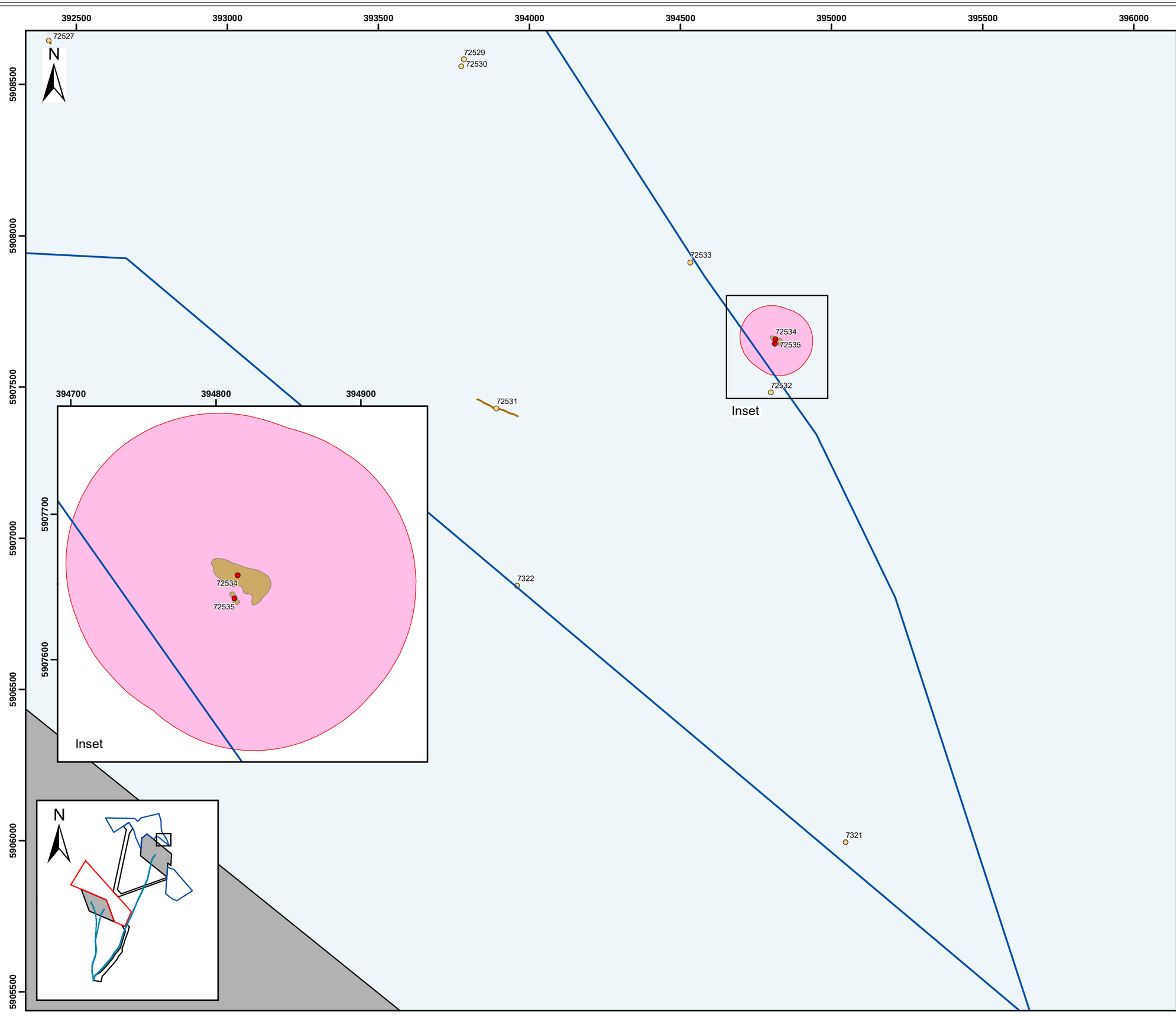
Figure 5.30

Seabed Features of Archaeological Potential



Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- A1 – Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
- A2 – Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
- A3 – Historic record of possible archaeological interest
- Linear seabed features
- Seabed feature extents
- Recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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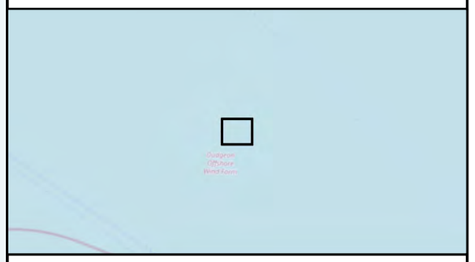

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 0.35 0.7 km

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:12,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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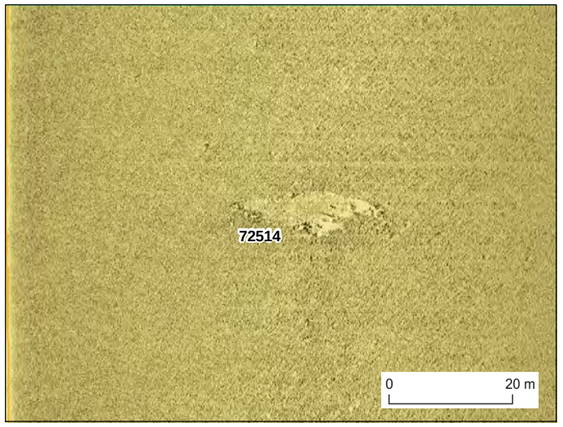
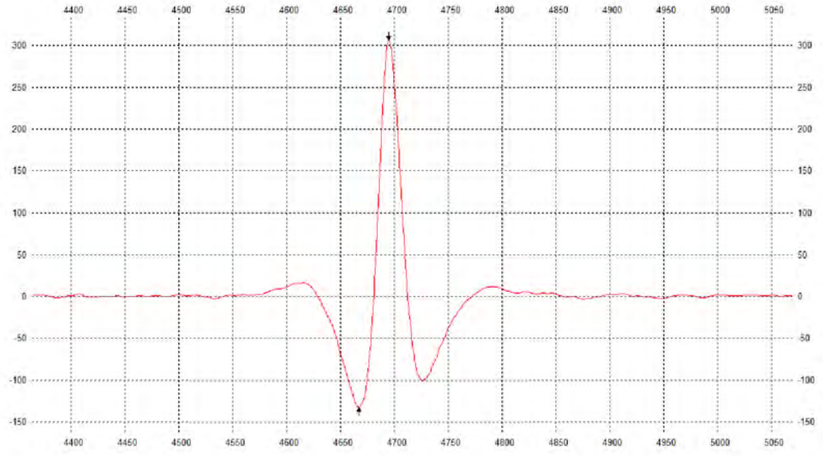
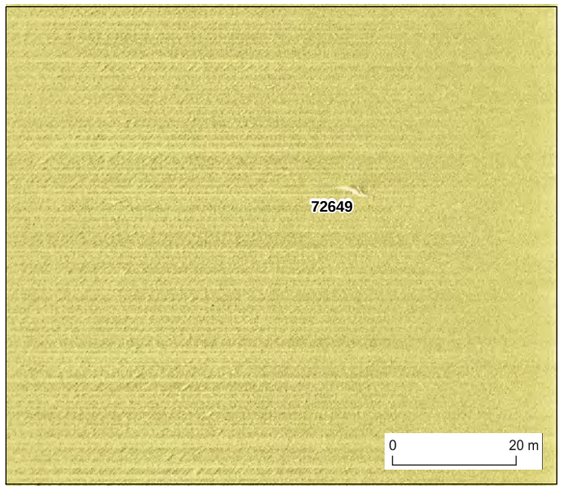


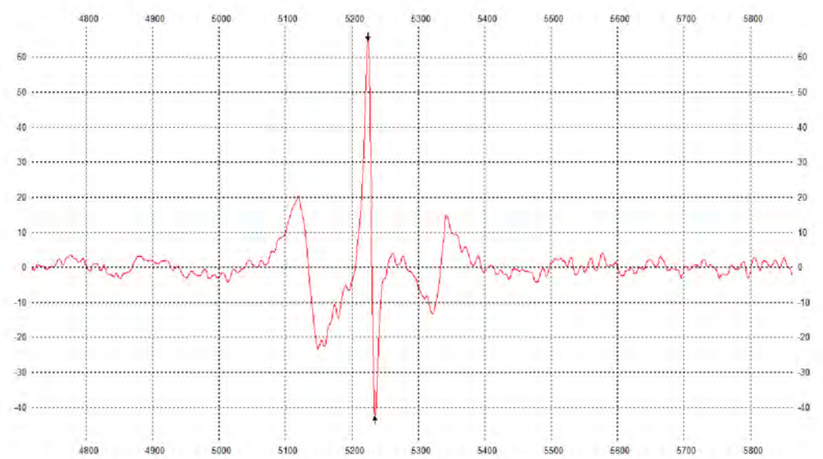
Sidescan sonar image of ferrous debris field **72514** measuring 26.5 x 21.9 x 0.4 m



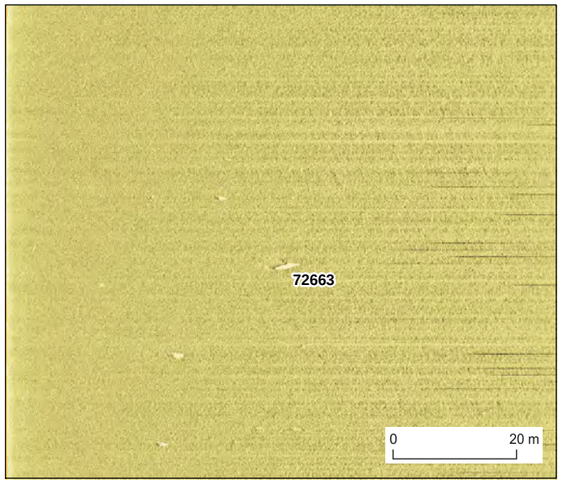
Magnetometer profile image of ferrous debris field **72514** measuring 439 nT



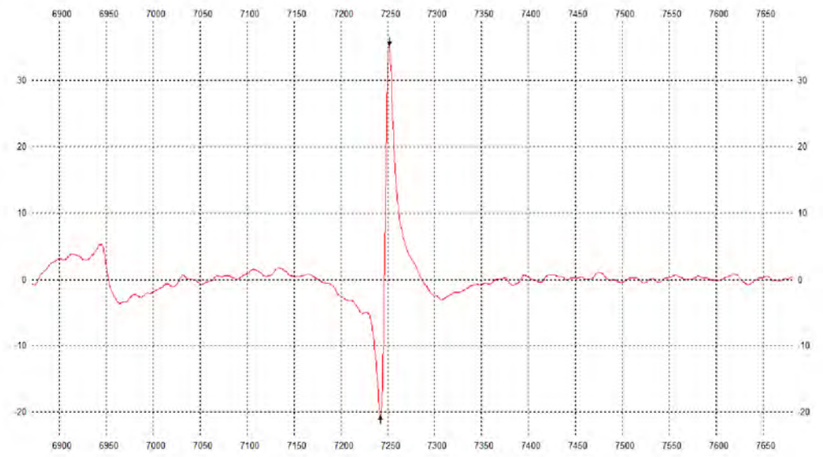
Sidescan sonar image of ferrous debris item **72649** measuring 7.3 x 4.4 x 0.4 m



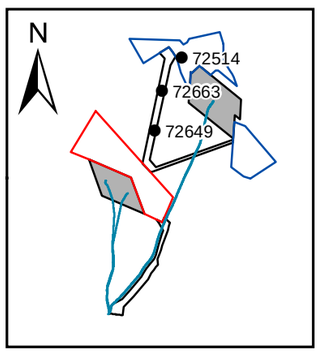
Magnetometer profile image of ferrous debris item **72649** measuring 107 nT



Sidescan sonar image of ferrous debris item **72663** measuring 4.3 x 2.4 x 0.4 m



Magnetometer profile image of ferrous debris item **72663** measuring 56 nT



Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 6
Data Examples of
Ferrous Seabed Features

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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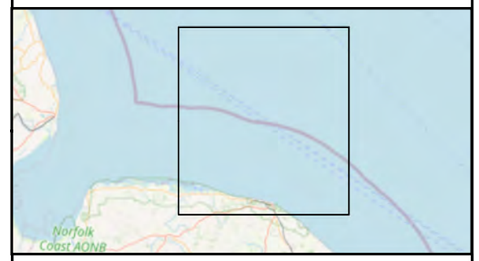

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 30 60 km
0 10 20 Miles

A	17/08/2020	n/a	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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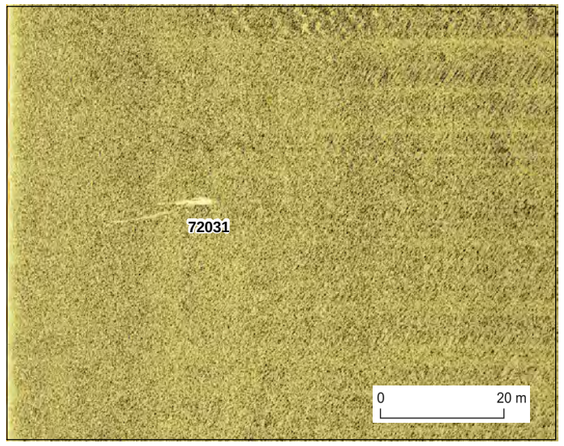
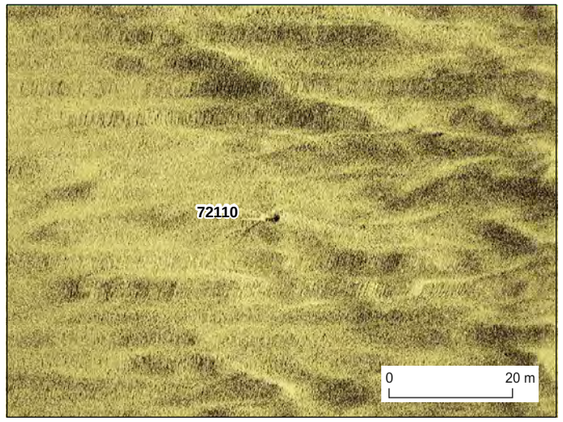
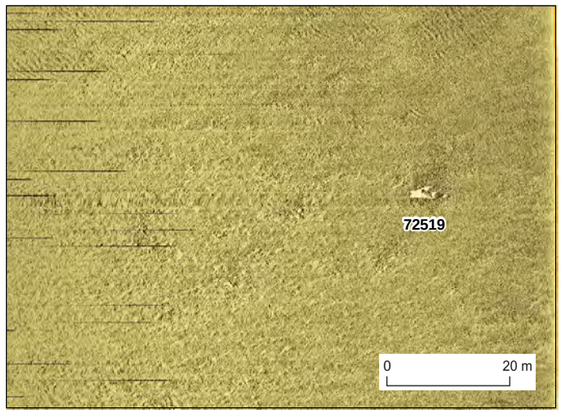


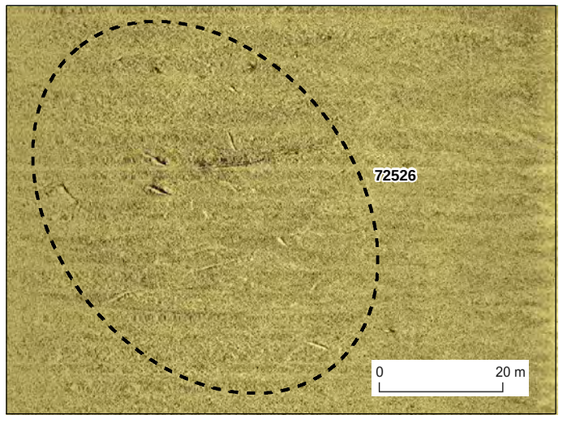
Sidescan sonar image of linear bright reflector item **72031**, looking north-east, measuring 10.5 x 2.3 x 0.0 m



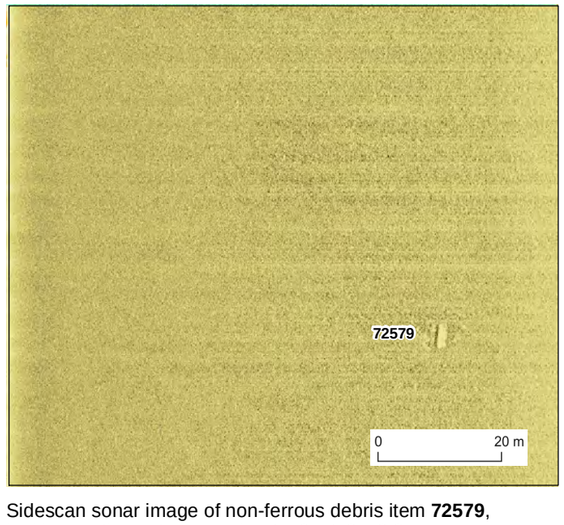
Sidescan sonar image of non-ferrous debris item **72110**, looking WNW, measuring 11.6 x 1.2 x 0.2 m



