TETRA TECH
RPS ENERGY

Fishguard Linkspan Replacement

Offshore Written Scheme of Investigation and Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries

Offshore Written Scheme of Investigation and Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries
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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Offshore Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (PAD) has been produced for the replacement linkspan at Fishguard Harbour (hereafter referred to as 'the Proposed Development').

The purpose of the document is to set out details of the archaeological mitigation for the licensable marine activities of the Proposed Development, and how this mitigation will be enacted. These activities are expected to take place under marine licence CML2612 issued by Natural Resources Wales (NRW). The activities and their potential impacts on heritage receptors are detailed within the Proposed Development's consent application (Stena Line Ports Ltd, 2026). The WSI and PAD have been prepared to ensure that those involved in the construction and operation of the Proposed Development, including Stena Line Ports Ltd. (SLPL) personnel and all associated contractors, are aware of and understand archaeological mitigation measures, and how and when to apply them.

This document has been produced in line with best practice guidance, in particular Archaeological Written Schemes of Investigation for Offshore Wind Farm Projects by The Crown Estate (2021). While this guidance was prepared for renewable energy projects, it has relevance to other marine activities and has therefore been referred to here.

1.2 Location

The Marine Licence Boundary Area is located within Goodwick/Fishguard, Pembrokeshire (central grid reference 195171.227: 238812.970). The Marine Licence Boundary Area is a parcel of land spanning an area of approximately 0.9 hectares of the harbour, to include the existing linkspan, hinterland and within the bay foreshore. The port was created in the 1910s by reclaiming land at the base of the headland.

The Marine Licence Boundary Area is shown on

Figure 1.1 and the coordinates are set out in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 Marine Licence Boundary Coordinates

Reference	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude
01	195182.98m	238876.67m	N052.01044	W004.98584
02	195238.40m	238853.62m	N052.01026	W004.98502
03	195191.76m	238741.85m	N052.00924	W004.98564
04	195168.60m	238751.48m	N052.00931	W004.98598
05	195159.41m	238737.30m	N052.00918	W004.98610
06	195149.50m	238730.03m	N052.00911	W004.98624
07	195067.61m	238675.02m	N052.00859	W004.98740
08	195060.27m	238683.66m	N052.00867	W004.98751
09	195104.50m	238733.61m	N052.00913	W004.98690
10	195135.16m	238762.06m	N052.00940	W004.98647

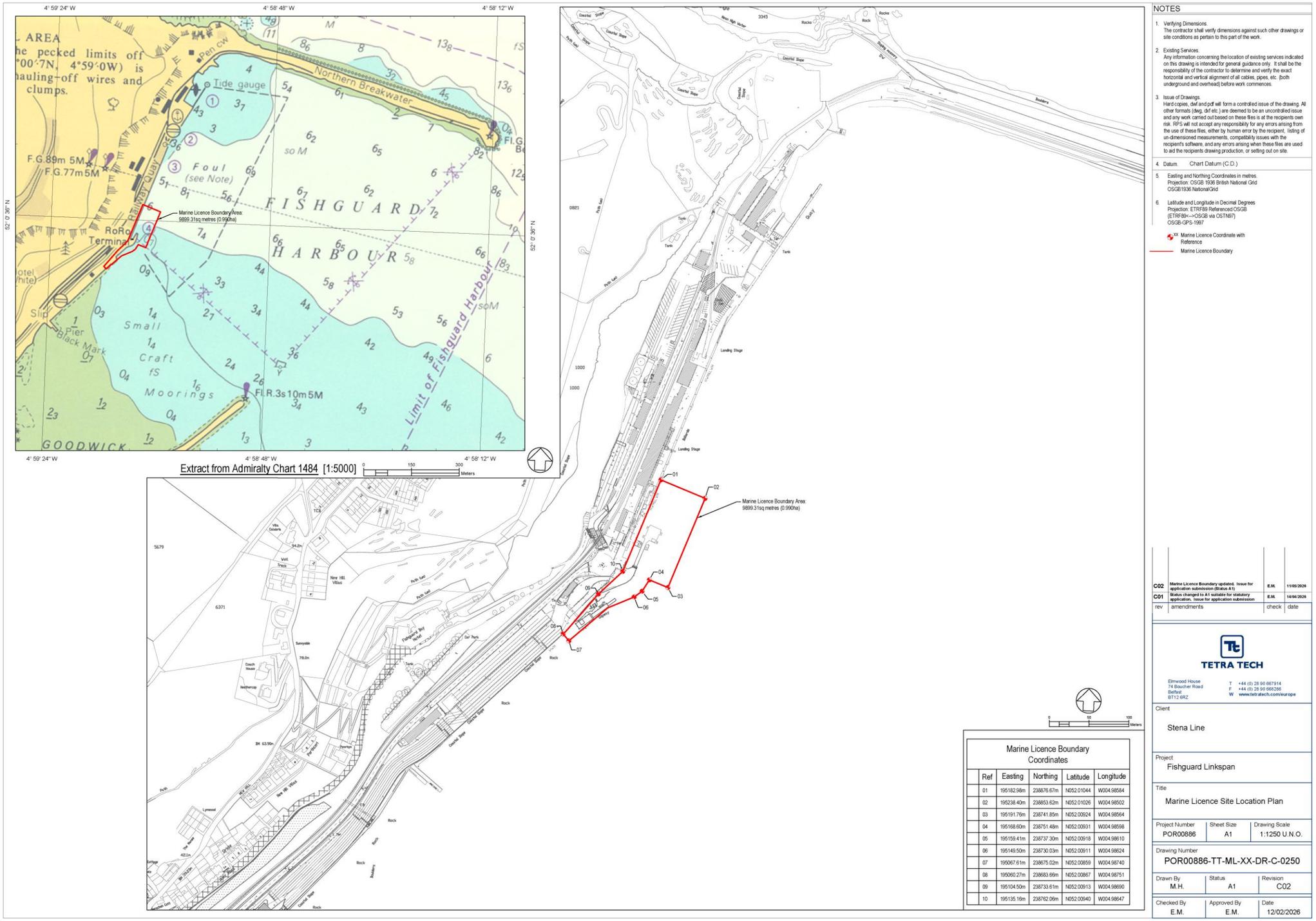

Figure 1.1 Marine Licence Boundary Area Location

1.3 Project Description

SLPL operate the ferry terminal in Fishguard. Vehicles embark/disembark the ferries via a temporary linkspan structure which is nearing the end of its useful life. To safeguard the future of the port and provide a safe, long-term solution, SLPL wish to replace the existing linkspan with a new arrangement. The new arrangement consists of a pontoon restrained by steel tubular piles, and a replacement bridge structure spanning from the existing concrete deck to the new pontoon.

Civil engineering works are required to accommodate the new arrangement. These works include removal of the existing steel structures and jack up barge, dredging, piling, scour protection and repairs to the open piled concrete structure. New connections to the existing concrete bankseat will be required for the new bridge. Remedial works may be required to the bankseat to allow installation of new connections. Repair works to the suspended concrete deck approach will also be required. A new bankseat structure is included in the licence in the event that the existing structure is not deemed acceptable for the new bridge and traffic loads.

Partial demolition of the buffer dolphin towers is also required to allow installation of the new bridge.

In the event that the existing deck structure cannot support the proposed bridge, a piled bankseat structure is proposed. The structure would be constructed from precast reinforced concrete or a steel frame, supported by 6 steel tubular piles.

Plough dredging will be carried out beneath the existing jack up barge to redistribute soft material to allow more straightforward installation of rock armour scour protection.

It is proposed that all dredging will be undertaken by plough dredging, moving soft material from under the pontoon to the scour pocket in the berth immediately north of the linkspan structure.

Clean rock armour stone will then be placed onto the dredged bed in the general area beneath the new pontoon as scour protection.

A shutdown of the ferry operations will be required to construct the civil engineering infrastructure and install the new pontoon. It is expected that this shutdown will last approximately 2 months.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

The objectives of the WSI follow best practice guidance set out by The Crown Estate (2021). The objectives are to:

- Set out the roles and respective responsibilities of SLPL, Contractors, and Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) and Archaeological Contractor(s) and formal lines of communication between the parties and with Archaeological Curator(s) (Section 2).
- Outline the known and potential marine archaeological receptors that could be impacted by the Proposed Development (Section 3).
- Outline the agreed mitigation and archaeological actions that are to take place in various circumstances (Section 5).
- Set out the importance of research frameworks in setting objectives that are delivered through realisation of the work (Section 4).
- Provide methodologies for archaeological actions, to be employed on archaeological work conducted in the post-consent period (Sections 5 and 6).

1.5 Consultation

Consultation relevant to the WSI and how it has been addressed in this document is listed in **Table 1.2.**

Table 1.2: Summary of key consultation issues raised during consultation activities undertaken for the Proposed Development relevant to the WSI.

Date	Consultee and type of response	Issues raised	Response to issue raised and/or where considered in this document
12 July 2026	Dr Julian Whitewright; Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW); consultation on marine licence application CML2612	We agree with the application with regard to the potential for previously unknown marine archaeological material to be located within the scheme area, and to be discovered during works, including dredging. As such, we concur with the need for a (PAD) to be in place prior to work starting. The PAD should be framed within the context of a WSI, as is standard for marine projects, setting out all measures to be undertaken in the event of archaeological discoveries (e.g. implementation of Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs), Temporary AEZs, etc.). The WSI/PAD should be agreed with RCAHMW, and should be a condition of the marine license. I am happy to be contacted directly as a means to agree this.	The PAD is included as Appendix A to this WSI. Measures relating to AEZs and Temporary Exclusion Zones (TEZs) are outlined in Section 5. This WSI and PAD will be agreed with RCAHMW prior to any licensable activities taking place.
12 July 2026	Dr Julian Whitewright; RCAHMW; consultation on marine licence application CML2612	We note the demolition of the early 20th century Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI) slipway as part of the scheme. The RCAHMW undertook 3D Digital recording of the slipway in 2025 as part of our wider, and ongoing work within the intertidal zone at Goodwick. As such, we would consider that the slipway is subject to preservation by record, lodged within the National Archive that forms part of the National Monuments Record of Wales, and its demolition has been mitigated through this work.	This response is noted. The RNLI slipway lies outside the Marine Licence Boundary Area. No further action is proposed in this WSI.
06 July 2026	Laura Cooper; Cadw; consultation on marine licence application CML2612	The environmental statement has also identified that there are a number of recorded historic wrecks in the proposed dredging area. The locations of these wrecks cannot be precisely identified and therefore it is proposed that a PAD should be agreed with the maritime archaeological advisor at the RCAHMW prior to construction, and that all construction activities	There are no known wrecks within the Marine Licence Boundary Area, although there is the potential for unknown wrecks or wreck material to be present (Section 3.2). The PAD is included as Appendix A to this WSI. This WSI and PAD will be agreed with RCAHMW prior to any licensable activities taking place.

		with the potential to affect buried archaeological remains on the seabed be undertaken in accordance with it.	
06 July 2026	Laura Cooper; Cadw; consultation on marine licence application CML2612	The environmental statement has identified that the proposed development will have a direct impact on the 1930s lifeboat station platform and slipway. These historic assets have been fully recorded by the RCAHMW and this record is publicly accessible. Consequently, as these historic assets are "preserved by record" we have no objection to their removal.	This response is noted. The RNLI slipway lies outside the Marine Licence Boundary Area. No further action is proposed in this WSI.
05 July 2026	Mike Ings; Heneb; consultation on marine licence application CML2612	Potential direct impacts on possible shipwrecks within the seabed were identified. This is a matter for the RCAHMW and the assessment recommends a PAD to be agreed with the maritime archaeological advisor at the RCAHMW prior to construction.	The PAD is included as Appendix A to this WSI. This WSI and PAD will be agreed with RCAHMW prior to any licensable activities taking place.
05 July 2026	Mike Ings; Heneb; consultation on marine licence application CML2612	Potential direct impacts on a 1930s lifeboat station were identified. The RCAHMW have recorded this building as part of their ongoing survey works in the area. We therefore have no recommendations for archaeological mitigation in respect to the current Marine Licence application.	This response is noted. The RNLI slipway lies outside the Marine Licence Boundary Area. No further action is proposed in this WSI.
18 November 2024	Dr Julian Whitewright; RCAHMW; Scoping response	Scope of study area and any particular assets of concern with regards to maritime heritage assets. A number of assets to consider in the assessment were suggested and a 5km Study Area for marine heritage asset requested.	The assets and Study Area were incorporated within the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment and Environmental Statement Chapter (Stena Line Ports Ltd, 2026; Chapter 16; Appendix 16.1). This baseline is restated in Section 3 of this WSI.

1.6 Guidance

This document has been produced in line with best practice guidance, including:

- Archaeological Written Schemes of Investigation for Offshore Wind Farm Projects (The Crown Estate, 2021).
- Managing the Marine Historic Environment of Wales (Welsh Government/Cadw, 2020).
- Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government, 2017).
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014a (updated 2022)).

- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA, 2014b (updated 2020)).
- Offshore Renewables Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (The Crown Estate, 2014).
- Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Cadw, 2011).
- Aircraft Crash Sites at Sea (Wessex Archaeology, 2008).
- Code of Practice for Seabed Development (Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee, 2006).

2 Implementation of the WSI

This section sets out the responsibilities of SLPL and other relevant parties, and the lines of communication during the pre-construction, construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning process for the Proposed Development with the aim of ensuring that the archaeological mitigation measures described are fully implemented in a timely manner that does not interfere with the smooth running of the Proposed Development programme.

2.1 Key Contacts

Contact details of relevant parties are listed in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Key contacts.

Role	Name	Organisation	Telephone	E-mail
Consents Manager / Environmental Coordinator	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Nominated Contact	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Retained Archaeologist	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Regulator	Emma Lowe	NRW	+44 (0) 300 065 4548	emma.lowe@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
Archaeological Curator	Laura Cooper	Cadw	+44 (0) 03000 252791	Laura.Cooper@gov.wales
Archaeological Curator	Dr Julian Whitewright	RCAHMW	+44 (0) 1970 621 217	Julian.whitewright@rcahmw.gov.uk
Archaeological Curator	Mike Ings	Heneb	+44 (0) 1558 825987	Mike.Ings@heneb.org.uk; heritagemanagement@heneb.org.uk

2.2 Responsibilities and communications

2.2.1 The Developer

Primary responsibility for the delivery of this WSI lies with SLPL and its appointed representatives. SLPL will ensure that its agents, contractors and supply chain partners are contractually bound to adhere to the terms of the post-consent WSI and PAD.

SLPL may appoint a suitably experienced archaeological contractor or consultant as the Retained Archaeologist to ensure the effective implementation of the WSI and other relevant commitments in relation to archaeology.

The Developer will ensure communication with NRW and the Archaeological Curators, will seek advice from them as appropriate, and will ensure that discoveries of archaeological importance are communicated to them immediately. If appropriate, the SLPL may delegate this task to the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed).

The Developer will be responsible for administering all legal obligations, particularly with regard to the Merchant Shipping Act 1995.

2.2.2 The Regulator

The regulatory body responsible for enforcing Marine Licence conditions in Wales are NRW.

2.2.3 Archaeological Curators

The relevant Archaeological Curators for the marine environment are Cadw, and the RCAHMW. Both will be consulted with regard to activities undertaken as part of this WSI. RCAHMW holds the expertise for maritime archaeological matters, and so it is expected that consultation will be led by them.

Heneb are also Archaeological Curators down to Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS). This is relevant for the intertidal zone. Heneb will be consulted with regard to activities undertaken as part of this WSI which fall within the intertidal zone.

2.2.4 Retained Archaeologist

Contact with the Archaeological Curator(s) may be administered by SLPL under advice from the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed). In relation to the implementation of the WSI, the Retained Archaeologist will report to SLPL's appointed project contact. Interaction with SLPL's construction team will be administered by the project contact, advised by the Retained Archaeologist.

The responsibilities of the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) would include:

- maintaining, reviewing and updating the WSI, as required;
- advising SLPL on the necessary archaeological works and input required in order that the stipulations of this WSI are met;
- advising SLPL which activities warrant archaeological involvement;
- advising SLPL on the necessary interaction with third parties with archaeological interests, including the Archaeological Curators;
- advising SLPL on Method Statements for archaeological investigations (if relevant);
- preparing Method Statements for archaeological activities (if relevant);
- implementing and monitoring the Protocol for reporting finds of archaeological interest based on the Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries;
- monitoring the work of and liaising with the Archaeological Contractor(s) where this is not the Retained Archaeologist (if relevant);
- monitoring the preparation and submission of Archaeological Reports, as appropriate, and making them available to the Archaeological Curator;
- preparing provisions for the management of the project archives in consultation with an appropriate Museum (if relevant); and
- advising SLPL on final arrangements for analysis, archive deposition, publication and popular dissemination and the necessary schedule for these deliverables (if relevant).