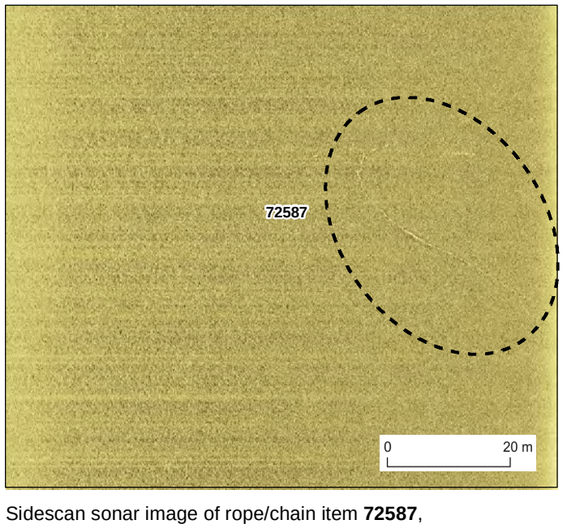
Sidescan sonar image of dark reflector **72519**, looking north-west, measuring 5.0 x 2.2 x 1.0 m



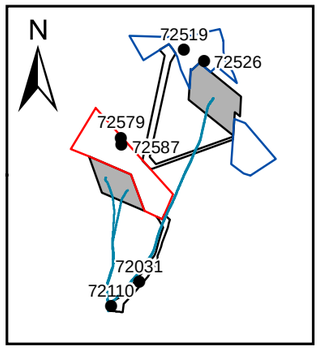
Sidescan sonar image of non-ferrous debris field **72526**, looking north-west, measuring 149.1 x 55.7 x 0.2 m



Sidescan sonar image of non-ferrous debris item **72579**, looking north-west, measuring 15.6 x 1.0 x 0.2 m



Sidescan sonar image of rope/chain item **72587**, looking north-west, measuring 95.4 x 0.6 x 0.2 m



Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Figure 7

Data Examples of Seabed Features

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology

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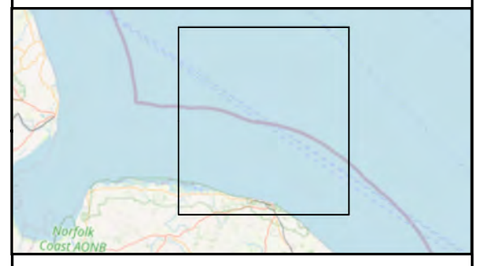

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 30 60 km

0 10 20 Miles

A	17/08/2020	n/z	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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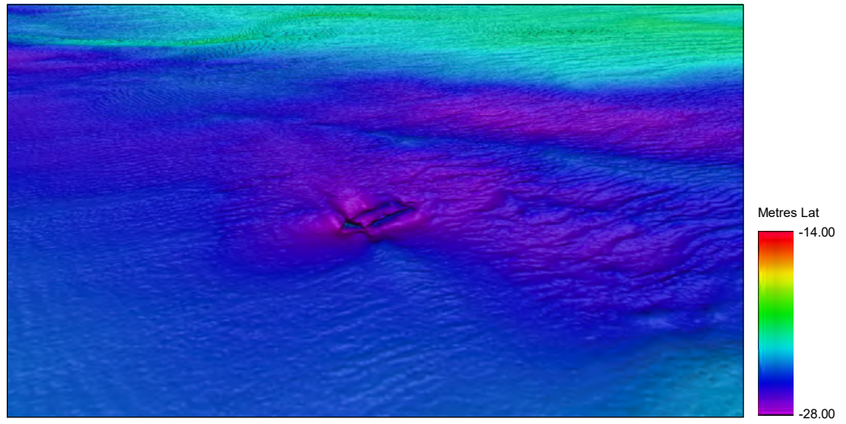
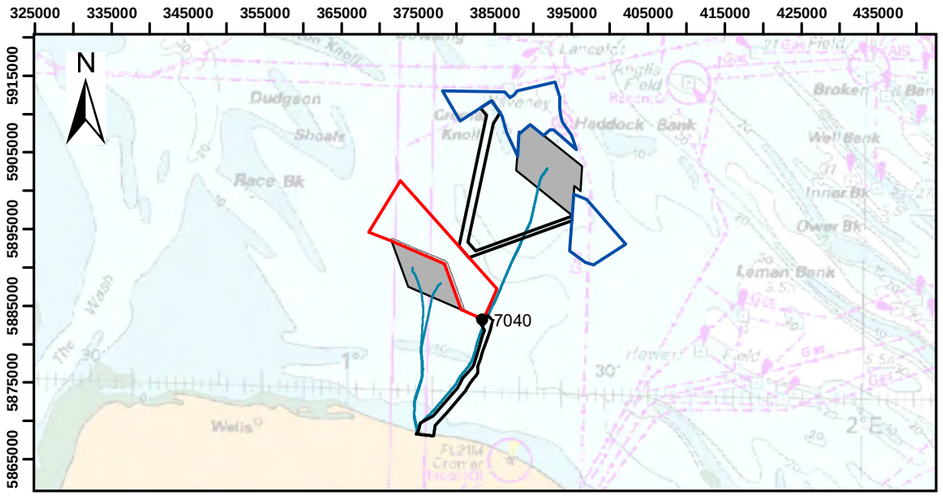
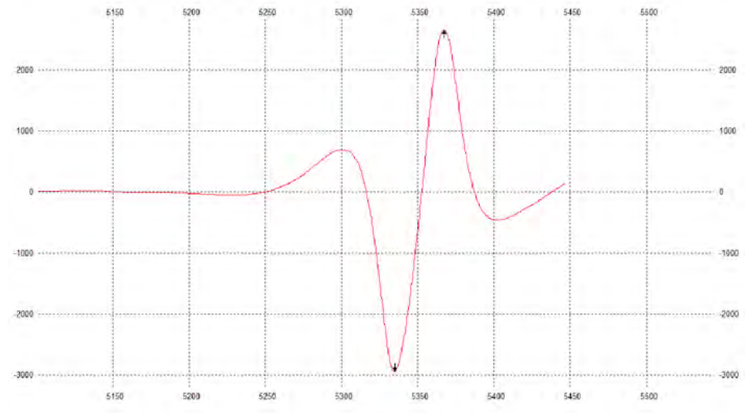
Location		383380 E 5883156 N	**Area**	SEP
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**7040** is a wreck situated at the boundary between the Sheringham extension area and the ECR, on an approximate north to south alignment. The wreck has an associated UKHO record (**9226**) which states that the vessel is an unknown wreck. Identified in the SSS dataset as the distinct outline of a possible wreck, measuring 65.3 x 22.9 x 6.3 m. The wreck appears to be mostly intact, although slightly broken up in places. Some possible internal structure visible as thin, linear dark reflectors and smaller, rounded dark reflectors, with some possible slatted objects within the hull. A large, angular object measuring 3.4 x 1.7 m, and interpreted as being possible associated debris, is visible at the southern extents. There is a very large magnetic response of 5602 nT associated with the wreck, indicating the presence of ferrous material or construction. Identified in the MBES data as a disjointed hull outline with associated scour, at a general depth of -27 m. Aligned generally north to south with an apex, interpreted as being the bow, to the north and a blunt, angular end to the south. No obvious internal structure visible. Some small mounds at the southern end of the feature may represent associated debris. Some possible sediment build-up can be seen along the south-eastern edge.		
Build	**Type**	Unknown		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	**Cause**	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that this vessel was first recorded in 1941 and last amended in 2002 with dimensions of 60 x 30 x 2.8 m, with a least depth of -18.1 m. The original 1941 record for the wreck notes a mast which showed 9 ft above mean high water springs. In the SSS data, a straight, linear dark reflector was identified towards the south-east extents of the wreck. It is possible that this may represent the mast, however this cannot be confirmed without further investigation. In the geophysical datasets, the wreck appears to be relatively intact, with a clear hull boundary and evidence of some internal structure. However, this does appear fragmented in places, which suggests partial disintegration of the wreck. Some possible associated debris items are identified surrounding the wreck. The wreck is identified in an area of rippled seabed, which means that there is the potential for further debris items to be buried in the immediate area.		

Sidescan sonar image looking south-east of **7040**, measuring 65.3 x 22.9 x 6.3 m



Multibeam bathymetry image of **7040** looking south-east (x1 vertical exaggeration)





Magnetic profile of **7040** measuring 5602 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects
Wreck Sheet 1
ID 7040 – Unknown – UKHO 9226

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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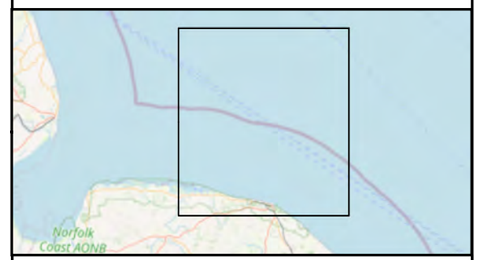

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km

0 10 20 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
A	17/08/2020	1:800,000	A3	KL	MM	TM

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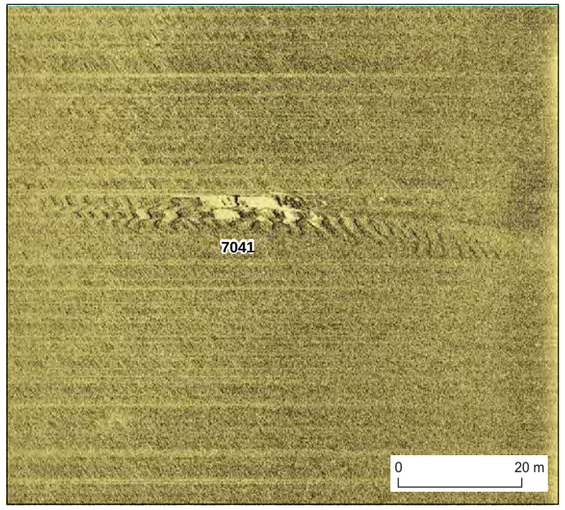
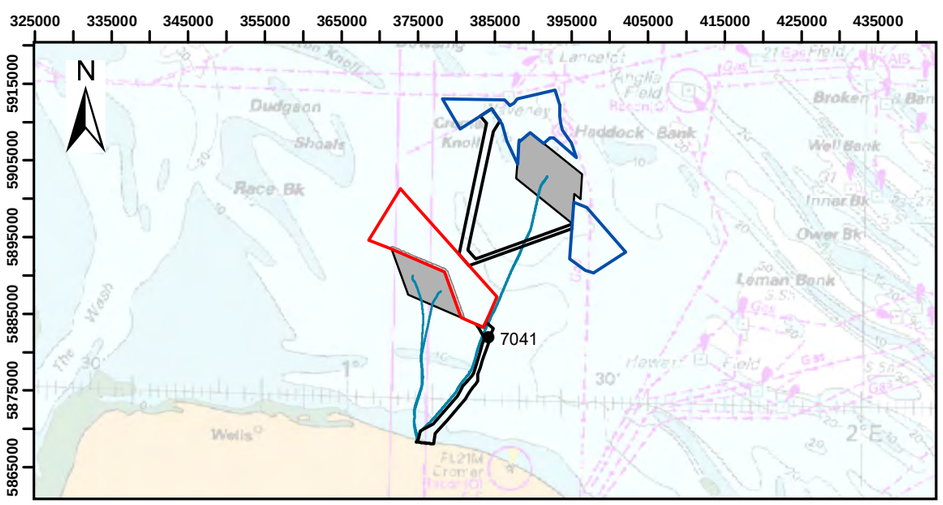
Location		384180 E 5881858 N	**Area**	ECR
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**7041** has been interpreted as a debris field situated in the northern half of the Export Cable Route. It was identified as a sub-rounded spread of individually distinct debris covering an area of 21.3 x 19.8 x 0.9 m. This debris field has an associated UKHO record (**9222**). It was 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. Not directly covered by magnetometer data and, as such, it is not possible to confirm whether any ferrous material is present at this location. 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 are visible; two angular objects at western edge and more linear, though still angular object, extending to east. The is no clear scour pattern visible.		
Build	**Type**	Unknown		
	Construction	Unknown		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	**Cause**	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		The associated UKHO records this as an area of debris, first reported in 1941 and last amended in 2002. It was recorded in 1993 as a small area of debris measuring 35.0 x 20.0 x 2.2 m with a least depth of -20.5 m. Previously identified in the 2009 dataset as an area of debris measuring 35.0 x 20.0 x 2.2 m, showing no change in dimensions from 2002. The reduction in dimensions between 2009 and 2020 datasets suggests some burial has taken place. There is potential for further debris to buried within the vicinity of the visible extents of this feature.		



Sidescan sonar image looking north-east of **7041**, measuring 21.3 x 19.8 x 0.9 m

Multibeam bathymetry image of **7041** looking north-north-east (x1 vertical exaggeration)



Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Wreck Sheet 2

ID 7041 – Unknown – UKHO 9222

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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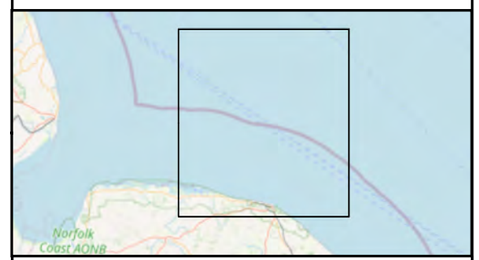

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km

0 10 20 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:800,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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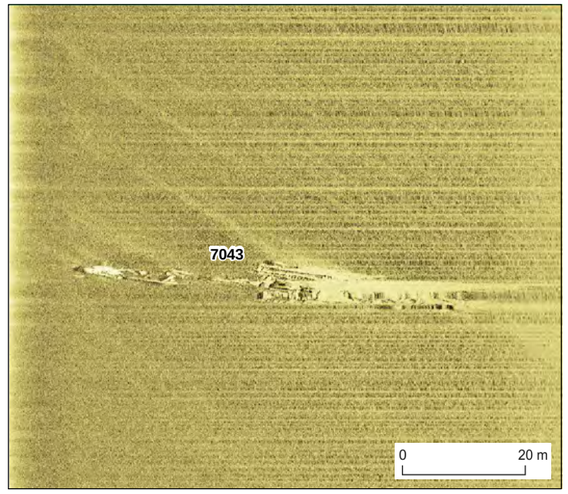
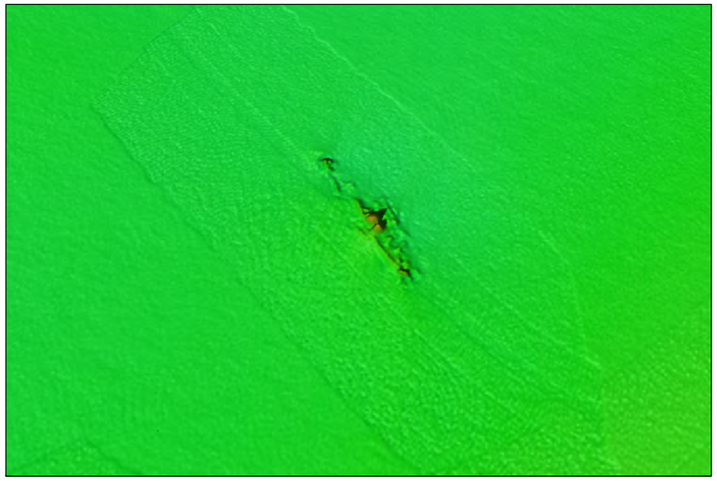
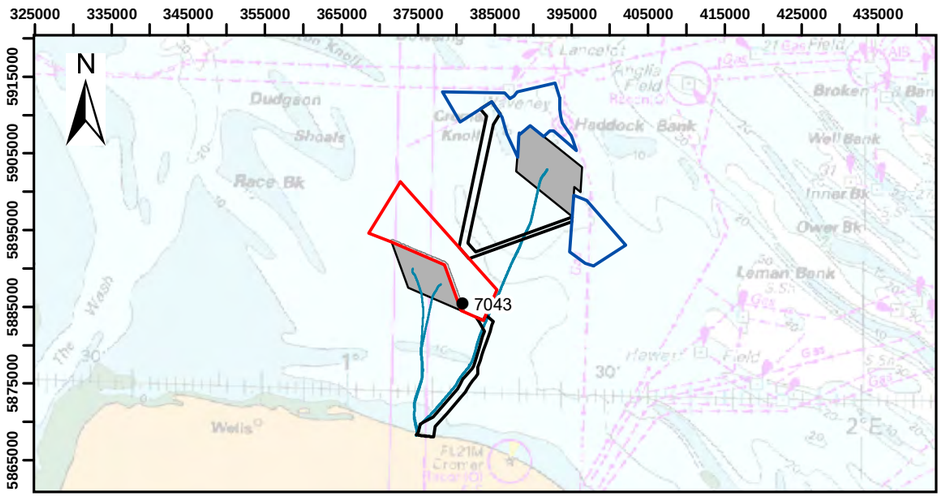
Location		380848 E 5885352 N	**Area**	SEP
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**7043** is a wreck situated in the south-west corner of the Sheringham extension area and is on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. The wreck has an associated UKHO record (**9517**) which states that the vessel is an unknown wreck. Wreck **7043** is identified in the SSS dataset as a very large wreck, measuring 82.6 x 23.6 x 5.9 m, that appears to be in two parts or is possibly partially buried across its extent. Multiple angular and thin linear dark reflectors are visible, which may represent deck structure. The wreck has significant height and appears upright on the seabed. There is a very large magnetic response of 4542 nT associated with the wreck, indicating ferrous material or construction. In the MBES data, the wreck is visible as a series of irregularly shaped mounds. At the north-east end, the wreckage appears less distinct, which may indicate that the wreck is more broken up, or there may be a higher level of burial at this end. There are two distinct mounds in the centre of the wreck, the largest of which measures 5.7 x 4.3 x 3.5 m, which may represent the ship's boilers. On the north -west side, there is a curved, elongate mound that is likely to represent an intact section of hull. There is scour visible to the east extending for 16.8 m.		
Build	**Type**	Unknown		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	**Cause**	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that this vessel was first recorded in 2000 with dimensions of 70 x 20 x 5.0 m, with a least depth of -15.4 m. Wreck was previously identified in the 2009 assessment as a partially broken up, partially buried wreck, measuring 69.9 x 21.6 x 5.1 m. In the 2020 datasets the wreck appears broken up but still with some distinct structural elements. Differences in dimensions may be due to the wreck becoming more broken up and more dispersed. A number of irregularly shaped mounds are identified in the MBES data close to the main body of the wreck, which may represent associated debris. Several debris items are identified in the wider area surrounding the wreck (**7044-7**), the furthest of which is approximately 118 m to the SSE (7**044**) indicating there may be a high amount of dispersal. As such, it is possible that there may be further debris items in the surrounding area.		

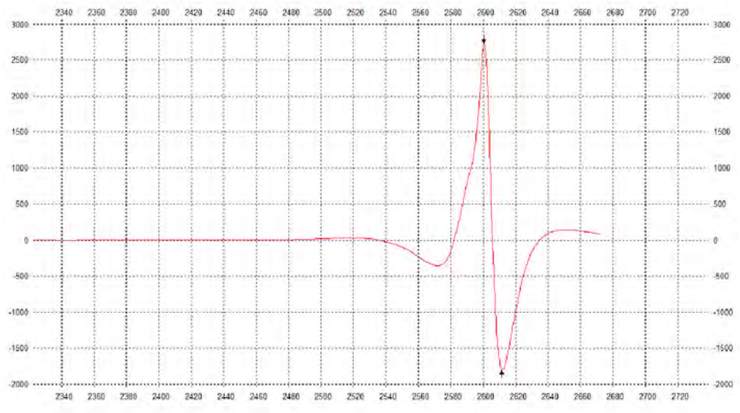


Sidescan sonar image looking south-east of **7043**, measuring 82.6 x 23.6 x 5.9 m



Multibeam bathymetry image of **7043** looking east (x1 vertical exaggeration)





Magnetic profile of **7043** measuring 4542 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Wreck Sheet 3

ID 7043 – Unknown – UKHO 9517

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology

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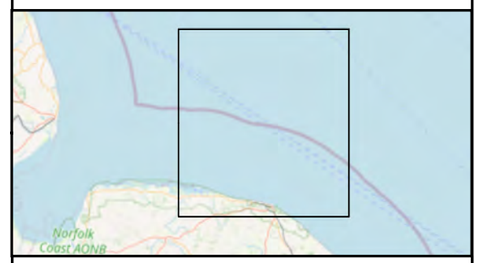

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km

0 10 20 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
A	17/08/2020	1:800,000	A3	KL	MM	TM

Report:

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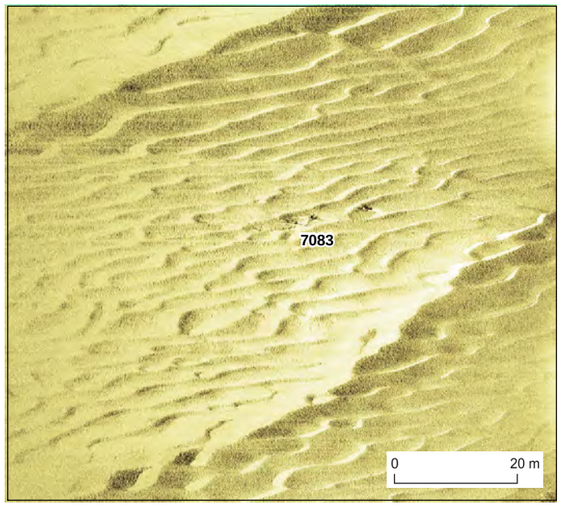
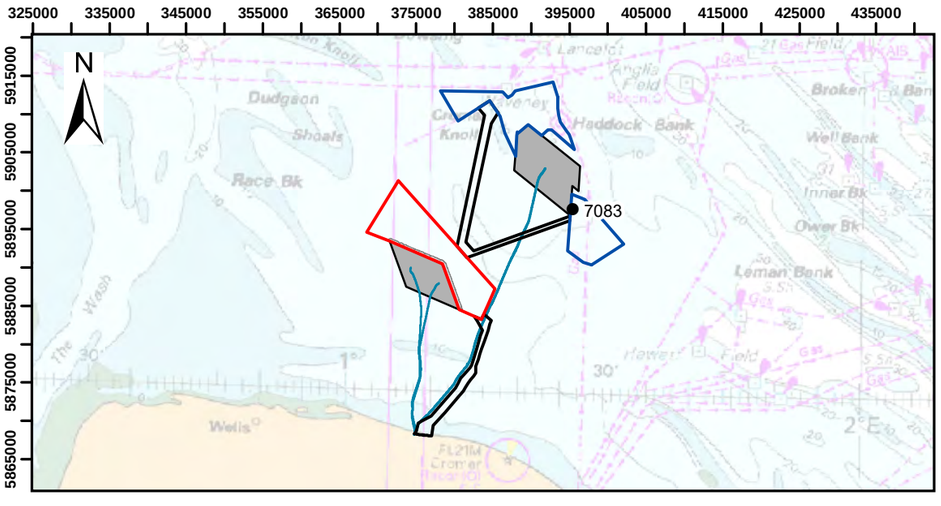
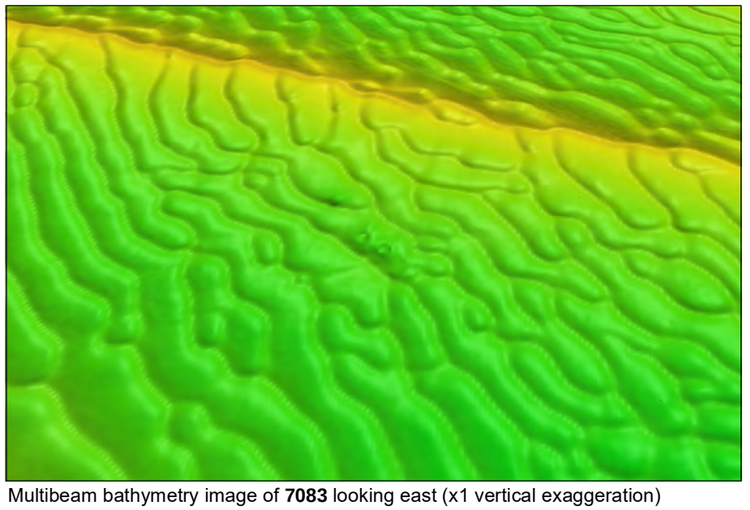
Location		395482 E 5897504 N	**Area**	DEP SE
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**7083** has been interpreted as a debris field situated towards the north-west of the Dudgeon SE Array and is on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. It measures 23.0 x 9.4 x 0.5 m. This anomaly does not have an associated UKHO record but has been interpreted as having the potential to be a previously uncharted wreck. Anomaly **7083** has been identified in the SSS dataset 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 and are interpreted as possible debris. This was located in an area of magnetic variance and therefore any magnetic response may be masked. However, during the 2009 assessment a small associated magnetic anomaly of 28 nT was identified at this location, indicating the presence of ferrous material. In the MBES data this feature is faintly visible as two small rounded mounds, the largest measuring 2.3 x 1.7 x 0.1 m, and is situated within large sand waves.		
Build	**Type**	Unknown		
	Construction	Unknown		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	**Cause**	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		Originally identified in the 2009 dataset as a possible wreck measuring 25.9 x 7.5 x 0.4 m. In the current geophysical datasets this possible wreck appears as a debris with no distinctly recognisable form and so has been reclassified as a debris field. There has been change in the area this anomaly covers and this is likely due to the movement of surrounding sand waves; there is therefore potential for further buried debris within the vicinity of this location.		



Sidescan sonar image looking north of **7083**, measuring 23.0 x 9.4 x 0.5 m





Multibeam bathymetry image of **7083** looking east (x1 vertical exaggeration)

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Wreck Sheet 4

ID 7083 – Unknown

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology

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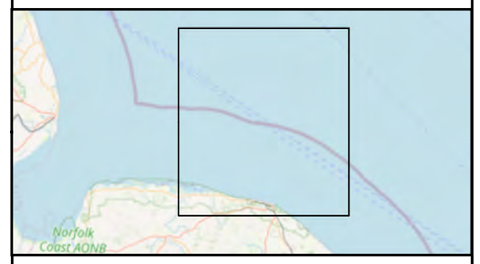

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km

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REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

Report:

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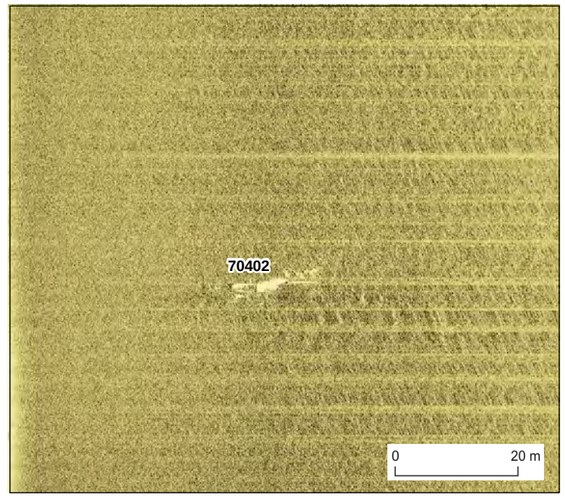
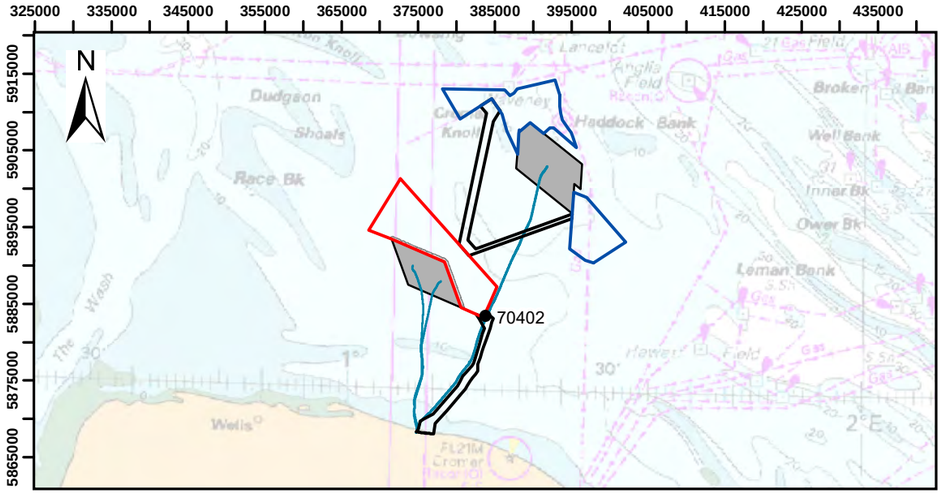
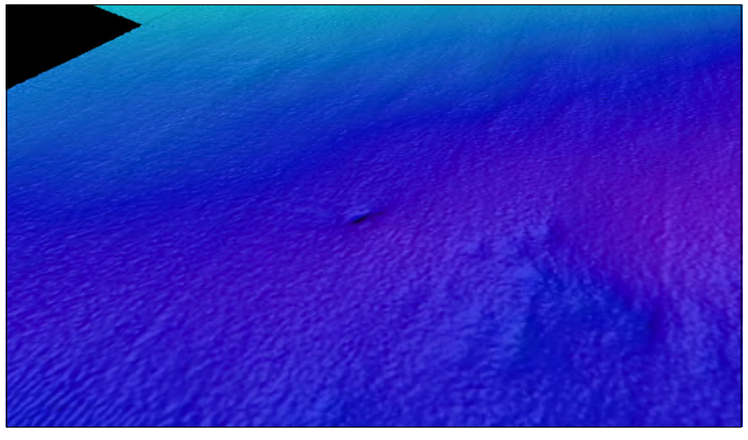
Location		383830 E 5883309 N	**Area**	ECR
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**70402** has been interpreted as a debris field situated towards the north of the ECR and is on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. It measures 21.9 x 9.4 x 0.9 m. This anomaly does not have an associated UKHO record but has the potential to be a previously uncharted wreck. Anomaly **70402** has been identified in the SSS dataset as a large debris field comprising distinct separate dark reflectors with shadows, isolated in a sandy and featureless area of seabed with some sediment build up surrounding it. This location was not directly covered by magnetometer data during this phase of assessment. However, during the 2014 assessment a very large associated magnetic anomaly of 1387 nT was identified at this location, indicating the presence of a large amount of ferrous material. In the MBES data the anomaly was identified as a distinct and large elongate mound. There was slight sediment build-up at NNE end and along western edge and scour along south-east edge.		
Build	**Type**	Unknown		
	Construction	Unknown		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	**Cause**	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		Previously identified in the 2014 dataset as a dark reflector of varying height measuring 13.0 x 9.0 x 0.7 m. This feature was investigated by ROV and found to be metal debris, possibly pertaining to a wreck, however this was not confirmed. Identified in the current geophysical data as a linear grouping of distinct individual items of debris. There is relatively little height visible, indicating partial burial. The difference in area coverage between the 2014 and the current dataset indicates possible sediment movement and further degradation of the site. There is potential for further buried debris within the vicinity of the visible extents.		