Where Method Statements, reports or other deliverables are submitted by SLPL to the Archaeological Curator, their agreement/acceptance will be assumed if no contrary response is received within 30 working days of submission.

2.2.5 Archaeological Contractors

Additional Archaeological Contractors may be employed, on an ad hoc basis, by either SLPL or the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) if this task is delegated to them by SLPL. Suitably qualified

Archaeological Contractors may be called to provide a range of services relating to specialist archaeological provision if needed (e.g. fieldwork, geotechnical analysis, etc.).

2.2.6 Other Contractors and Sub-Contractors

All relevant key contractors engaged in the construction of the project shall:

- familiarise themselves with the generic requirements of the WSI and make them available to their staff and/or subcontractors;
- obey legal obligations in respect of 'wrecks' and 'treasure' under the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 and the Treasure Act 1996 respectively;
- respect constraint maps, Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs) and Temporary Exclusion Zones (TEZs);
- assist and afford access to relevant activities by the archaeologists employed by SLPL;
- inform the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) of any environmental constraint or matter relating to health, safety and welfare of which they are aware that is relevant to the archaeologists' activities; and
- implement the PAD.

2.2.7 Other

Other roles are referred to within this document. Where this is the case these roles, and associated definitions, can be found within the PAD (Appendix A). These roles include the Site Champion and Nominated Contact.

2.3 Arrangements for Reviewing the WSI

Provision will be made for the WSI to be revised as appropriate should elements of the project change or particular archaeological issues come to light. Any revisions will be prepared by SLPL or the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) who will ensure they are submitted to, and approved by, NRW in consultation with the relevant Archaeological Curators.

2.4 Monitoring Compliance with the WSI

Compliance with this WSI will be ensured by SLPL and by regular communication between the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) and SLPL. The regularity of communication may alter during different phases of the development.

Appropriate method statements may be prepared as required for any element of the project which requires additional archaeological involvement, in line with the requirements of the WSI. These will be submitted to the Regulator and the Archaeological Curator for approval. Approval will be assumed if no response is received within 30 working days of submission. SLPL or the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) will ensure compliance with these method statements during the subsequent works, thereby also ensuring compliance with the WSI.

The performance of the WSI may also be monitored through the provision of archaeological reports, prepared to inform on the results of any relevant archaeological works. These may include the implementation of the PAD across all works associated with the project. These reports will be submitted to SLPL who will ensure their dissemination to the Archaeological Curators.

The responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the PAD (Appendix A) rests with SLPL, who will ensure that its agents and contractors are contractually bound to implement the PAD.

3 Summary of Known and Potential Archaeology

The information presented here is summarised from the Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Stena Line Ports Ltd, 2026; Appendix 16.1). The Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment assessed a larger area than the Marine Licence Boundary Area, referred to as the Site Boundary below and in **Figure 3.1**; **Figure 3.2** and **Figure 3.3**.

3.1 Designated Marine Historic Assets

There are no designated nor protected marine historic assets located within the Marine Licence Boundary Area or within 2km of it.

3.2 Non-Designated Marine Historic Assets

The RCAHMW and Heneb record multiple potential shipwrecks and artificial intertidal features within the vicinity of the Site Boundary (**Figure 3.1**; **Figure 3.2** and **Figure 3.3**). Gazetteers of these are presented in the Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Stena Line Ports Ltd, 2026; Appendix 16.1). The intertidal features comprise a number of possible fish traps along the beach at Goodwick. Such intertidal features comprise the remains of several wrecks (National Monuments Record (NMR) 416723, NMR 704003), in addition to another immediately to the south east of Goodwick Quay (HER 32127). At Goodwick Beach the RCAHMW records two Post-Medieval fish traps (NMR 407699 & NMR 401338). A third features consisting of a possible fish trap or wall (NMR 409081), is located between the aforementioned fish traps. All of these lie some way from the proposed linkspan and any associated dredging or construction work, and it is highly unlikely that there will be any changes to their depositional environment as a consequence of the proposed construction works or the operation of the linkspan.

In addition to these the RCAHMW records a number of wreck sites in the vicinity of the Site Boundary , although the exact location of many of these wrecks is not known. These include the *Constitution*, a wooden sailing vessel reported as being driven ashore near Goodwick Quay in 1825 (HER 273344), and the *Crystal*, a wooden ketch built in 1863 and recorded as being lost in 1905 when driven onto the rocks close by the quay wall during a gale (HER 272671). An unnamed wreck is shown in 29ft of water marked on an historic chart (NMR 507266). The remaining shipwrecks recorded within 5km of the Site Boundary are either located based on the converted documented latitude and longitude coordinates of the ships foundering, with the records scattered along the wider shoreline of Fishguard Bay (with a notable concentration within the bay at Lower Town c1km to the southeast of the Site Boundary) or recorded centrally within Fishguard Bay where the documentary sources have mentioned the bay in general. These records demonstrate that there is considered to be a moderate potential for the remains of Post-Medieval shipwrecks to be present within the Site Boundary . These could be of local or regional significance, and therefore potentially of low to medium sensitivity, although it must be noted that this potential is based on documentary sources alone, and there are no certainly located wrecks within the Marine Licence Boundary Area.

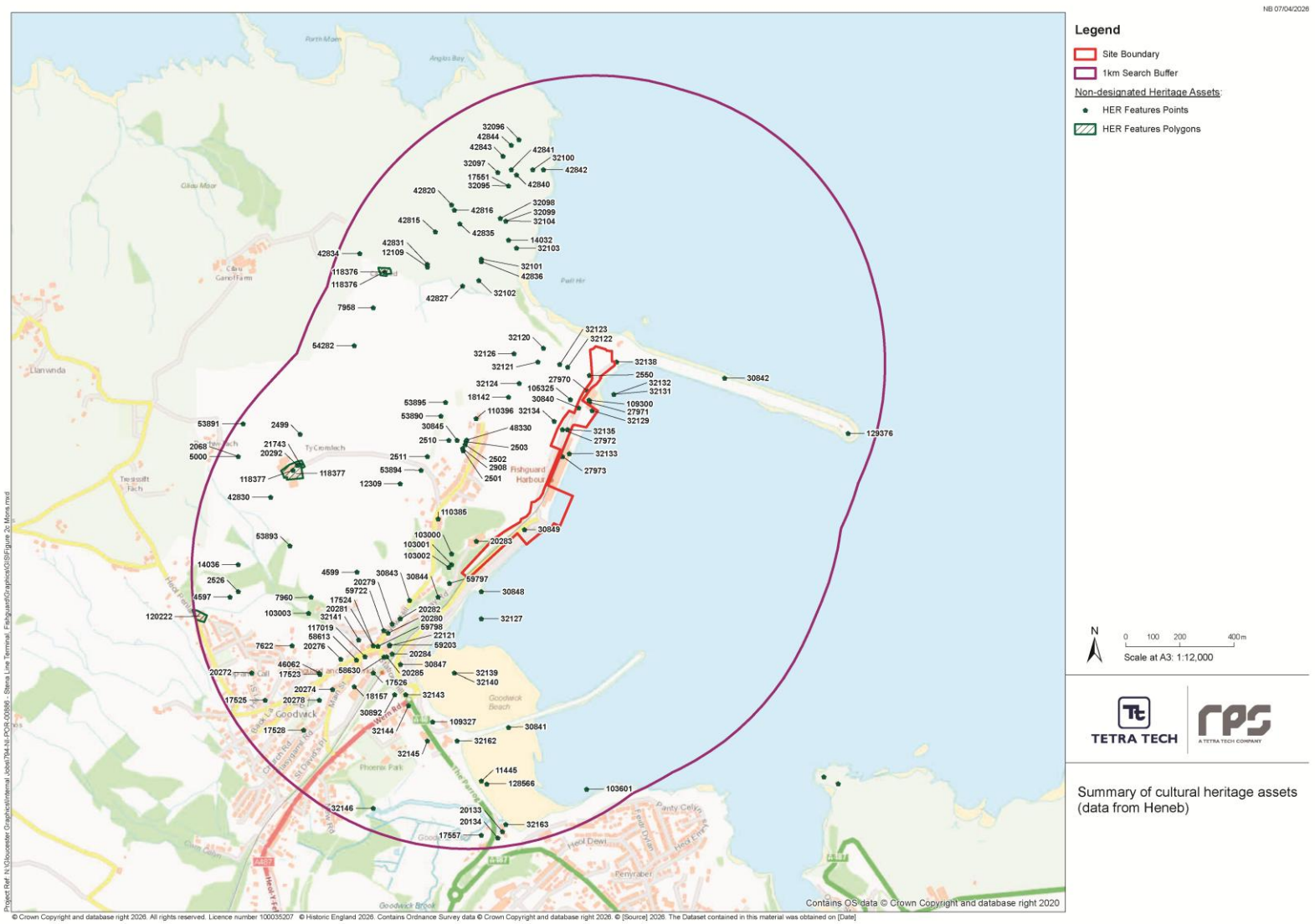

Figure 3.1 Summary of cultural heritage assets (Data form Heneb)