Sidescan sonar image looking north-east of **70402**, measuring 21.9 x 9.4 x 0.9 m





Multibeam bathymetry image of **70402** looking north (x1 vertical exaggeration)

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects
Wreck Sheet 5
ID 70402 – Unknown

Legend:
- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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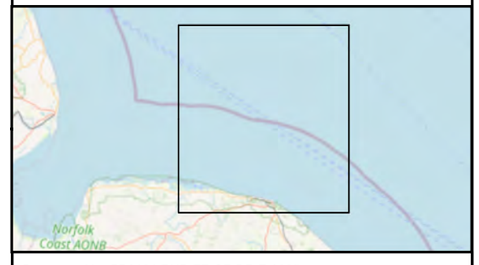

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km
0 10 20 Miles

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REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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Dudgeon and Sheringham Offshore Wind Farm Extensions
Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data

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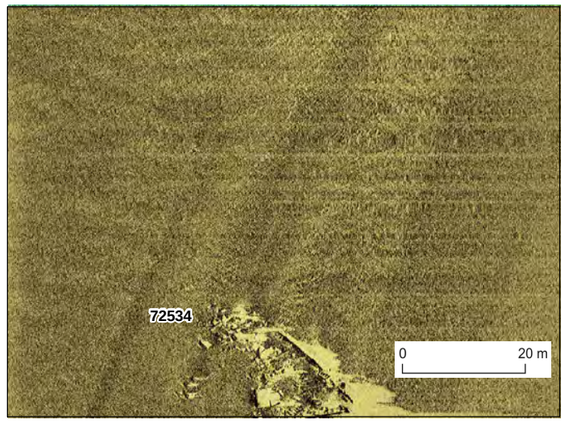
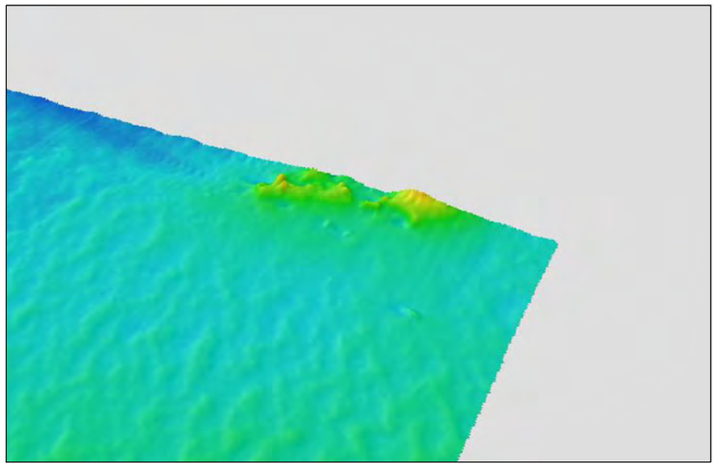
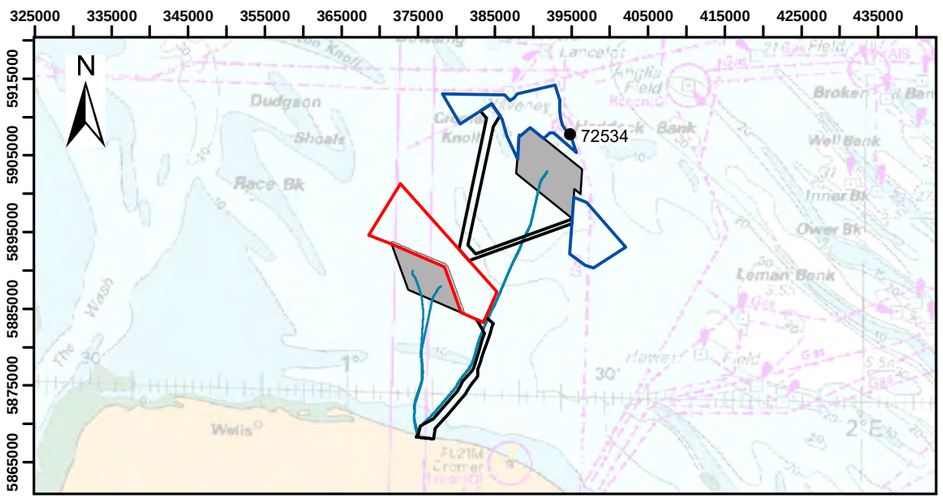
Location		394815 E 5907658 N	**Area**	DEP NW
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72534** is a probable wreck, situated just outside of the Dudgeon NW extension area. Although the wreck itself is outside the footprint study area, the recommended AEZ extends into it. The wreck is on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment and has an associated UKHO record (9512) which states that the vessel is an unknown wreck. Wreck **72534** is identified in the SSS data as a large, elongate area of dark reflectors, measuring 43.0 x 18.5 x 2.9 m, comprising complex, linear and angular dark reflectors within a clear boundary. The hull is possibly partially visible, although the wreck appears to be largely broken up. Large, irregular shadows can be seen, which indicates the feature has varying heights. The wreck extends beyond data range and therefore measurements should be considered a minimum. An area of debris (**72535**) is located just to the south and is likely associated. There is a possible broad magnetic response associated with the wreck; however, the wreck is not directly covered by the magnetometer data and therefore the signal is very weak and not representative of possible ferrous content. In the MBES data the wreck is visible as an area of irregularly shaped mounds of varying sizes, identified at the edge of the available data. The largest individual fragment appears to be an elongate mound towards the south-east end of the feature 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.		
Build	**Type**	Unknown		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	**Cause**	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that this vessel was first identified in 1992 and last surveyed in 1993 when it was reported as being a partially broken up wreck, measuring 75.0 x 25.0 x 5.5 m and with a large ferrous signal. It has a least depth of -16 m. In the geophysical datasets, the wreck appears to be largely broken-up; however, it should be noted that the south-eastern end of the wreck is not covered by the geophysical data and therefore there is the possibility of more intact structure at that end. Smaller debris items are visible surrounding the wreck on the west side, as well as an associated debris field (**72535**) at its south-western edge. It is possible that there may be more debris items in the vicinity of the wreck		



Sidescan sonar image looking north-west of **72534**, measuring 43.0 x 18.5 x 2.9 m



Multibeam bathymetry image of **72534** looking north-north-east (x6 vertical exaggeration)



Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Wreck Sheet 6

ID 72534 – Unknown – UKHO 9512

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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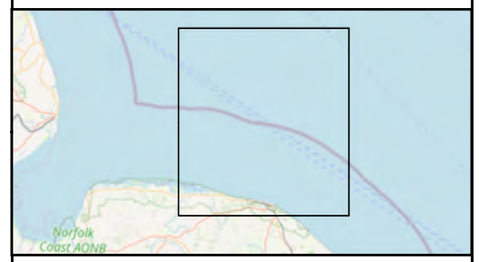

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

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0 10 20 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:800,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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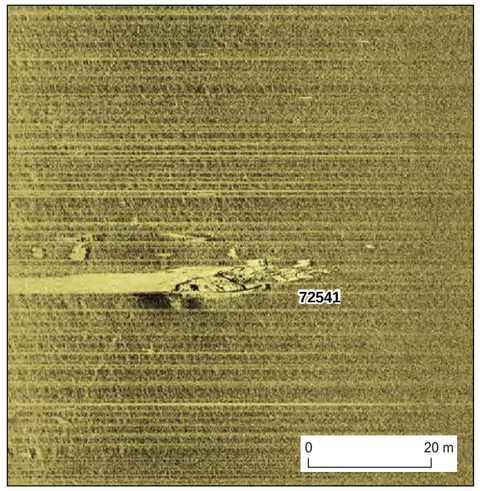
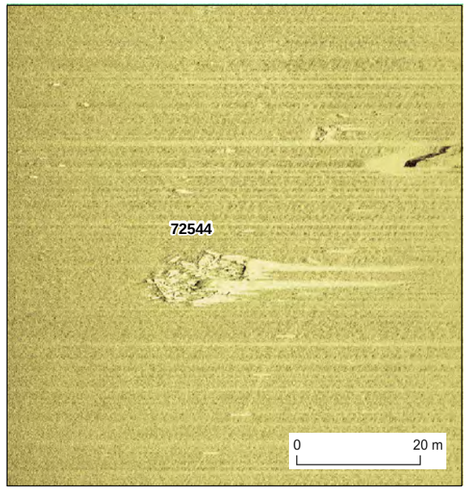
Location		North section (**72541**): 375273 E 5895493 N South section (**72544**): 375285 E 5895410 N	**Area**	SEP
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72541** & **72544** have been interpreted as two parts of the same wreck situated in the central section of the northern area of the Sheringham Array area and located approximately 60 m apart. These two sections are on a general north to south alignment. The northern section (**72541**) measures 32.1 x 14.1 x 3.7 m, the southern section (**72544**) measures 34.1 x 15.8 x 3.4 m. An associated UKHO record (**9513**) states that an unknown vessel in two parts is located here. In the SSS data, the northern section (**72541)** was identified as a hull outline with a clear break. This section is interpreted as relatively intact and lying upright on a featureless area of the seabed. Numerous slatted dark reflectors are visible within the hull, indicating some structure. Towards the break the internal reflectors are irregular indicating damage and possible collapse. Numerous dark reflectors are visible surrounding the wreck and these may be associated debris. The southern section of the wreck (**72544**) was identified as a generally compact area of debris, comprising linear and rounded dark reflectors with shadows visible. Two objects with significant height are visible. Some small dark reflectors present surrounding the eastern extents are likely associated debris. Fishing gear was identified across both sections of the wreck. A very large magnetic response of 6614 nT in the magnetometer data was associated with the wreck, indicating the presence of a large amount of ferrous material and may suggest ferrous construction. In the MBES dataset the northern section is orientated on the seabed in a NNE to SSW position. It is not possible to determine whether this is the stern or bow section of a vessel. Some standing structure within the hull is preserved, with two tall mounds that have been interpreted as possible boilers, discernible. Scour is visible at the southern end of this section of wreck and extends south for 8.3 m and is 1.5 m deep. The southern section is on a NNW to SSE orientation. It appears less distinct with one clear rounded mound measuring 6.3 x 4.7 x 0.7 m. There is no clear scour visible around this section.		
Build	**Type**	Unknown		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	**Cause**	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that this vessel was first recorded in 1993 as a wreck in two parts, with dimensions of 35.0 x 18.0 x 5.4 m and a least depth of -12.5 m over the northern section. The wreck appears broken into two clear sections, located approximately 60 m apart, with the northern section appearing as the most structurally coherent. Debris is visible surrounding both sections of wreck with potential for further buried debris in the immediate surrounding area.		

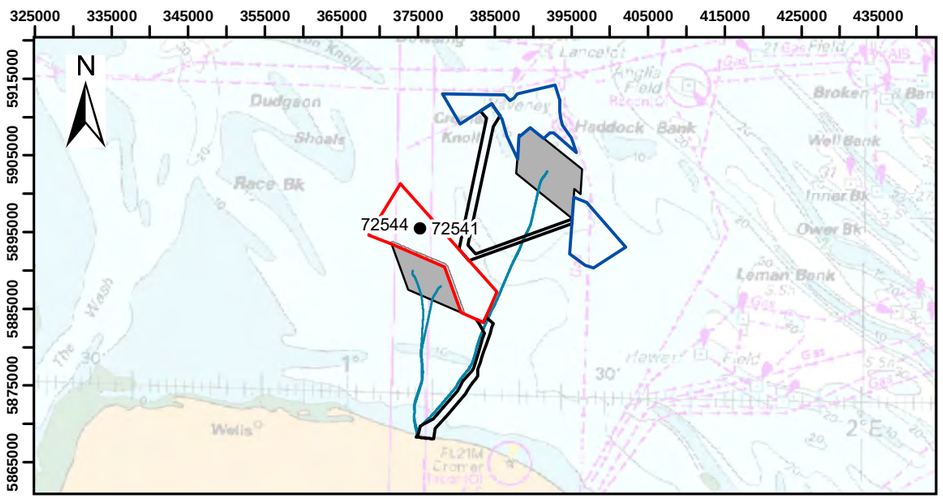


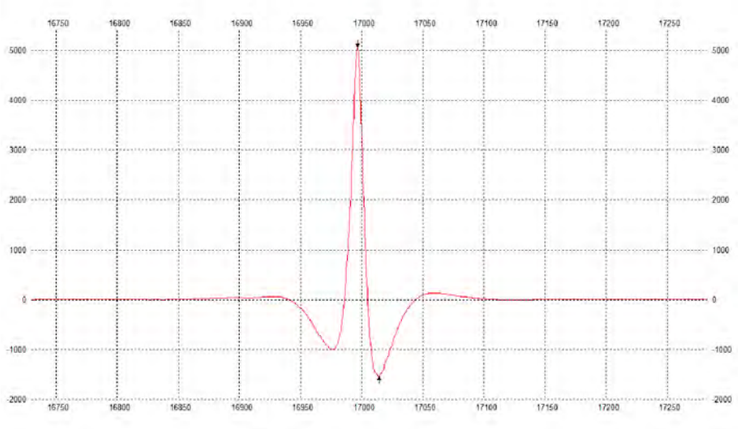
Sidescan sonar image looking north-east of **72541**, measuring 32.1 x 14.1 x 3.7 m



Sidescan sonar image looking north-west of **72544**, measuring 34.1 x 15.8 x 3.4 m

Multibeam bathymetry image of **72541** and **72544** looking east-south-east (x1 vertical exaggeration)





Magnetic profile of **72541** and **72544** measuring 6614 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects
Wreck Sheet 7
ID 72541 and 72544 – Unknown – UKHO 9513

Legend:
- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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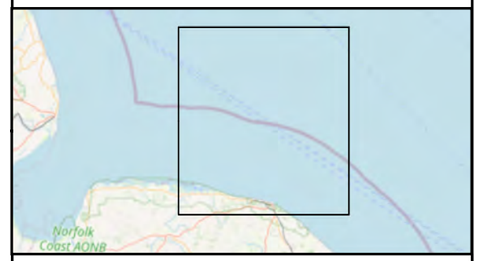

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km
0 10 20 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
A	17/08/2020	1:800,000	A3	KL	MM	TM

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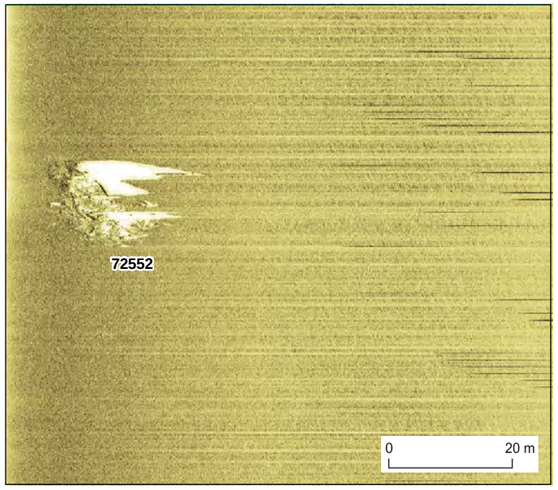
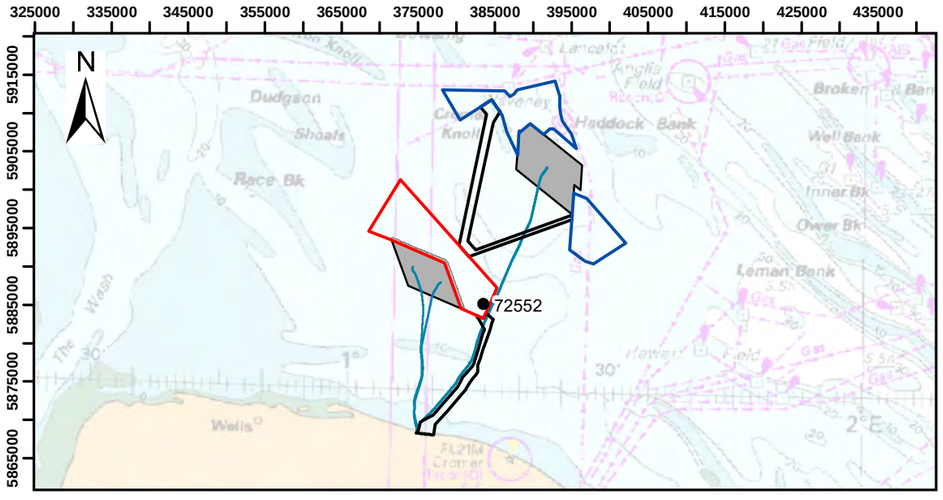
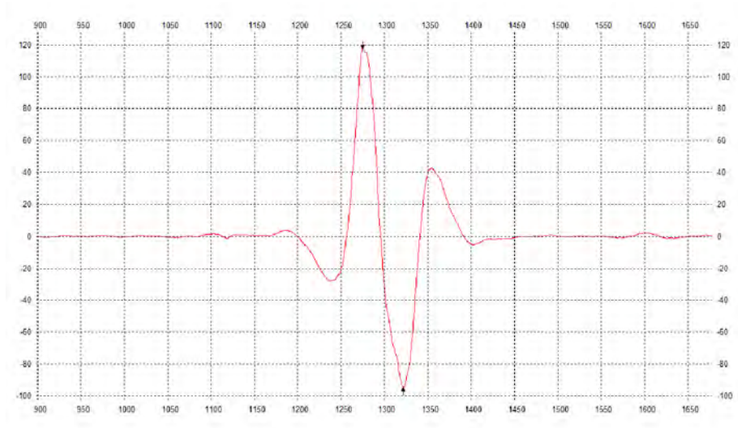
Location		383496 E 5885033 N	**Area**	SEP
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72552** has been interpreted as a wreck, situated at the southern end of the Sheringham Array area. It is on a north-west to south-east alignment. It measures 51.1 x 21.7 x 5.0m. This wreck has an associated UKHO record (**9242**) which states that the vessel is the HMS *Arley*. It has been 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 seabed, with some possible associated debris in the vicinity (**72553**). Some of the hull is still intact towards the north-west end, interpreted as the bow, and the stern is discernible, but clearly broken up. There is a large magnetic response of 262 nT in the magnetometer data associated with the wreck, indicating the presence of ferrous material. Identified in the MBES data as a distinct wreck within surrounding scour at a general depth of -19 m. The north-west end is rounded and is largely intact, whereas the south-east end appears more broken-up and with no clear structure. Numerous objects are visible surrounding this end and may represent possible dispersed debris. The wreck has significant height, and a large object, interpreted as a possible boiler is visible within the hull outline. A deeper area of scour is visible at the north end of the wreck and extends for 8.5 m and is 0.5 m deep.		
Build	**Type**	Trawler		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	39.7 x 7.3 x 4.1 m		
	Shipyard	Smith's Dock Co. Ltd., Middlesbrough		
Loss	**Cause**	Sank while under tow after being damaged by a mine		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that this vessel was built in 1914 and during WWII it was used as a minesweeper. It sank on the 3rd February 1945 while under tow after being damaged by a mine. It was last surveyed in 1993 with dimensions of 70 x 20 x 5.0 m, with a least depth of 15.2 m. In the geophysical datasets the wreck appears to be fairly compact, with a clear hull boundary and some evidence of internal structure at the north-west end. However, the structure appears more fragmented and degraded at the south-east end, with potential for further buried debris likely to be present in the immediate surrounding area. This is emphasized by the reduction in size of visible wreck from the 1993 survey and the visibility of it in the current dataset. This wreck is situated in an area of level seabed.		