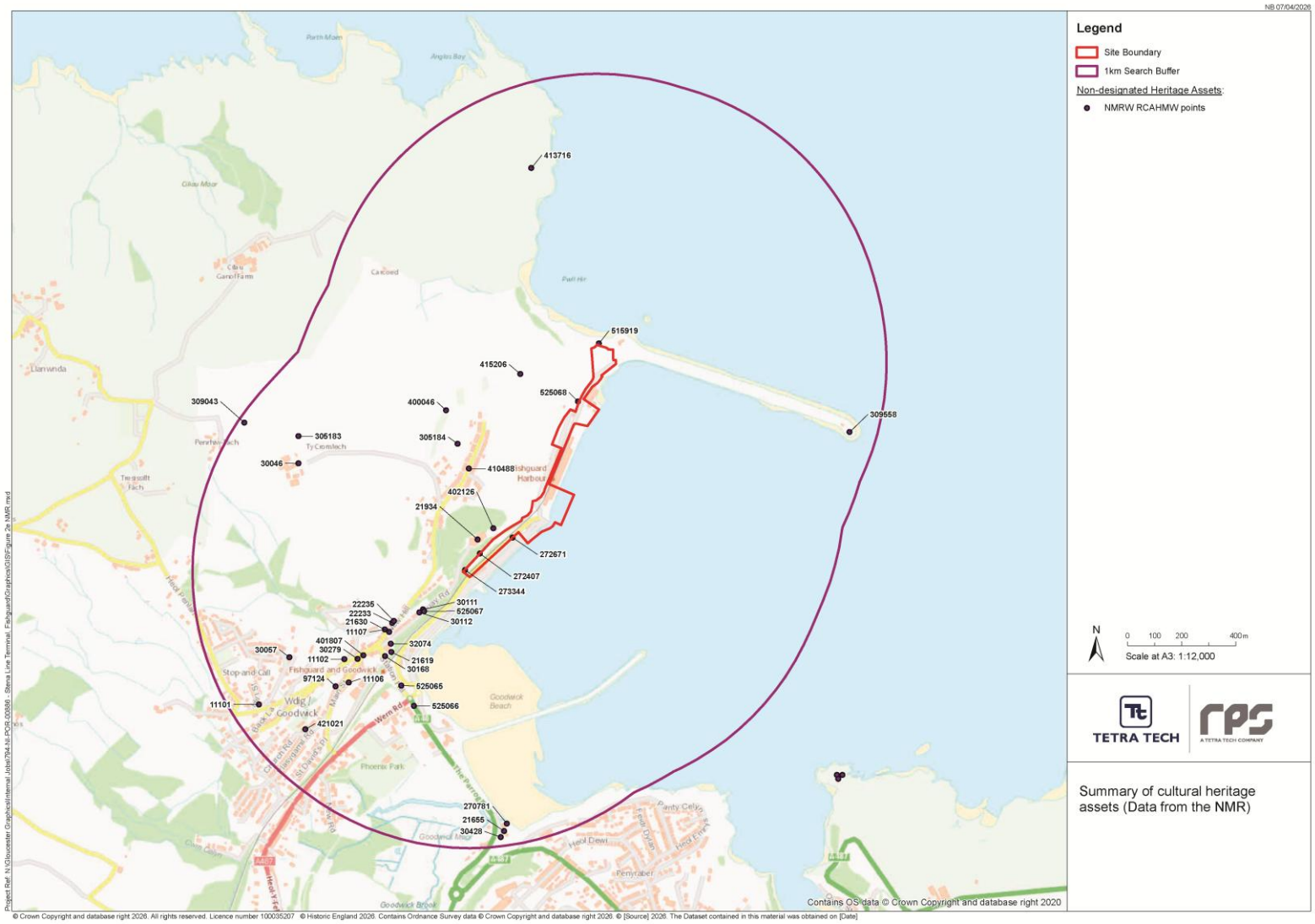

Figure 3.2 Summary of cultural heritage assets (Data form the NMR)

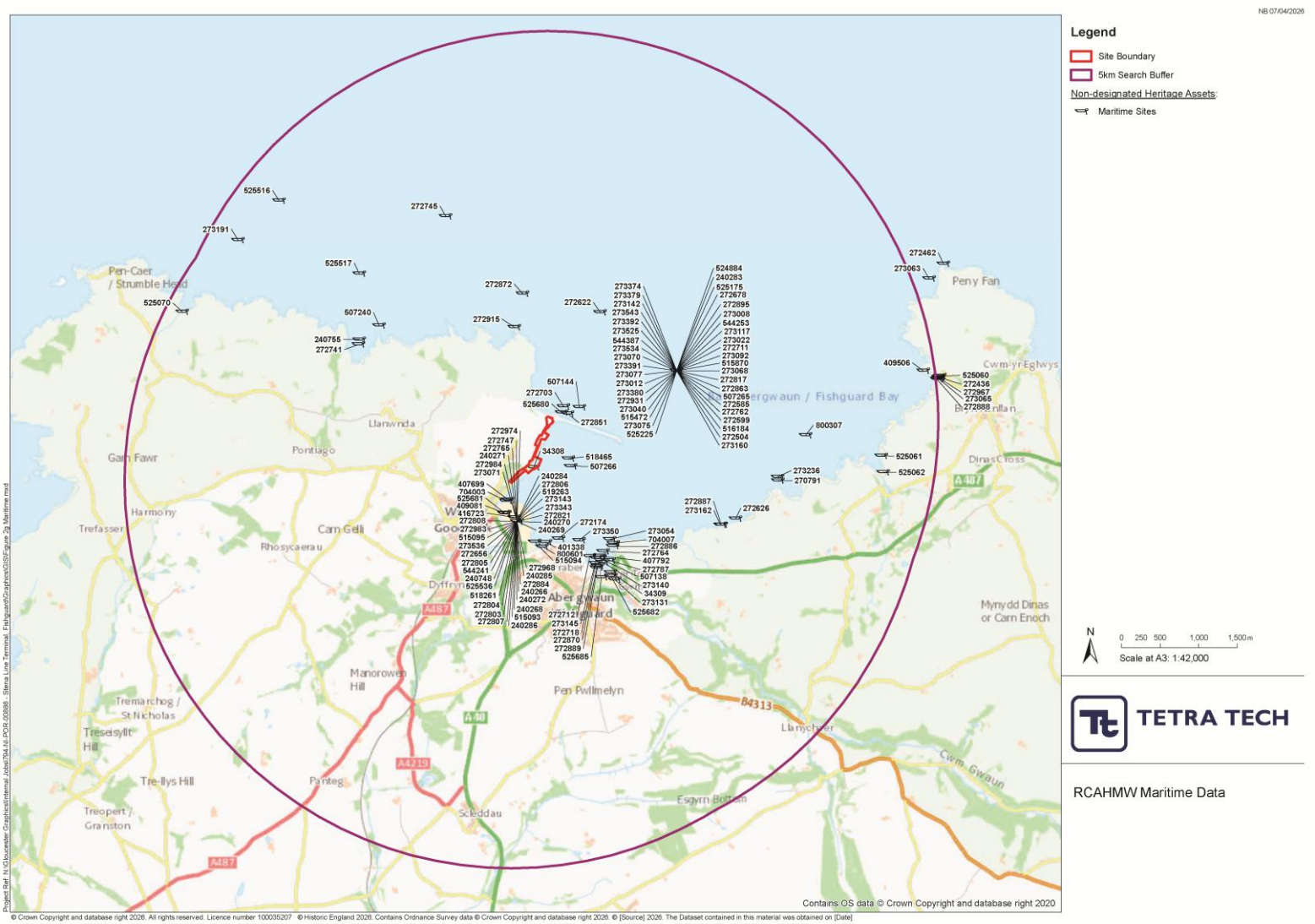

Figure 3.3 RCAHMW Maritime Data

4 Research Frameworks

The best practice guidance indicates that a WSI should ‘set out the importance of research frameworks in setting objectives that are delivered through realisation of the work’ (The Crown Estate, 2021).

A number of research frameworks are of relevance to the archaeological remains and area of the Project. These include:

- The Research Agenda for Wales: Maritime and Coastal Archaeology (Cadw, 2004);
- Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales 2021-2026: Maritime Chapter (Groom, 2022); and
- The research framework for the archaeology of Wales (IfA Wales/Cymru, 2008).

Other frameworks, including with different themes than those set out above, may also be relevant depending on the specific work package undertaken. Any archaeological activities and reporting under this WSI will tie research into the relevant research frameworks, ensuring that the project makes a contribution to archaeological knowledge focused on areas where research frameworks demonstrate a need for further understanding. The objectives of the research framework will be used to guide work and the recommendations made by the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) to SLPL.

5 Mitigation

5.1 Embedded Mitigation and Project Commitments

The Environmental Statement suggested embedded mitigation measures to be adopted as part of the Proposed Development. These are as follows:

- Implementation of a PAD for recording finds of archaeological interest (Section 5.2; Appendix A).

In addition, should finds of archaeological interest be reported through the PAD, further mitigation measures may be required which may include:

- Implementation of Exclusion Zones:
  - The identification and implementation of Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs) around those sites identified as having high and medium archaeological potential. AEZs are discussed further in Section 5.3.
  - The identification and implementation of Temporary Exclusion Zones (TEZs) based on all available information including the stated positional accuracy, the recorded size of the target and the potential archaeological significance around those records for wrecks, obstructions, debris and other sites of archaeological potential within the Project boundary. TEZs are discussed further in Section 5.3.
- Further archaeological investigations may be required including survey, relocation, intrusive investigations and excavation. Any such works will be subject to a specific method statement, to be agreed with RCAHMW in advance of works.

5.2 Protocol For Reporting Finds Of Archaeological Interest

A PAD will be implemented during all activities relating to construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning (Appendix A). It will address the reporting of unexpected finds of archaeological material, recovered from the sea during these activities.

The PAD largely follows the format laid down in the document PAD: Offshore Renewables Projects (The Crown Estate, 2014). SLPL will operate and administer the PAD. The Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) will provide initial advice to SLPL and will liaise with the Archaeological Curators as necessary. The details of the PAD, including key roles and communication steps are set out in Appendix A.

Once agreed by SLPL and the Archaeological Curator, the PAD will be distributed in a form suitable for use on board construction vessels. SLPL will ensure that the relevant staff on all construction vessels are informed of and have access to the PAD, including supporting material, detailing the find types that may be of archaeological interest, and the potential importance of any archaeological material encountered.

All finds of archaeological material will be reported by the Construction Contractor(s) to the Site Champion, and then on to the Nominated Contact who will inform the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) and the Archaeological Curator. If the find is ‘wreck’ within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 then the Nominated Contact will also make a report to the Receiver of Wreck, with support of the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed). Full contact details for all relevant parties are included in Table 2.1.

The Nominated Contact, with the aid of the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed), may have to report the finds to other organisations:

- Where the discovery is of archaeological significance this will be reported to the Archaeological Curator(s).

- Where the discovery constitutes ‘wreck’ under the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 and has been recovered, this will be reported to the Receiver of Wreck within 28 days.
- Where the discovery constitutes ‘treasure’ under the Treasure Act 1996 this will be reported to the relevant Coroner.
- Where the discovery constitutes aircraft material, this will be reported to the MoD immediately.
- Where the discovery constitutes human remains, this will be reported to the relevant Coroner and the Police immediately.
- Where the discovery constitutes UXO, they will be reported to the UXO Consultant. Company Health and Safety policies and UXO procedures should always take priority over archaeological reporting of ordnance.

The response to reported finds will be implemented through the measures set out in the PAD, including further investigation or establishment of new AEZs if appropriate.

Implementation of the PAD will be facilitated by means of toolbox talks presented by the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) or an Archaeological Contractor to the relevant vessel crews to ensure that all staff are made aware of what constitutes an appropriate find. The frequency and timing of these toolbox talks is determined in relation to ongoing activities. The PAD will be supported by a package of awareness training for SLPL and its contractors’ and sub-contractor’s staff.

At the end of the construction phase, SLPL or the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) may prepare a report on the results of the PAD if appropriate.

5.3 Exclusion Zones

5.3.1 Archaeological Exclusion Zones

Best practice favours the preservation in situ of archaeological remains, therefore the ideal preferred mitigation for archaeological remains is avoidance. Based on the baseline presented in Section 3, no AEZs have been recommended for the Proposed Development. AEZs may be proposed at a later date should new archaeological assets be discovered. Development-related activities are prohibited within the extents of the AEZs. All AEZs will be agreed with the archaeological curators and will be marked on the Design Plan. If impacts cannot be avoided, measures to reduce, remedy or offset disturbance will be agreed in advance of impacts.

5.3.2 Temporary Exclusion Zones

TEZs are recommended where an anomaly is not visible in site-specific datasets but is known to exist based on information from other datasets (e.g. UKHO data), where the position cannot be determined with enough accuracy for refined AEZs, or where the extents are not fully known. They are often larger than AEZs but are identified as temporary. Based on the baseline presented in Section 3, no TEZs have been proposed for the Proposed Development.

5.3.3 Establishing New Archaeological Exclusion Zones

If new finds of archaeological importance are made during the course of construction (or any subsequent stage of the Proposed Development) they may be subject to the implementation of new AEZs.

If any finds of archaeological material are made during activities associated with the Proposed Development they will be reported to the Nominated Contact by the Construction Contractor(s), in accordance with the PAD (Appendix A). The Nominated Contact will inform the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) and the Archaeological Curator of all reports.

All activities that may affect the seabed in the vicinity of any find will cease until archaeological advice has been sought and received and, if necessary, an archaeological inspection of the material and site has taken place.

The Archaeological Curators will be consulted by SLPL and the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) on the need for, and the design (position, extent) and implementation of any new AEZs.

5.4 General Archaeological Practices

During seabed preparation, construction and future activities associated with the Proposed Development, archaeological finds and deposits may be encountered, and records may need to be produced. This situation may arise under a number of different circumstances. However, where it does arise the following general methods will be employed.

5.4.1 Survey and Recording

All finds and seabed archaeological deposits will be recorded using a pro forma recording system, and a running matrix of assigned contexts will be maintained.

A full photographic record will be maintained using video and digital stills photography. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole.

5.4.2 Positioning

Surveys should be carried out to a single datum and coordinate system.

5.4.3 Finds and Conservation

Objects relating to human exploitation of the area that may be identified during the Proposed Development may be recovered by SLPL or an Archaeological Contractor with agreement of RCAHMW or, where recovery is impracticable, recorded. All finds will be recorded by context and significant objects in three dimensions using a sequence of unique numbers.

Finds and other items of archaeological interest recovered during investigation are the property of the landowner (which may be the Crown Estate), with the exception of all human remains, items that are ‘treasure’ for the purposes of the Treasure Act 1996 (relevant in the intertidal zone) and ‘wreck’ for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995. SLPL will seek permission from the landowner to donate finds to an appropriate Museums Service prior to depositing the archive.

In the event of the discovery of items that fall under the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended) SLPL with support from the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) will notify the District Coroner within 14 days. The Archaeological Curator will be notified as soon as possible. Items falling under the Treasure Act will be removed from the site by SLPL or an Archaeological Contractor and stored in a secure location, pending a decision by the Coroner.

Subject to these legal requirements and to the agreement reached with the Museum regarding selection, retention and disposal of material, SLPL or an Archaeological Contractor will retain all recovered objects unless they are undoubtedly of modern or recent origin. The presence of modern objects will, however, be noted on context records. In these circumstances, sufficient material will be retained to elucidate the date and function of the deposit from which it was recovered.

Any finds and environmental samples will be processed according to professional standards for finds analysis, environmental sampling and archive preparation, and in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists’ Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA, 2014c).

Finds will be primarily conserved, bagged and boxed in accordance with guidelines set out in the United Kingdom's Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No 2 (ICON, 1984). In consultation with SLPL and the Archaeological Curator, the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) will advise on the implementation of passive conservation for smaller objects pending more detailed conservation strategies. SLPL will also make provision for a professional conservator to undertake a conservation assessment of assemblages, including recommendations and timescales for the conservation of the object.