Sidescan sonar image looking north-west of **72552**, measuring 51.1 x 21.1 x 5.0 m

Multibeam bathymetry image of **72552** looking north (x1 vertical exaggeration)





Magnetic profile of **72552** measuring 213 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Wreck Sheet 8

ID 72552 – HMS *Arley* – UKHO 9242

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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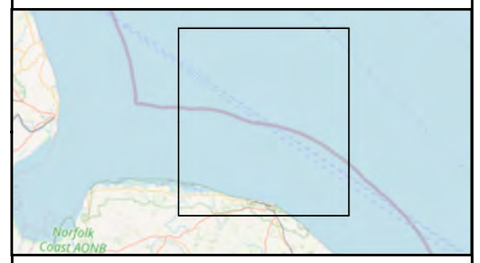

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km

0 10 20 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
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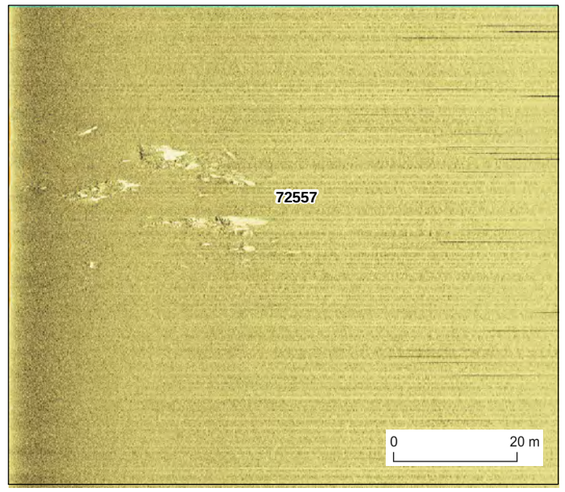
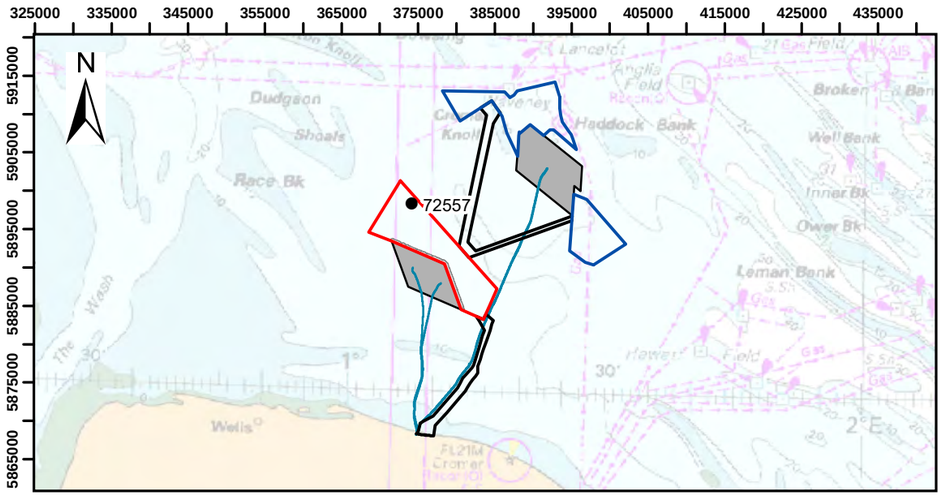
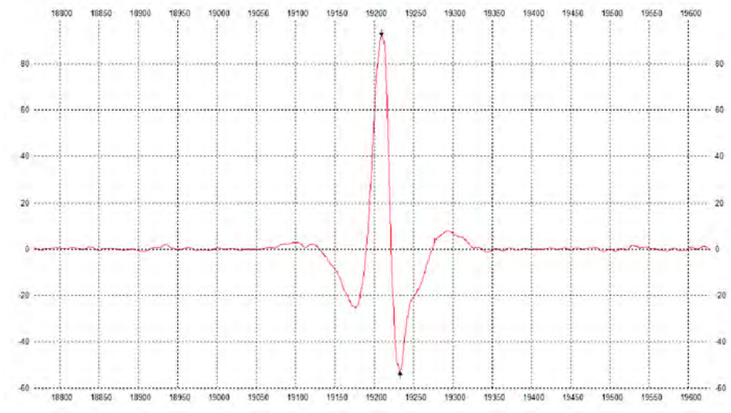
Location		374157 E 5898238 N	**Area**	SEP
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72557** has been interpreted as a wreck situated at the northern end of the Sheringham Array area. It has been identified as a subcircular spread of debris measuring 83.4 x 49.3 x 1.5 m. This feature has an associated UKHO record (**9462**) which records this as the wreck of an unknown vessel. It has been identified in the SSS dataset as a large spread of dark reflectors with bright shadows. Small rounded objects, linear objects and indistinct dark reflectors are visible on a featureless area of the seabed. The largest object measures 3.5 x 1.8 m and there is potential for further debris to be buried within the vicinity. A large magnetic response of 145 nT has been identified in the magnetometer data and associated with the wreck, indicating the presence of ferrous material. However, as the wreck was not directly covered by the magnetometer data this is likely to be a minimum value. Identified in the MBES data as three distinct and irregular clusters of mounds in a circular formation. Some smaller indistinct mounds are visible surrounding these, interpreted as scattered items of debris, particularly extending to the south-east. The largest mound measures 8.3 x 5.6 x 0.9 m. Scour is visible extending to the south-west.		
Build	**Type**	Destroyer		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	**Cause**	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that this vessel was first dived in 1990 with parts of the bow, boiler, and mast visible. The 2018 survey records the site as broken wreckage, with a water tube boiler and a lattice mast identified, with overall dimensions of 57.1 x 27.2 x 1.3 m and with a least depth of -16.3 m. In the geophysical datasets the wreck appears as a spread of debris of varying shapes and sizes. There appears to be a smaller spread of debris extending to the south and east, and there is potential for further items of buried debris to be present within the vicinity.		



Sidescan sonar image looking north-west of **72557**, measuring 83.4 x 49.3 x 1.5 m

Multibeam bathymetry image of **72557** looking north (x1 vertical exaggeration)





Magnetic profile of **72557** measuring 145 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects
Wreck Sheet 9
ID 72557 – Unknown – UKHO 9462

Legend:
- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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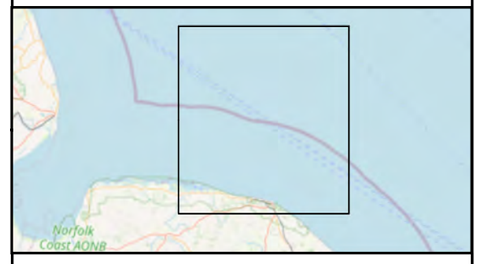

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km
0 10 20 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
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Report:
Dudgeon and Sheringham Offshore Wind Farm Extensions
Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data

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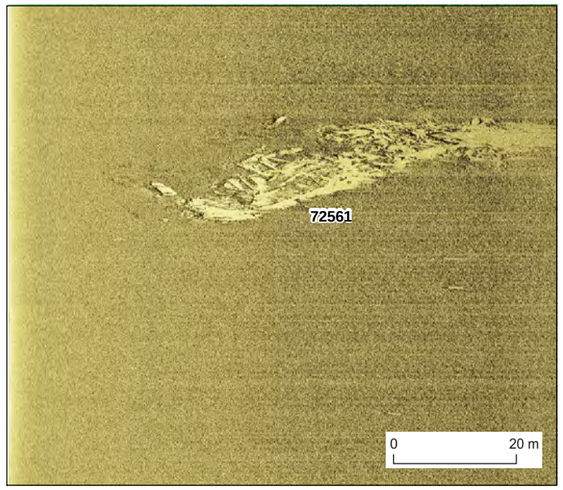
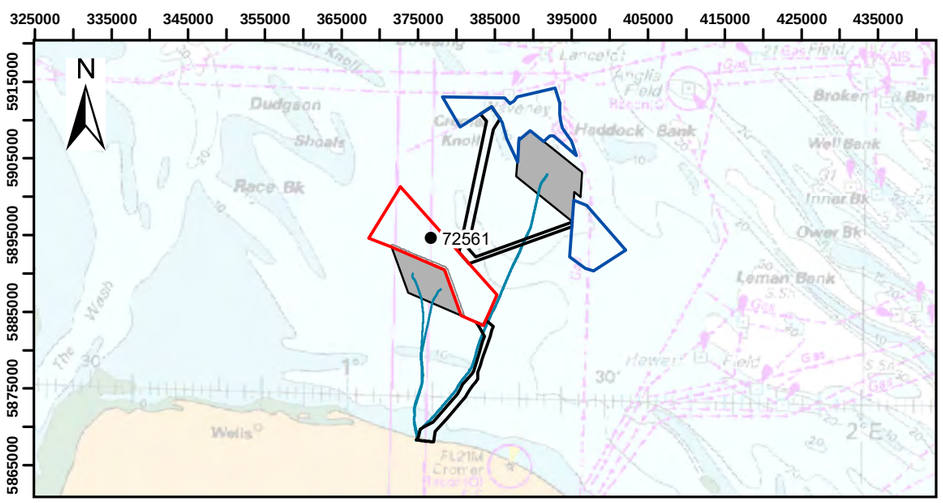
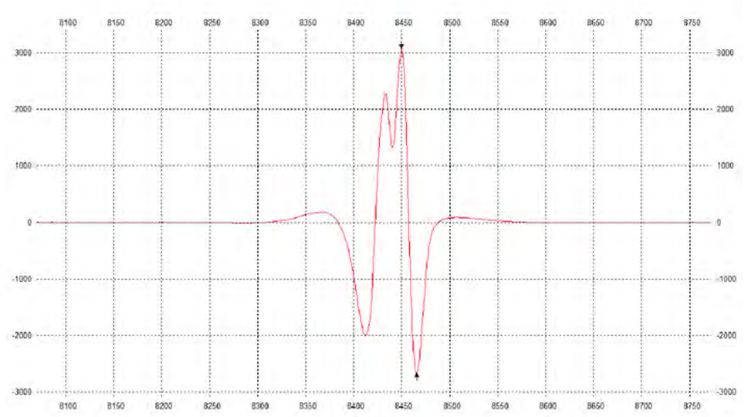
Location		376692 E 5894587 N	**Area**	SEP
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72561** has been interpreted as a wreck, situated towards the north of the central section of the Sheringham Array area. It is on a north to south alignment in an area of featureless seabed. It measures 90.5 x 67.6 x 4.3 m. This wreck has an associated UKHO record (**9274**) which states that the vessel is the *Robert W Pomeroy*. Wreck **72561** has been identified in the SSS dataset as a very large wreck that appears upright, partially broken up but with a large amount of hull structure still intact. Slatted dark reflectors with bright shadows are visible, interpreted as possible decking. Multiple rounded and angular objects within the hull outline have also been identified, interpreted as possible superstructure. There is some surrounding associated debris (**72562**, **72563**, **72566**, **72567**), which indicates there is likely to be further buried debris in the surrounding area. There is a very large magnetic response of 5747 nT in the magnetometer data associated with the wreck, indicating the presence of a large amount of ferrous material and may further indicate the wreck is ferrous in construction. Identified in the MBES data as a linear grouping of irregular mounds. Two large and distinctive mounds are situated in the southern end of the wreck, interpreted as possible boilers, and these have similar dimensions of 4.6 x 4.6 x 3.1 m. Mounds of various size and form are visible, indicating collapsed structure and associated debris, are visible in the vicinity, particularly on the eastern side. There is some surrounding scour visible.		
Build	**Type**	Cargo Steamship		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	77.1 x 13.1 x 5.3 m		
	Shipyard	Earle's Shipbuilding & Engineering Ltd, Hull		
Loss	**Cause**	Mined while on passage from London for Blyth		
Extent of Survival		This vessel was built in 1923 and used as a cargo ship. It was damaged and sunk by a mine whilst on passage between London and Blyth on the 1st April 1942. It was last surveyed in 2018 with dimensions recorded as 84.3 x 27.0 x 3.5 m and a least depth of 14.7 m. In the geophysical datasets the wreck appears to be largely broken up with some fragmented internal structure remaining. There is a large spread of debris surrounding the wreck, particularly to the east, and so indicates that there is likely to be further buried debris in the surrounding sediment. This is further supported by the increase in area coverage of the wreck from 2018 to the current dataset which indicates the likely increasing deterioration.		