Specialist work approved by SLPL and the Archaeological Curator on metalwork, bone (including worked bone, human remains and other organic remains), industrial waste, ceramic material, glass and lithic material will be carried out by suitable Archaeological Contractors, monitored by the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed).

In the event of the discovery of unexpected, unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects and deposits, such as waterlogged wood, the Nominated Contact will be notified immediately. Additional work required to recover, record, analyse, conserve and archive such objects and deposits will be agreed with the Archaeological Curator.

5.4.4 Human Remains

In the event of the discovery of any confirmed human remains, the Construction Contractor or Archaeological Contractor will immediately inform SLPL and the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed). SLPL or the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) will inform the Archaeological Curator, and where appropriate the Coroner and the Police.

It is proposed that any such remains will be left *in situ* until the Coroner and the Archaeological Curator have been informed. Where development will unavoidably disturb them, they will be fully recorded, excavated, and removed from the site subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence for such activities which will be obtained by SLPL.

The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

5.5 Crashed Aircraft Procedures

There is potential for remains of crashed aircraft to occur within the Proposed Development site. This section sets out the specific procedures to be followed in the event that remains of an aircraft are identified.

The majority of aircraft wrecks are military and so fall under the legal protection of the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986.

Any finds that are suspected of being military aircraft will be reported immediately to the Nominated Contact and then the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed). The Service Personnel and Veterans Agency (SPVA: JCCC) – SO3 Historic Casualty Casework) will then be informed. SLPL or the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) should seek specialist advice for the identification of aircraft remains where necessary.

Any subsequent actions will be guided by Crashed Military Aircraft of Historical Interest: Licensing of Excavations in the UK – Guidance Notes for Recovery Groups (MOD and SPVA, 2007) and by advice received from SPVA. In the case of a military aircraft being investigated under licence, any human remains will be reported immediately in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Guidance Notes for Recovery Groups (MOD and SPVA, 2007).

6 Activities Subsequent To Investigations

Should discoveries be made through the PAD, or any additional archaeological investigations be required, the results of these investigations will ultimately be made publicly available. This commitment will be satisfied by reporting, deposition of reports through the OASIS system, and archiving of the project. In addition, should the results warrant it, publication will be undertaken.

6.1 OASIS V

The Online Access to the Index of Investigations (OASIS) managed the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), is an online form which allows for archaeological investigations to be reported to regional HERs and national heritage bodies. The system also allows for reports to be shared for public release through the ADS library. Reporting through OASIS has been incorporated within this WSI, in line with best practice.

An OASIS record will be set up following approval of the WSI by the Archaeological Curators, to notify the relevant authorities of future work that is taking place. SLPL must then ensure that archaeological reports are submitted to the Archaeological Curators following completion of any survey or investigation. The contents of this report must be agreed and accepted by the archaeological curator(s). SLPL must then ensure that a copy of the agreed archaeological report is submitted through the OASIS form within 2 weeks of acceptance by the relevant archaeological curator(s). Sign off on the OASIS record will be by the RCAMHW who is responsible for administering the OASIS reporting system.

6.2 Reports

Reports will satisfy all requirements set out within the relevant method statement covering the work package. Reports should also be prepared in accordance with any activity or analysis specific guidance.

The timetable for depositing archives with the receiving institution after completion of the post-fieldwork programme will be set out in the relevant Method Statement.

In the event that little of significance is found during the course of the Proposed Development, a final report may not be required.

If significant archaeological sites and finds are recorded, then a final report will be prepared by SLPL, the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) or Archaeological Contractor(s) following the completion of archaeological work.

Reports are expected to detail the work undertaken and the archaeological evidence encountered. They should discuss the importance of the results including their potential contribution to archaeological knowledge and understanding, including relevant research frameworks.

In accordance with guidance issued by the Crown Estate (2021) reports will typically include:

- a non-technical summary;
- the aims and methods of the work;
- the results of the work including finds and environmental remains;
- a statement of the potential of the results;
- an explanation of how this work is relevant to the objectives and research agendas from applicable local and national archaeological research frameworks;
- proposals for further analysis and publication; and
- illustrations and appendices to support the report.

Where appropriate the report should provide recommendations for further assessment and/or analysis requirements.

SLPL will provide a digital (pdf) copy of each report to the Archaeological Curators and NRW (as appropriate).

Decisions regarding the level of post-excavation work, if required, will be taken following submission of investigation reports and consultation by SLPL and the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) with the Archaeological Curator.

Following the production and acceptance of archaeological reports they will be deposited with the relevant repositories, including and RCAHMW, by submitting an OASIS form with a digital copy of the report.

6.3 Publication

SLPL, in consultation with the Archaeological Curator and the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed), will ensure that the results of important archaeological investigations undertaken in connection with the Proposed Development will be published in an integrated manner at a level that is appropriate to their significance. Publication media and all publication matters will be discussed and agreed in advance with SLPL and the Archaeological Curator.

6.4 Archives

Archive planning will be included within detailed Method Statements for each activity undertaken. Archiving will follow best practice as laid out within:

- Brown, D. 2011. Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Archaeological Archives Forum.
- CIfA. 2014c. Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.
- The Crown Estate. 2021. Archaeological Written Schemes of Investigation for Offshore Wind Farm Projects (Section 13.5: Archiving).

The Archaeological Curator will be notified of any archaeological investigation in advance of fieldwork and any specific requirements relating to the preparation and deposition of project archives will be accommodated as appropriate.

For offshore digital data, the RCAHMW acts as a Marine Environment Data and Information Network (MEDIN) Data Archive Centre (DAC), so data may be archived directly with RCAHMW.

Where there is the likelihood of any archaeological fieldwork, SLPL or the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) will contact an appropriate receiving institution to discuss the intended fieldwork and seek its agreement to accept the site archive for long-term storage and curation. SLPL or the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) will consult the receiving institution regarding its policy on the selection, retention and disposal of excavated material, and to confirm the requirements in respect of the format, presentation and packaging of archive records and materials. A museum Accession Number will also be sought on each occasion.

Project archives, including written, drawn, photographic and material elements (together with a summary of the contents of the archive) will be prepared and deposited by SLPL or the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) in accordance with the requirements of the receiving Museum, repository or digital archive and relevant guidance.

The timetable for depositing archives with the receiving repository after completion of the post-fieldwork programme will be agreed with SLPL and the Archaeological Curator.

On completion of the scheme, the OASIS form will be updated, and copies of all archaeological reports will be attached as data files. Notification of the completion of the OASIS form will be sent to Archaeological Curators and NRW (where appropriate).

The costs of archiving (whether digital, paper or object) will be met by SLPL. Tenders or costings by contractors for work packages should include provision for the preparation and deposition of the expected archive.

7 References

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Appendix A Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries

Purpose of the Document

This appendix sets out the procedure for reporting discoveries of potential archaeological interest made during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning activities associated with the Proposed Development.

The aim of the protocol for reporting finds of archaeological interest is to reduce any adverse effects of the development upon the historic environment by enabling people working on the project to report their finds in a manner that is both convenient to their every-day work and effective regarding curatorial requirements.

The archaeological finds made during these works are important because they shed light on past human use of the landscape, sea, and seabed. The information that such discoveries bring to light can help archaeologists to better understand what happened in the past, and therefore to better protect those aspects of our history and pre-history that should be conserved on behalf of future generations.

Protocol Details and Version

The Protocol that will be used is based on the Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (PAD) for Offshore Renewables Projects introduced by The Crown Estate (The Crown Estate, 2014).

Circumstances of Discovery

This PAD addresses finds of archaeological interest made on the seabed, intertidal zone or on board vessels during activities associated with construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

Scope of the Protocol

SLPL may employ a Retained Archaeologist to provide archaeological consultancy and to liaise with and report as appropriate to the Contractors, SLPL, and the Archaeological Curator(s).

Operations of the Protocol

Introduction

The PAD has been designed to allow SLPL to report unexpected finds of archaeological interest made on the seabed during development works. A series of actions is defined for such cases.

The Protocol anticipates that discoveries made by SLPL Staff and Contractors are reported to the Site Champion (e.g. Vessel Master or Site Foreman) on their vessel or site, who then reports to the Nominated Contact.

SLPL or the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) will liaise with the Archaeological Curator, along with any additional relevant stakeholders depending on the nature and significance of the find, and planned activities within the area. Additional mitigation may be recommended depending on the nature of the find.

Terms and Roles

A summary of the key roles and steps in the PAD process are set out in Figure A-1.

On the vessel or site, the person responsible for reporting anomalies or finds will be the **Site Champion**. Anomalies or finds will be brought to the attention of the Site Champion by the Contractors or Project Staff. The Site Champion will inform the Nominated Contact.

The **Nominated Contact** will then report the find to varies relevant stakeholders including the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed), Archaeological Curators (with the aid of the Retained Archaeologist if necessary) and relevant other Contractors. The Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) can provide specialist advice on find identification, assessments of significance, and technical support services relating to the mitigation of the impacts of the project on the historic environment.

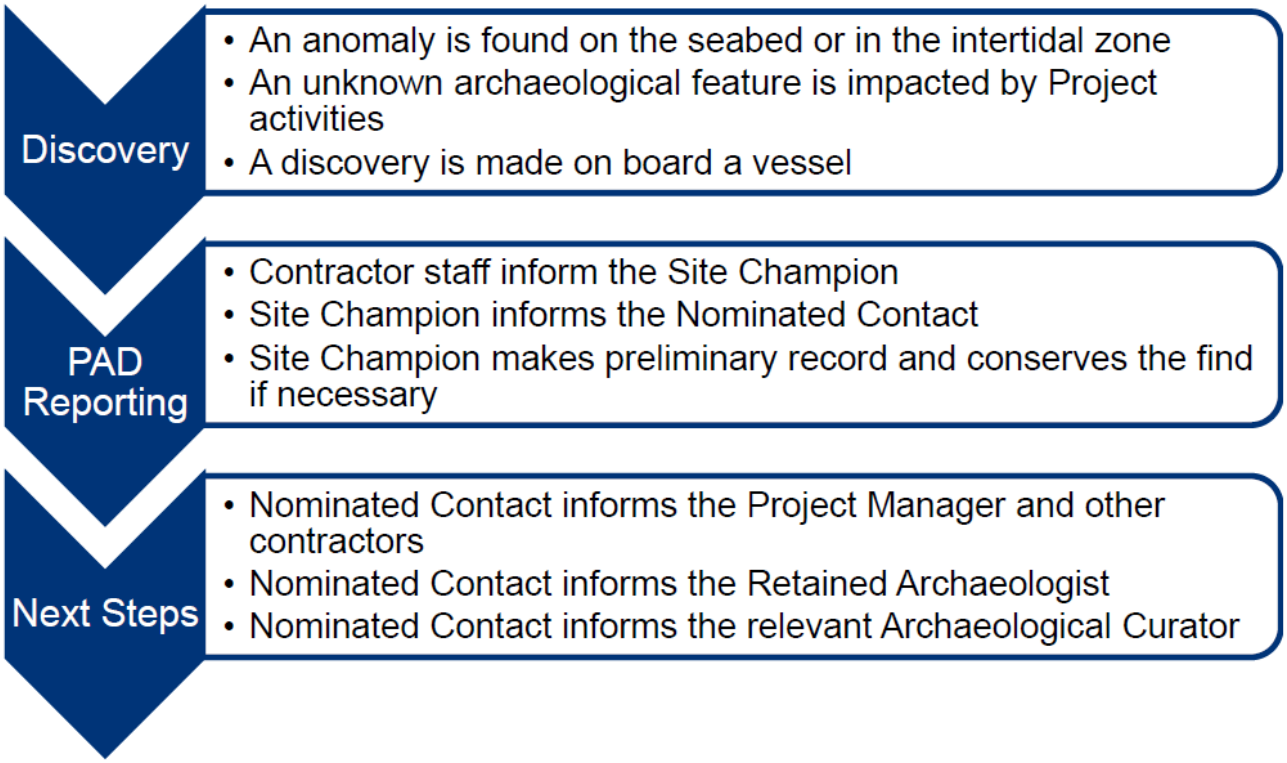

Figure A-1: A summary of the key roles and steps in the PAD process.

SLPL and their contractors, along with The Retained Archaeologist (if appointed), shall draw to the attention of all relevant staff the potential for archaeological material to be found during construction works and inform them of the possible importance of such finds.

Personnel working on the Proposed Development will be briefed on the PAD and copies of this Protocol will be available onboard the vessels and at all sites.

Legal Implications

It should be noted that if the wreck of an aircraft is encountered it may be automatically protected as a protected place under the terms of the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and it is an offence to tamper with, damage, or move the wreck or to remove items.

Furthermore, all items of ‘wreck’ are reportable to the Receiver of Wreck under the terms of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995. Appropriate finds will be reported to the Receiver of Wreck within the required timescales (28 days) by SLPL or the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed), thereby satisfying this legal requirement.

Guidelines for Identifying and Handling Finds

The following guidelines can be used to identify any discovered material and must be referred to when planning appropriate handling and storage. Advice on the identification of finds has been provided following the accepted advice provided by The Crown Estate in their Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (2014). Further advice on finds can be sought from the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed).

Archaeological material can come in a variety of sizes, shapes and materials. Materials can degrade in different ways so it is important that they are handled with care and that the appropriate handling and storage techniques are applied.

Finds are vulnerable to deterioration at all times, whether they are recovered or not. Fragile material, such as wood, can be damaged by the force of passing machinery. It is crucial that all finds be treated carefully and interfered with as little as possible.

Leaving finds in situ is the best way to manage them. Once a find is recovered to the surface, it requires conservation which can be difficult and expensive to administer.

DO

- Handle all finds carefully.
- Photograph all sides of a find with a scale.
- Take close up photographs of any markings, glazing, or imagery.
- Keep finds wet and ensure the water is changed regularly if biological growth is detected.
- Keep finds cool and ideally in the dark.
- Keep finds in protective containers where possible.
- Label any finds.
- Follow the information below on finds storage and contact the Retained Archaeologist (if appointed) if further advice is required.

DO NOT

- Do not attempt to clean the find by removing any sediment build up, concretion, or marine life.
- Do not allow finds to dry out.
- Do not handle finds more than necessary.

Metal

Metal is likely to survive in the marine environment, though it may corrode when in water or form concretions of material (a hard mass of material which typically has a mineral matrix, commonly formed around ferrous objects in particular). Typical metal finds might include ingots, ballast, coins, ornaments, tools, weapons, aircraft or ship parts, and personal items. The Crown Estate Guidance for the identification of metals is as follows:

Iron and Steel

The potential range and date of iron and steel objects is so wide that it is difficult to provide general guidance. In broad terms, iron and steel objects which are covered by a thick amorphous concrete-like coating (‘concretion’) are likely to be of archaeological interest and should be reported. Pieces of metal sheet and structure may indicate a wreck and should be reported. Specific operational

measures are likely to apply in respect of ordnance (cannonballs, bullets, shells) which should take precedence over archaeological requirements. However, discoveries of ordnance may be of archaeological interest, and they should be reported.

Other Metals

Items made of thin, tinned or painted metal sheet are unlikely to be of archaeological interest. Aluminium objects may indicate aircraft wreckage from World War Two, especially if two or more pieces of aluminium are fixed together by rivets. All occurrences should be reported and remains of this nature may be subject to the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. 'Copper and copper alloy (bronze, brass) objects might indicate a wreck, or they may be very old. All occurrences should be reported. Precious metal objects and coins are definitely of archaeological interest because they are relatively easy to date. All occurrences should be reported' (The Crown Estate 2014: 19).

Actions to take:

If possible, do not recover metal. It can be difficult and expensive to conserve and some types of site, such as aircraft, are covered by specific legislation which prohibits recovery without appropriate licences.

For metals which are lifted, lifting should be carried out carefully and the find should be photographed. All metals should be stored in cool seawater. Different metals should not be stored together. The shape of the concretion can be used to identify the item and as such concretions should not be removed. If the find is too large to cover in seawater, wrap it in soaked material and keep wet. Some metal products (e.g. lead, pewter and copper salts) can be toxic, so handle with gloves or wash hands thoroughly after contact.

Metals can sometimes be identified from the colour of their corrosion. Table A-1 is presented below to help identify the type of metal.

Table A-1: Metals and Corrosion Patterns.

Metal	Corrosion
Gold	No Corrosion
Silver	White, waxy layers that turn lilac in the light.
Copper/Copper Alloy (e.g. Bronze)	Dark red/purple/green/blue.
Iron/Steel	Black or rusty with a crust of concretion.
Lead	Grey or white crystals.
Pewter/Tin/Lead Alloy	Grey surface, possibly crystalline, soft or friable.
Aluminium	Little corrosion.