Sidescan sonar image looking south-east of **72561**, measuring 90.5 x 67.6 x 4.3 m

Multibeam bathymetry image of **72561** looking west-north-west (x1 vertical exaggeration)





Magnetic profile of **72561** measuring 5747 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

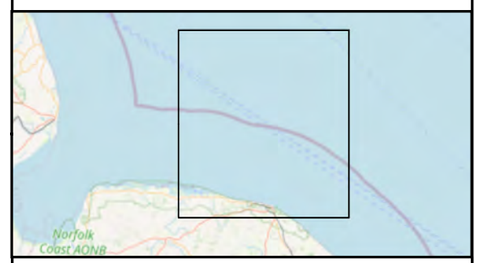
Wreck Sheet 10

ID 72561 – *Robert W Pomeroy* – UKHO 9274

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
Base Map: © British Crown and OceanWise, 2020. All rights reserved. License No. EMS-EK001-627782. Not to be used for Navigation; © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km

0 10 20 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:800,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

Report:
Dudgeon and Sheringham Offshore Wind Farm Extensions Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data

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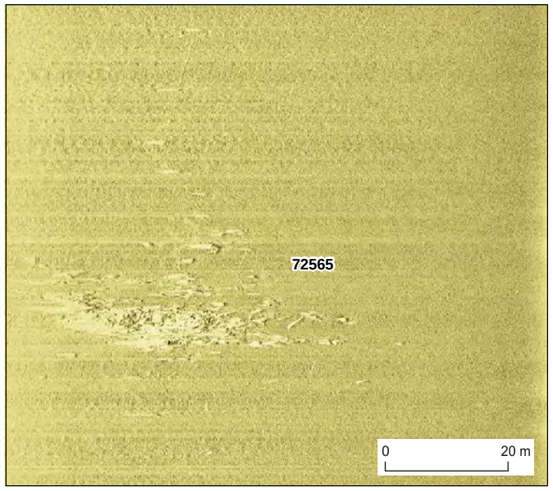
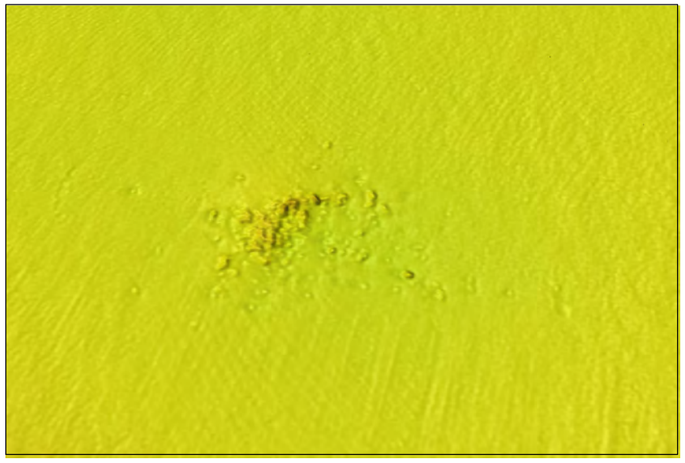
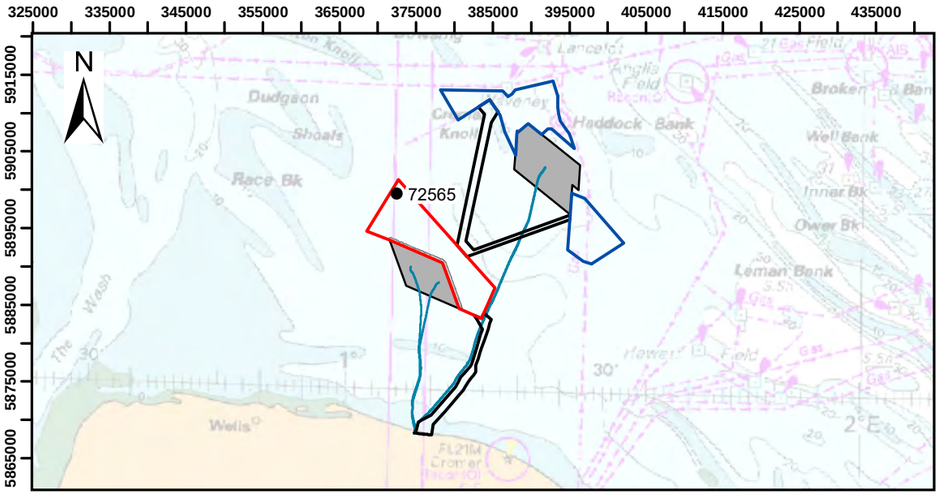
Location		372499 E 5899449 N	**Area**	SEP
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72565** has been interpreted as a wreck situated at the northern end of the Sheringham Array area. It covers an area measuring 138.5 x 68.3 x 1.3 m. This wreck has an associated UKHO record (**9293**) which records this as possibly being the location of the *Chelsea*. It has been identified in the SSS dataset as a large area of multiple small dark reflectors with bright shadows, with some linear objects visible as well as curvilinear and rounded objects scattered on a featureless area of the seabed. This has been interpreted as a dispersed wreck. No discernible structure is visible suggesting the wreck is very degraded, however some objects still have significant height. A very large magnetic response of 1922 nT has been identified in the magnetometer data associated with the wreck, indicating the presence of a large amount of ferrous material and may suggest it was ferrous in construction. Identified in the MBES data as an area of irregularly shaped mounds, becoming more dispersed to the south and east. The main cluster of debris measures 56.8 x 33.2 x 0.9 m. There does not appear to be coherent structure. The largest mound is on the east side and measures 5.1 x 2.5 x 0.4 m, and 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		
Build	**Type**	Collier		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	70.1 x 10.1 x 4.6		
	Shipyard	Palmers Co LTD, Newcastle-upon-Tyne		
Loss	**Cause**	Sank following a collision with *SS Kirkcaldy* in 1903		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that this is possibly the broken wreckage of the *Chelsea*, which sank following a collision whilst on passage from London for the Tyne on 10th May 1903. The last survey in 1994 records the dimensions as 73.0 x 43.0 x 1.3 m and with a least depth of -15.7 m. In the geophysical datasets the wreck appears as a distinct cluster of irregularly shaped debris. There are distinct, smaller items of debris seen to extend across a wide area surrounding the wreck, with the potential for further buried debris to be present within the vicinity. This is further supported by the increase in the area the wreck covers from the 1994 UKHO survey to the current datasets indicating the increased deterioration of the vessel.		



Sidescan sonar image looking south-east of **72565** , measuring 138.5 x 68.3 x 1.3 m



Multibeam bathymetry image of **72565** looking north-east (x1 vertical exaggeration)



Magnetic profile of **72565** measuring 1922 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

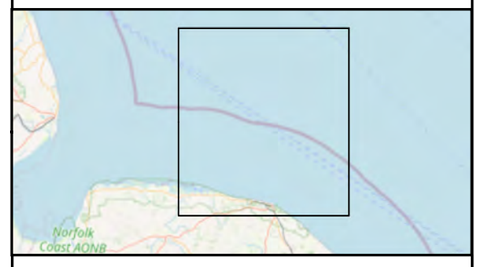
Wreck Sheet 11

ID 72565 – *The Chelsea* (Possibly) – UKHO 9293

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
Base Map: © British Crown and OceanWise, 2020. All rights reserved. License No. EMS-EK001-627782. Not to be used for Navigation; © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

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0 10 20 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
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Report:
Dudgeon and Sheringham Offshore Wind Farm Extensions
Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data

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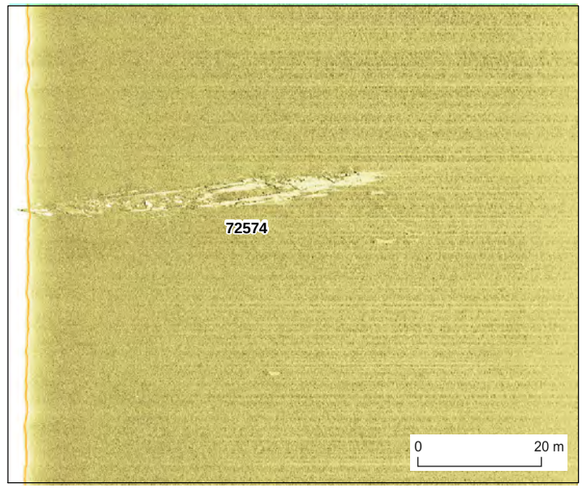
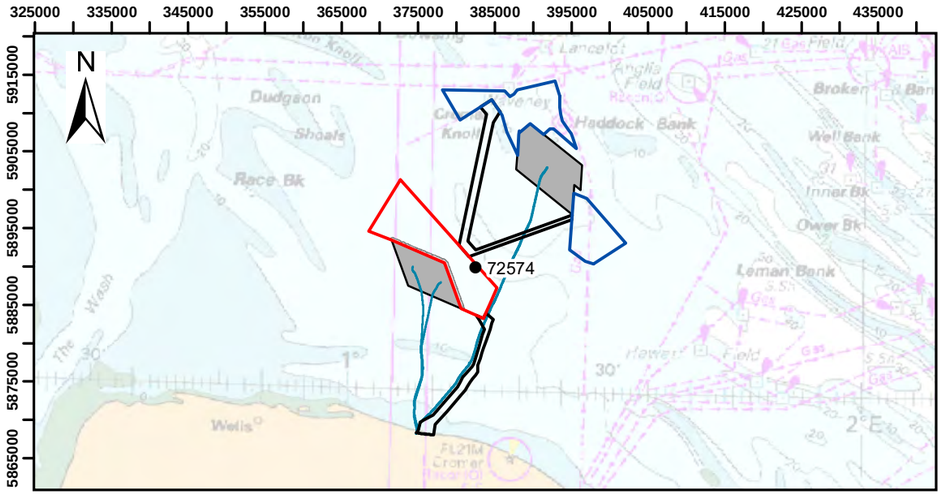
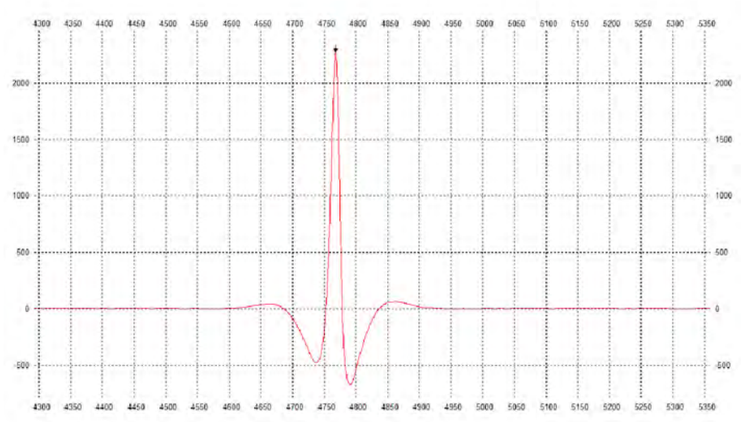
Location		382503 E 5889837 N	**Area**	SEP
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72574** has been interpreted as a wreck situated at the central area of the Sheringham Array. It is a large, relatively intact, vessel on a north-east to south-west alignment and measures 66.3 x 22.5 x 3.4 m. This wreck has an associated UKHO record (**9259**) which records this as being the wreck of the *Sitona*. Wreck **72565** has been identified in the SSS dataset as a large wreck that appears relatively intact and upright on the seabed, although possibly partially buried by sands in places. There is some possible associated debris surrounding the wreck (**70575-7**, **72601-3**), along with interpreted snagged fishing gear. There is a very large magnetic response of 4463 nT in the magnetometer data associated with the wreck, indicating the presence of a large amount of ferrous material which may suggest ferrous construction. Identified 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 38.0 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 which indicate presence of associated debris.		
Build	**Type**	Steam ship		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	68.9 x 11.3 x 4.9		
	Shipyard	Moss Værft & Dokk		
Loss	**Cause**	Torpedoed by German aircraft		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that this is the wreckage of the *Sitona* on passage from Blyth to London when it was sunk. It was torpedoed on the 3rd May and sank the following day on 4th May 1941. A diver survey in 1973 recorded that the bows were silted but the boiler remained intact, and this is possibly visible in the current dataset at the northern end. The last survey of this vessel was undertaken in 2018 and it records the dimensions as 63.3 x 16.5 x 3.1 m and with a least depth of -17.4 m. In the geophysical datasets the wreck appears as a distinct vessel outline with clear structural elements remaining. The vessel appears partially buried and some smaller debris fragments are visible surrounding the wreck, particularly to the east. Multiple straight, 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. There is potential for further buried debris to be present within the immediate vicinity of the wreck.		



Sidescan sonar image looking north-west of **72574**, measuring 66.3 x 22.5 x 3.4 m

Multibeam bathymetry image of **72574** looking looking south-south-east (x1 vertical exaggeration)



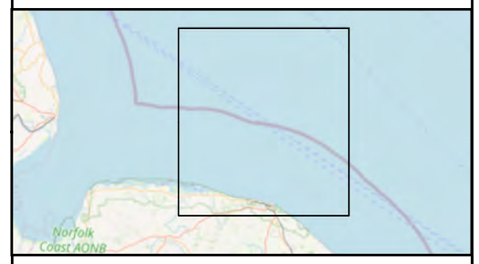


Magnetic profile of **72574** measuring 4463 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects
Wreck Sheet 12
ID 72574 – *The Sitona* – UKHO 9259

Legend:
- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
Base Map: © British Crown and OceanWise, 2020. All rights reserved. License No. EMS-EK001-627782. Not to be used for Navigation; © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

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0 10 20 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:800,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

Report:
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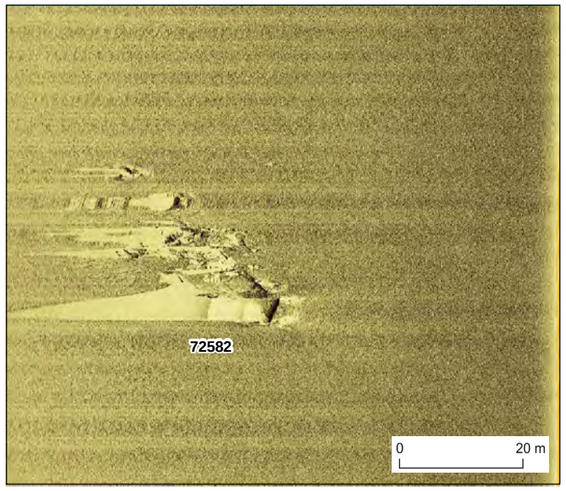
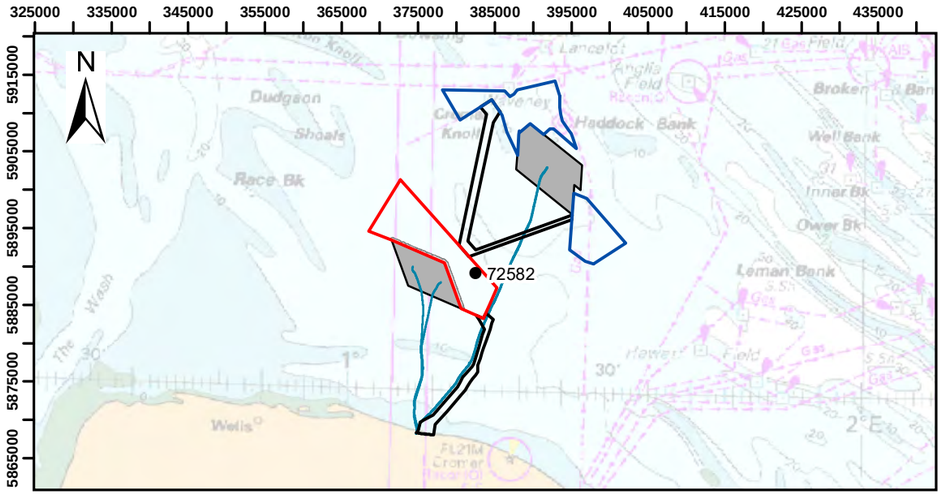
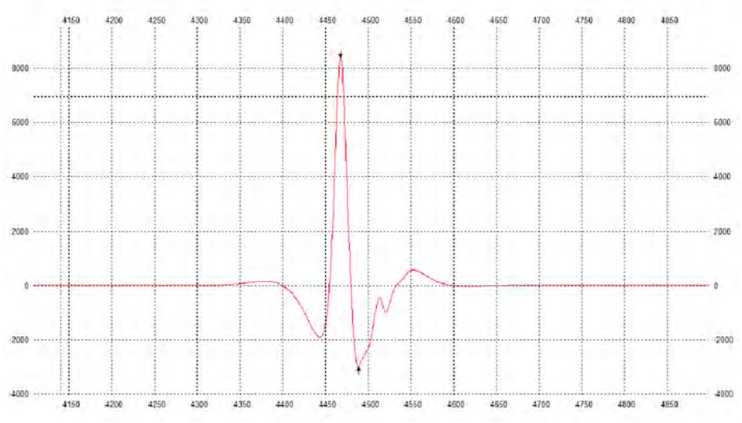
Location		382503 E 5889083 N	**Area**	SEP
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72582** has been interpreted as a wreck situated at the central south of the Sheringham Array area. It is on a north-west to south-east alignment and measures 89.2 x 40.7 x 3.7 m. This wreck has an associated UKHO record (**9255**) which identifies that the vessel is the HMS *Kylemore*. Wreck **72582** was 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 is comprised of 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. There is a very large magnetic response of 11428 nT in the magnetometer data associated with the wreck, indicating the presence of a large amount of ferrous material and suggests ferrous construction. Identified in the MBES data as a linear alignment of debris, aligned north-west to south-east. At the south-east end there is a very large tapering mound that is interpreted as a relatively intact section of the wreck, measuring 28.2 x 11.5 x 3.7 m. Irregular low lying feature with no coherent structure directly adjacent to south-east section. May represent further broken-up wreck structure and may be partially buried. Multiple distinct irregular mounds are visible with the largest measuring 6.6.x 5.2 x 0.8 m. Towards the north-west end distinct mounds are visible, but are well spread out, and may represent a dispersed debris field or severely degraded wreck structure. 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.		
Build	**Type**	Steamship		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	61 x 7.3 x 2.4 m		
	Shipyard	Russell & Co. Ltd, Greenock		
Loss	**Cause**	Bombed and sunk by German aircraft on 21st August 1940		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that this vessel was built in 1897 and during WWI it was used as a minesweeper. During WWII it was converted to a net layer. It was bombed and then sank on the 21st August 1940. It was last surveyed in 2018 with dimensions of 28.4 x 11.2 x 4.3 m, with a least depth of -16.9 m. In the geophysical datasets the wreck appears to be relatively intact at the south-east end, although unable to determine from this dataset whether this represents the bow or stern section. The north-eastern end appears more broken-up with further buried debris likely in the immediate surrounding area.		



Sidescan sonar image looking north-west of **72582**, measuring 89.2 x 40.7 x 4.2 m

Multibeam bathymetry image of **72582** looking north (x1 vertical exaggeration)





Magnetic profile of **72582** measuring 11428 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

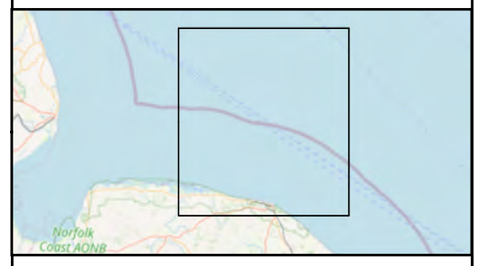
Wreck Sheet 13

ID 72582 – HMS *Kylemore* – UKHO 9255

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
Base Map: © British Crown and OceanWise, 2020. All rights reserved. License No. EMS-EK001-627782. Not to be used for Navigation; © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

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REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
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Report:
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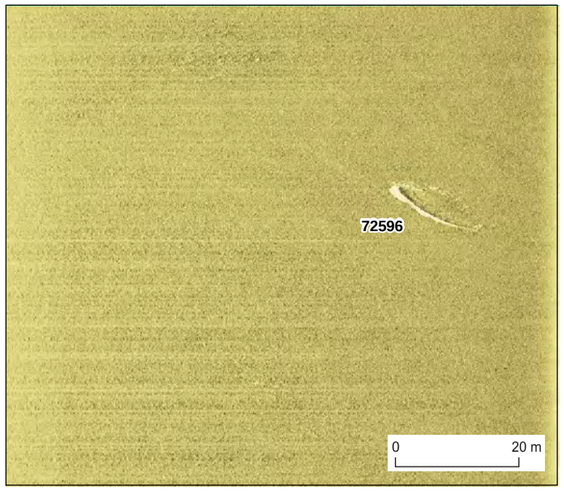
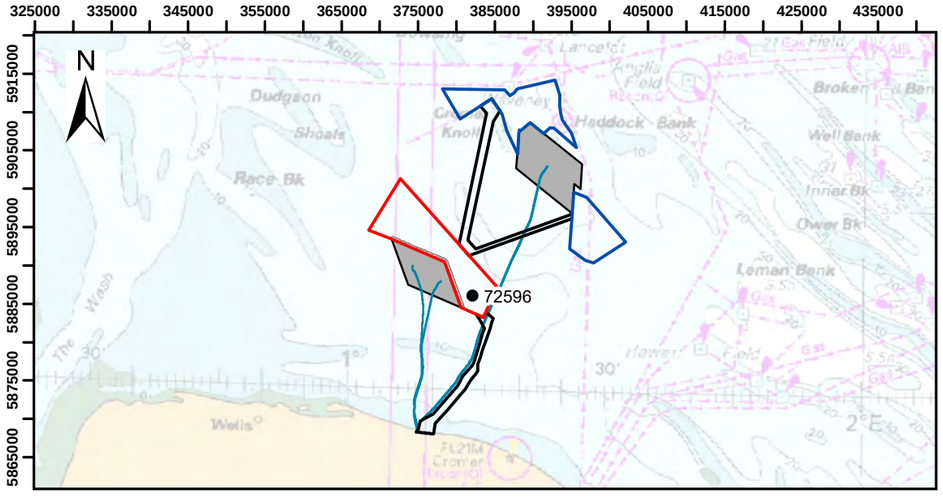
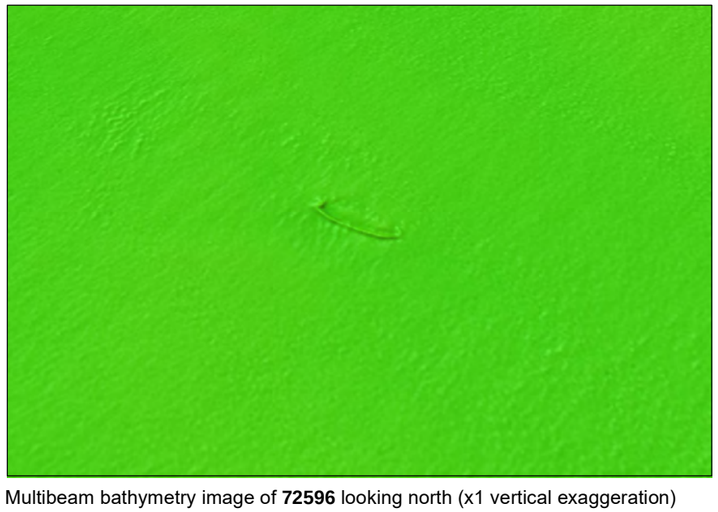
Location		382091 E 5886033 N	**Area**	SEP
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72596** has been interpreted as a wreck situated towards the south of the Sheringham Array area and is on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment. It measures 36.4 x 15.6 x 0.5 m. There is no corresponding UKHO record and therefore this has the potential to be a previously uncharted wreck. It has been identified in the SSS dataset as a distinct oval outline which is pointed at one end and slightly more angular at the other, interpreted as being a possible wreck. The possible hull appears intact on the south-west side and slightly more degraded on the other. Very little internal detail is visible which may indicate possible burial or inversion. The wreck was not identified on the nearest line of magnetometer data, which is located approximately 15 m to the north. If a large amount of ferrous material were present, a response would likely be visible on these lines which suggests that this interpreted wreck is non-ferrous in construction. However as the possible wreck is not directly covered by magnetometer data, there is the possibility of some smaller ferrous material being present at this location. In the MBES data the wreck is visible as a sub-rounded curvilinear mound, interpreted as the distinct outline of half a hull, with no clear internal structure visible. The north-east side of the wreck has some sediment accumulation along it. The north-west end is rounded and whilst distinct, has no clear edges unlike the south-east end. There is some scour visible to the south.		
Build	**Type**	Unknown		
	Construction	Unknown		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	**Cause**	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		In the geophysical datasets the wreck appears as a distinct curved vessel outline with no visible internal structure. There is relatively little height visible to these remains, and so it is likely that much of this is buried, and it is possible that further buried debris may be present within the vicinity.		

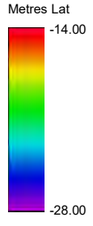


Sidescan sonar image looking north-west of **72596**, measuring 36.4 x 15.6 x 0.5 m





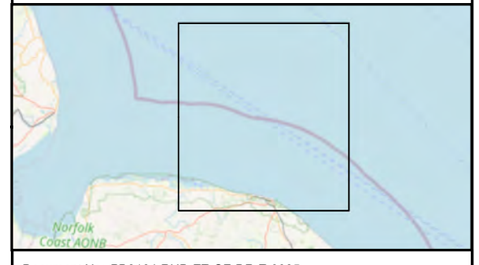
Multibeam bathymetry image of **72596** looking north (x1 vertical exaggeration)



Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects
Wreck Sheet 14
ID 72596 – Unknown

Legend:
- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
Base Map: © British Crown and OceanWise, 2020. All rights reserved. License No. EMS-EK001-627782. Not to be used for Navigation; © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km
0 10 20 Miles

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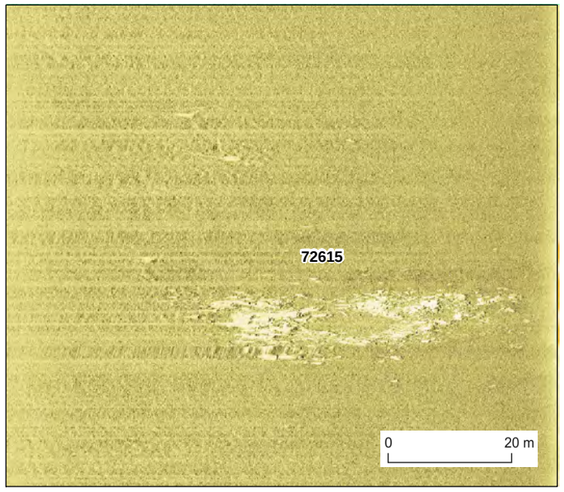
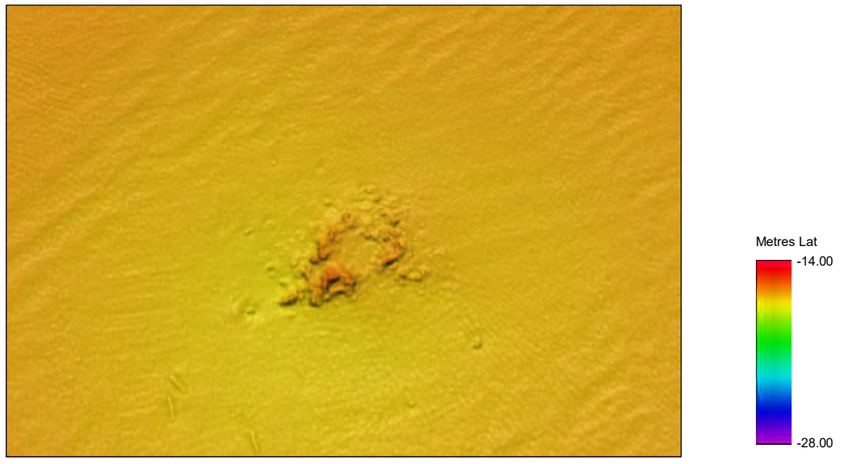
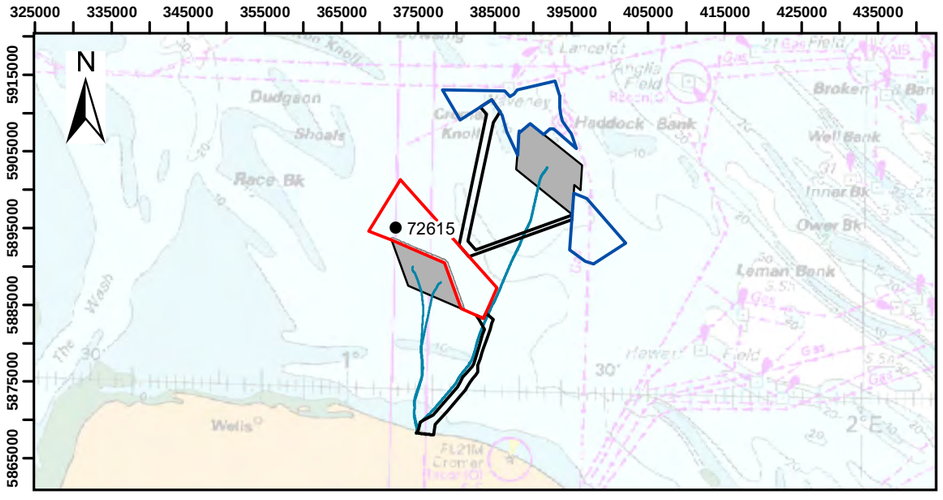
Location		372108 E 5895017 N	**Area**	SEP
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72615** has been interpreted as a wreck situated in the north-west of the Sheringham Array area. It is on an approximate north to south alignment. It covers an area of 113.9 x 97.3 x 2.1 m. This wreck has an associated UKHO record (**9275**) which states that the vessel is the *Czestochowa*. It has been identified in the SSS dataset as a very large spread of dark reflectors, small to medium in size, size with bright shadows. Some objects appear to be in seabed depressions and there is potential for further buried objects within the vicinity. The largest object visible measures 9.3 x 1.8 m and some objects have significant height. There is no discernible structure visible, but this has been interpreted as a large area of wreck debris. There is a very large magnetic response of 1673 nT in the magnetometer data associated with the wreck, indicating the presence of a large amount of ferrous material at this location and that the wreck may originally have been ferrous in construction. Identified in the MBES data as an area of irregularly shaped mounds. The north and eastern extents are more spread out. The larger, more distinct mounds are situated in the southern extents. There is a significant number of small irregularly shaped mounds surrounding the main area, which indicates a wide dispersal pattern for smaller items of debris. There is scour visible, extending predominantly to the south for at least 40 m.		
Build	**Type**	Steamship		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	78.3 x 12.5 x 5.8		
	Shipyard	AKT Lindholmen, Gothenburg		
Loss	**Cause**	Torpedoed and sunk by German E-Boat		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that this vessel was built in 1930 and was used for cargo transport. It sank on the 20th August 1941 on passage from London for the Tyne and Reykjavik with a cargo of cement. It was last surveyed in 1994 with dimensions of 85.0 x 51.0 x 1.8 m and a least depth of -14.5 m. In the geophysical datasets the wreck appears as an angular spread of distinct debris with a significant amount of smaller debris visible extending outwards from the main wreck site, particularly to the south. There is potential for further buried debris to be present within the vicinity. This is further supported by the increase in area coverage of the wreck from 1994 to the current dataset which indicates likely increasing deterioration.		

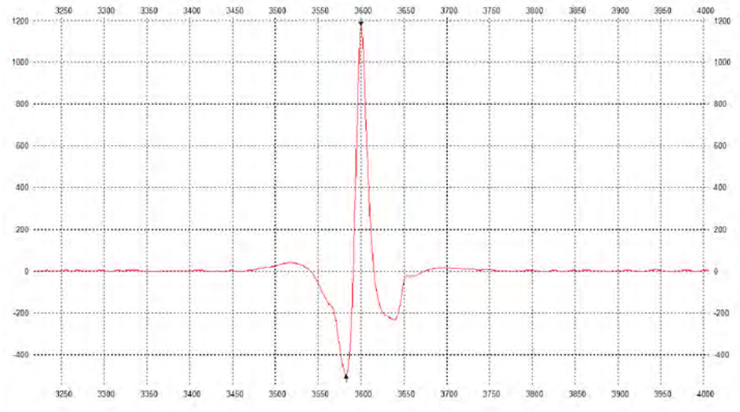


Sidescan sonar image looking south-east of **72615**, measuring 113.9 x 97.3 x 2.1 m



Multibeam bathymetry image of **72615** looking north-north-west (x1 vertical exaggeration)





Magnetic profile of **72615** measuring 1673 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

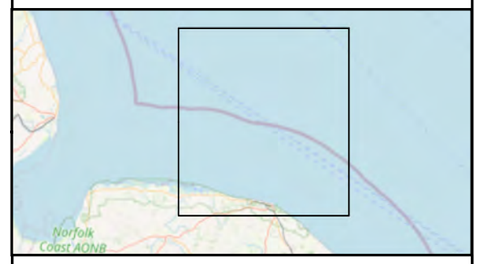
Wreck Sheet 15

ID 72615 – *Czestochowa* – UKHO 9275

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
Base Map: © British Crown and OceanWise, 2020. All rights reserved. License No. EMS-EK001-627782. Not to be used for Navigation; © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km

0 10 20 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
A	17/08/2020	1:800,000	A3	KL	MM	TM

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Dudgeon and Sheringham Offshore Wind Farm Extensions
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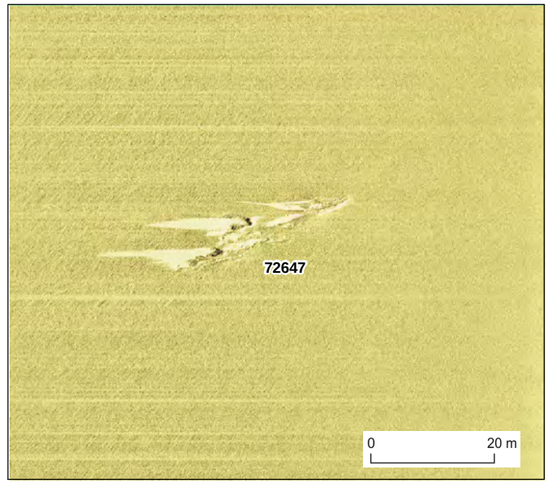
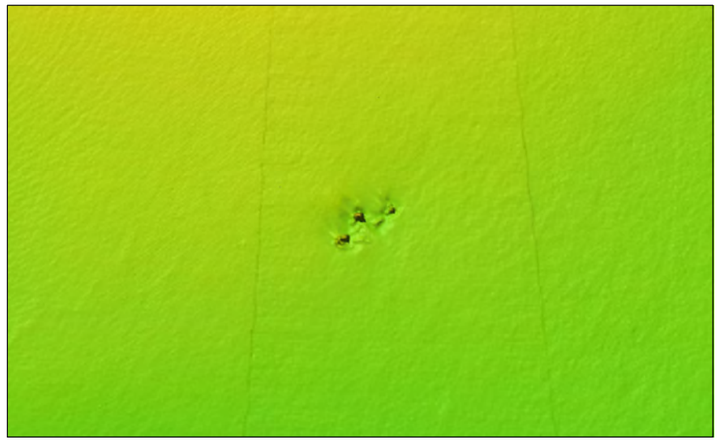
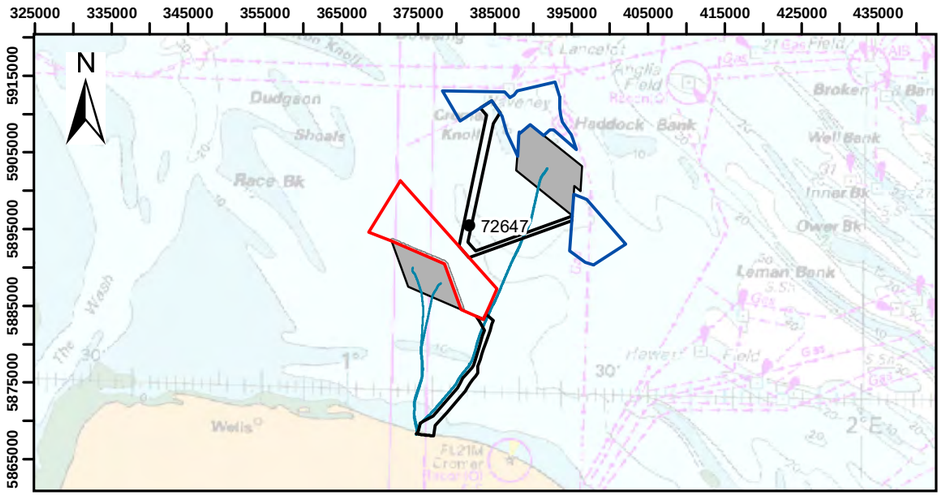
Location		381703 E 5895453 N	**Area**	Interconnector corridor
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72647** has been interpreted as a wreck situated in the northern branch of the Cable Route. It was identified as a series of mounds on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment, covering an area measuring 45.2 x 20.3 x 2.4 m. An associated UKHO record (**9276**) is recorded at this location suggesting that this is possibly the wreck of the *Ottar Jarl*. It was identified in the SSS dataset as a series of dark reflectors with height and with some smaller bright reflectors in between. Some possible structure could be observed in a large dark reflector to the west in the form of cross-hatching, indicating coherent debris. There is a very large magnetic response of 1372 nT in the magnetometer data at this location, indicating the presence of a large amount of ferrous material which may suggest ferrous construction. Identified in the MBES data as an area of irregular mounds. There are three prominent rounded 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. Smaller irregularly shaped mounds are visible between these and indicate the presence of debris. There is some encircling scour present.		
Build	**Type**	Steamship		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	80.8 x 12.8 x 5.5		
	Shipyard	Lübecker Flender-Werke, Lübeck		
Loss	**Cause**	Sank following a collision with the SS *British Princess*		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that the *Ottar Jarl* collided with the SS *British Princess* while in transit from Antwerp for Barcelona on the 22nd March 1924. The wreck was searched for but not located until 1941. The last survey in 2018 records the dimensions as 31.0 x 10.4 x 2.9 m and with a least depth of 20.0 m. In the 2020 geophysical datasets the wreck appears as a distinct linear alignment of debris, with three clearer sections indicating some remaining superstructure. There are smaller objects interpreted as possible debris visible, and there is potential for further buried debris to be present within the vicinity of the visible extents. This is further supported by the increase in area coverage of the wreck from the UKHO 2018 survey to the current dataset which indicates likely increasing deterioration.		

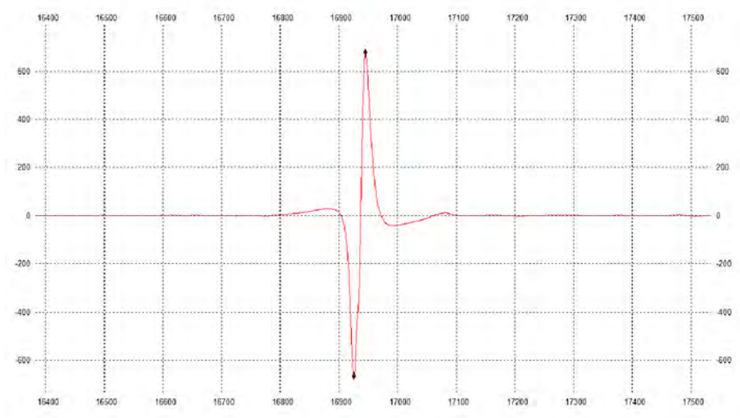


Sidescan sonar image looking north-east of **72647**, measuring 45.2 x 20.3 x 2.4 m



Multibeam bathymetry image of **72647** looking north (x1 vertical exaggeration)



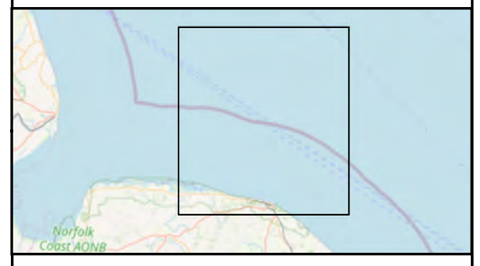


Magnetic profile of **72647** measuring 1372 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects
Wreck Sheet 16
ID 72647 – *Ottar Jarl* – UKHO 9276

Legend:
- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
Base Map: © British Crown and OceanWise, 2020. All rights reserved. License No. EMS-EK001-627782. Not to be used for Navigation; © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km
0 10 20 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
A	17/08/2020	1:800,000	A3	KL	MM	TM

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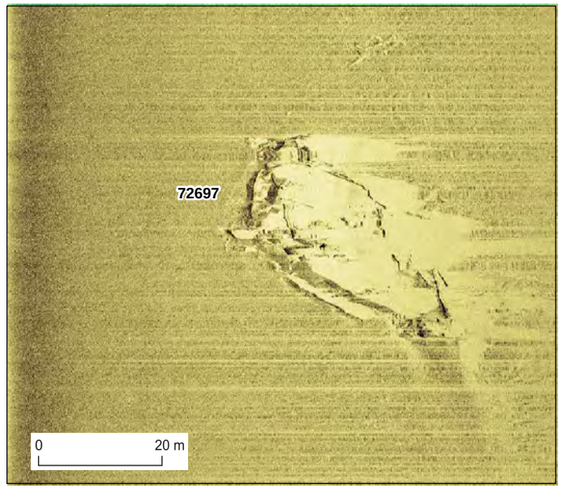
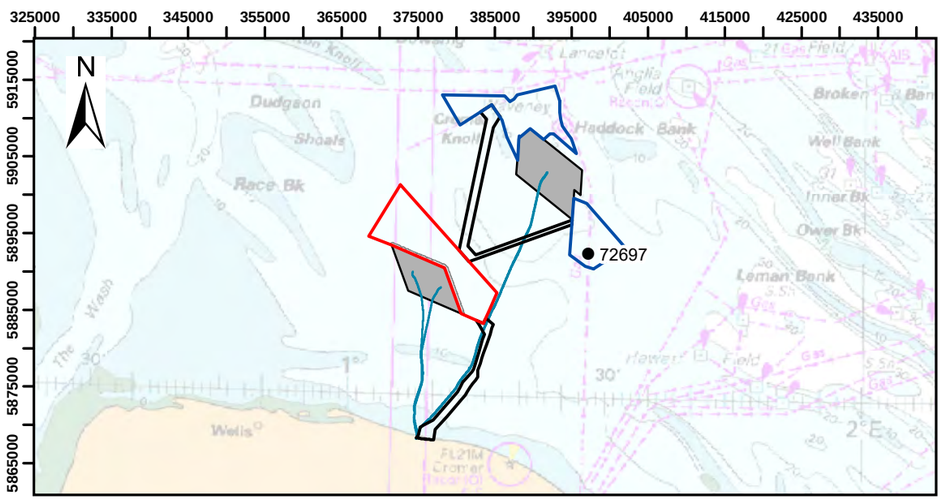
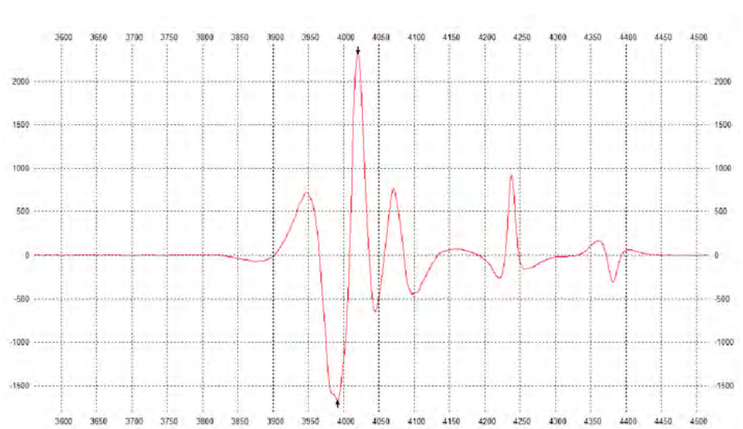
Location		397195 E 5892259 N	**Area**	DEP SE
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72697** has been interpreted as a wreck situated in the southern end of the Dudgeon South-East Array area. It is on a north-west to south-east alignment and measures 96 x 38.2 x 3.5 m. This wreck has an associated UKHO record (**9267**) which states that the vessel is possibly the *Pacific*. It has been identified in the SSS dataset as a very large wreck that appears to be upright on the seabed. 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 visible within the hull. The wreck has significant height. There is some associated debris in the vicinity and the potential for further debris to be present but buried by mobile sands. There is a very large magnetic response of 3999 nT in the magnetometer data associated with the wreck, indicating the presence of a large amount of ferrous material and suggests the wreck is ferrous in construction. Identified in the MBES data as an area of irregularly shaped mounds. The hull is identified as an elliptical outline comprising elongate and linear mounds. Irregular mounds interpreted as internal structure are visible within the hull outline. Three central mounds are the most distinct and possibly represent boilers or other remaining structure; the largest measures 5.4 x 4.5 x 3.0 m. The north-west extents appear to have fewer mounds, indicating less structure is present or more burial has taken place at this end. The south-east extents appear to have more mounds visible, indicating more structure or debris is present or that 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 listing slightly to the south, or that the southern section has been buried by mobile sediments. There appear to be small, indistinct mounds surrounding the wreck which indicate possible associated debris. There are patches of distinct scour surrounding the wreck, particularly at the north-west edge.		
Build	**Type**	Steamship		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	98.8 x 13.4 x 7		
	Shipyard	Murdoch & Murray, Glasgow		
Loss	**Cause**	It was separated from the convoy it was travelling during bad weather and was never seen again		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents that this vessel left Sunderland in a convoy bound for London. The convoy scattered due to bad weather on the 8th February 1943 and the *Pacific* was never seen again and recorded as lost on the 9th February 1943. It was last surveyed in 2018 with dimensions of 99.1 x 30.5 x 5.9 m and a least depth of 17.9 m. In the geophysical datasets the wreck appears to have a clear hull outline and internal structures still partially intact. There is surrounding debris visible outside the hull outline, particularly along the northern edge and to the north-west. There is potential for further buried debris to be present within the vicinity.		



Sidescan sonar image looking south-east of **72697**, measuring 96.0 x 38.2 x 3.5 m

Multibeam bathymetry image of **72697** looking north (x1 vertical exaggeration)





Magnetic profile of **72697** measuring 3999 nT

Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Wreck Sheet 17

ID 72697 – *Pacific* (Possibly) – UKHO 9267

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology

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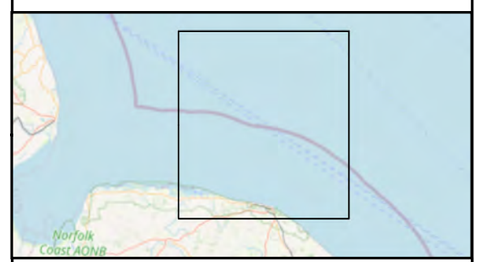

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km

0 10 20 Miles

REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR
A	17/08/2020	1:800,000	A3	KL	MM	TM

Report:

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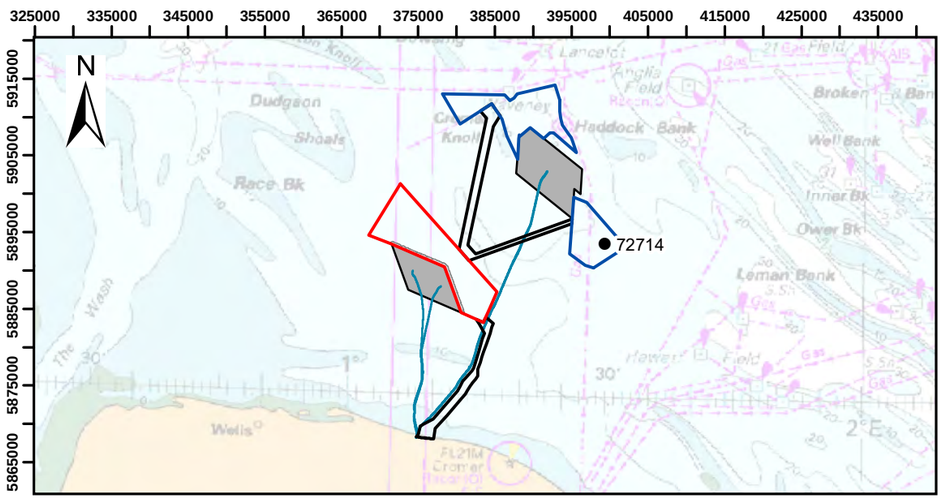
Location		399396 E 5893456 N	**Area**	DEP SE
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		**72714** has been interpreted as a debris field situated at the southern end of the Dudgeon SE Array. It was identified as a series of mounds on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment, covering an area measuring 20.1 x 14.6 x 1.7 m. This feature has an associated UKHO record (**9511**) which records this as being a significant obstruction, possibly unknown wreck. This feature was identified in the SSS dataset as a compact area of dark reflectors comprising linear and smaller rounded objects with bright shadows. This location was not directly covered by magnetometer data. There is a possible broad magnetic response identified on the closest magnetometer line, although not convincing in form and therefore cannot be definitively associated. However, it should therefore be noted that there is the potential for ferrous material to be present. Identified in the MBES data as an irregularly shaped mound within an area of scour that extended for 10.6 m and was 0.4 m deep. 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 predominantly north for a maximum of 10.6 m and is 0.4 m deep.		
Build	**Type**	Unknown		
	Construction	Unknown		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	**Cause**	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		The UKHO documents an obstruction at this location, classified as a 'dangerous wreck', first identified in 1992 and last surveyed in 1993. It was last recorded as being a poorly defined contact, measuring 8.0 x 1.0 x 1.7 m, with a least depth of -21.5 m. This feature has not been previously identified by Wessex Archaeology. In the 2020 geophysical datasets the debris field appears as a linear alignment of debris, with a central clearer section. Further objects extending from the main feature are visible in the data, and there is potential for further buried debris to be present within the vicinity. This is further supported by the increase in area coverage of the wreck from the UKHO 1993 survey to the current dataset which indicates likely increasing deterioration.		

Sidescan sonar image looking south-east of **72714**, measuring 20.1 x 14.6 x 1.7 m

Multibeam bathymetry image of **72714** looking north-east (x1 vertical exaggeration)

Metres Lat
-12.50
-27.50



Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects

Wreck Sheet 18

ID 72714 – Unknown – UKHO 9511

Legend:

- Dudgeon Extension Project AfL Area
- Sheringham Extension Project AfL Area
- Offshore Cable Corridor
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm Export Cable
- Existing Offshore Wind Farm
- 2015 data coverage only
- Wreck location

Data Sources: Wessex Archaeology
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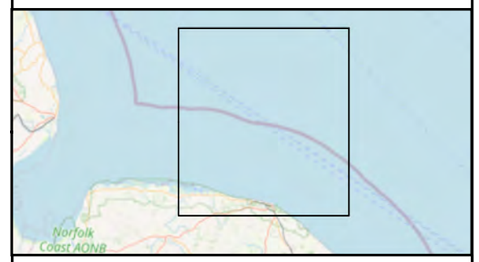

Document No: PB8164-RHD-ZZ-OF-DR-Z-0085

Co-ordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 31N

0 20 40 km

0 10 20 Miles

A	17/08/2020	1:800,000	A3	KL	MM	TM
REV	DATE	SCALE	SIZE	DRW	CHK	APR

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