Ceramics

Pottery can be made from china, porcelain, terracotta, earthenware and other clay-based materials. Typical finds might include crockery, ornaments, clay pipes, lamps, containers and tableware. Any fragment of pottery is potentially of interest, especially if it is a large fragment. Items which look like modern crockery can be discarded, but if the item has an unusual shape, glaze or fabric it should be reported (The Crown Estate, 2014: 19). Additionally, clay pipes should be reported.

Actions to take:

Photograph finds with a scale, especially if they have any glazing or markings. Store in saltwater.

Ceramic Building Material

Ceramic building material can be in the form of bricks, building blocks, mudbricks, and tile. Bricks and tile can appear unusually shaped. Ceramic building material can be evidence of a ship, or submerged settlement.

Bricks with modern proportions and v-shaped hollows ('frogs') are of no archaeological interest. Unfrogged, 'small', 'thin' or otherwise unusual bricks may date back to Medieval or even Roman times and should be reported (The Crown Estate, 2014: 19). Occurrences of tile should also be reported.

Actions to take:

Photograph finds with a scale, especially if they have any glazing or markings on them. Store in saltwater.

Stone

Stone has been used by humans for thousands of years and it is very durable underwater, making it a common find. There are different types of stone; quartz, limestone, marble, granite, obsidian, slate, sandstone, and flint. Typical finds might include ballast, anchors, millstones, building material, shot, carvings, tools, sculptures, whetstones, flint or stone tools and other personal items.

Small to medium size stones that are shaped, polished and/or pierced may be prehistoric axes. All occurrences should be reported. Objects such as axe heads or knife blades made from flint are likely to be of prehistoric date and should be reported. Large blocks of stone that have been pierced or shaped may have been used as anchors or weights for fishing nets. All occurrences should be reported. The recovery of numerous stones may indicate the ballast mound of a wreck, or a navigational cairn. All occurrences should be reported (The Crown Estate, 2014: 19).

Actions to take:

Photograph with a scale and then store in water, or wrap in soaked towelling.

Skeletal Material and Faunal Remains

Skeletal finds and faunal remains can come in the form of bone, ivory, tooth, antler, baleen, tortoiseshell, tusk, or shell. Typical finds might include human or animal remains, personal items such as combs or jewellery, carvings and tool handles.

Discoveries of animal bone, teeth and tusks are of archaeological interest because they may date to periods when the seabed formed dry land, and should be reported. Such bones, teeth, tusks etc. may have signs of damage, breaking or cutting that can be directly attributed to human activity. Large quantities of animal bone may indicate a wreck (the remains of cargo or provisions) and should be reported. Human bone is definitely of archaeological interest, and may, if buried and found within territorial waters, be subject to the provisions of the Burial Act 1857. Alternatively, it may be subject to the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. Any suspected human bone should be reported, and treated with discretion and respect.

Objects made out of bone – such as combs, harpoon points or decorative items – can be very old and are definitely of archaeological interest. All occurrences should be reported (The Crown Estate, 2014: 19).

Actions to take:

Skeletal finds are vulnerable to environment change, so if any are recovered, ensure they are photographed with a scale and then immediately submerge in seawater and seal in a suitable container. Change the water if biological growth occurs (e.g. algae mould).

Wood

Wooden finds could be evidence of a wrecked vessel. Typical wooden finds might include small personal items (e.g. tools and bottle corks), or larger finds (e.g. ships timbers, furniture, chests, barrels, dwelling posts, and wattle panels).

Light coloured wood, or wood that floats easily, is probably modern and is unlikely to be of archaeological interest. 'Roundwood' with bark – such as branches – is unlikely to be of archaeological interest, although it may provide paleo-environmental evidence. However, roundwood that has clearly been shaped or made into a point should be reported. Pieces of wood that have been shaped or jointed may be of archaeological interest, especially if fixed with wooden pegs, bolts or nails – all occurrences should be reported. Objects made out of dark, waterlogged wood – such as bowls, handles, shafts and so on – can be very old and are definitely of archaeological interest. All occurrences should be reported (The Crown Estate, 2014: 19).

Actions to take:

Timber finds are often very fragile and so must be lifted with care. Photograph with a scale. Do not allow the wood to dry out and ensure that it has sufficient support to stop it falling apart and submerge it in seawater. Keep the find in a cool and dark area. Change the water if biological growth is detected (e.g. algae or mould). If the find is too large to store in water, try to keep it damp and cool in a darkened area.

Peat and Clay

Peat is black or brown fibrous soil that formed when sea level was so low that the seabed formed marshy land, for example on the banks of a river or estuary. Peat is made up of plant remains, and also contains microscopic remains that can provide information about the environment at the time it was formed. This information helps us to understand the kind of landscape that our predecessors inhabited, and about how their landscape changed. It can also provide information about rising sea-level and coastline change, which are important to understanding processes that are affecting us today. Prehistoric structures (such as wooden trackways) and artefacts are often found within or near peat, because our predecessors used the many resources that these marshy areas contained. As these areas were waterlogged, and have continued to be waterlogged because the sea has risen, 'organic' artefacts made of wood, leather, textile and so on often survive together with the stone and pottery which are found on 'dry' sites.

Fine-grained sediments such as silts and clays are often found at the same places as peat. These fine-grained sediments also contain the microscopic remains that can provide information about past environments and sea level change. Any discoveries of such material would be of archaeological interest, and their occurrence should be reported (The Crown Estate, 2014: 20).

Actions to take:

Any sediments collected should be stored in a sealed container with seawater and keep cool. Do not try to break apart the deposits.

Fibre and Textiles

Fibrous finds are unlikely to survive in marine conditions, but occasionally they do. Typical fibrous finds might include ropes and rigging, weaving, sailcloth, sacks, clothing, basketry, fishing nets etc.

Actions to take:

Due to the incredibly fragile nature, once any fibrous or textile find has been recovered it must be dealt with quickly. Take photographs with a scale, but do not use flash. Carefully place it in a sealed container. Try to keep it out of the light. If possible, keep the find in its original burial deposit (e.g. the sediment it was found in, and seawater). This will help to protect the material.

Plastic, Rubber etc.

In most cases, rubber, plastic, Bakelite and similar modern materials are not of archaeological interest and can be disregarded. One exception is where such materials are found in the same area as aluminium objects and structures, which may indicate aircraft wreckage from World War Two. Such material should be reported (The Crown Estate, 2014: 14).

Actions to take:

Do not bend or clean any plastic or rubber finds. Photograph the find with a scale and then store in seawater in a cool and dark area.

Resinous or Mineral Substance

These materials include amber, jet, coal, or bitumen. Typical finds might include ornaments, jewellery, beads, sealants or caulking materials, all of which would be of archaeological interest and should be reported.

Actions to take:

These finds might appear stable, but if they are not stored properly, they may begin to deteriorate. Photograph a find with a scale, and then keep stored in seawater.

Glass

Glass artefacts are found on the seabed. Finds may include bottles, beads, panes of glass from ship's windows. Unless obviously modern (beer bottles etc.) glass finds should be reported, particularly where it occurs alongside other finds as this may represent a wreck site.

Glass is likely to survive in marine conditions, but it does degrade; glass deterioration is usually categorised by leaching, with causes an iridescent pattern to form on the glass, it looks somewhat like an oil slick. It can also begin to flake away.

Actions to take:

Photograph with a scale before packing carefully to avoid breakage. Ensure it is covered in cool seawater in the dark.

Appendix B Preliminary Record Form

Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries	
Preliminary Record Form: Discoveries on the seabed/on board/in the intertidal zone/on land	
Company name:	
Vessel/team name:	
Site/sea area name:	
Date:	
Time of compiling information:	
Name of compiler (Site Champion):	
Name of finder (if different from above):	
Time at which discovery was encountered:	
Vessel position at time when anomaly was encountered:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Datum (if different from WGS84):	
Original position of the anomaly on the seabed, if known:	
How accurate is the position:	
Is the position the original position or has the material been moved by operations:	
Details of circumstances that led to the discovery:	
Description of the find/anomaly:	
Apparent size/extent of the anomaly:	
Details of any find(s) recovered:	
Details of any photographs, drawings or other records made of the find(s) (e.g. location figure):	
Details of treatment or storage of find(s):	
Date and time Nominated Contact informed:	
General notes if discovered on the seabed:	
Derived from (e.g. Obstacle Avoidance Sonar, Cable Tensiometer?):	
Apparent size/extent of anomaly (length, width, height above seabed):	
Signed:	Date: