Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ 2022 Imagery Analysis

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Foreword

Natural England commissioned this report, in partnership with the Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority, to objectively analyse visual data collected in the Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds Marine Conservation Zone. The results of this analysis will be used to determine the location and extent of rugged chalk features, provide evidence of natural and anthropogenic damage to subtidal chalk, and obtain an assessment of benthic habitats. These findings will be used to inform adaptive risk management of the site and feed into Natural England's conservation advice and condition assessment packages.

Natural England commission a range of reports from external contractors to provide evidence and advice to assist us in delivering our duties. The views in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of Natural England.

Executive summary

The Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (EIFCA) undertook a nearshore survey of the Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds Marine Conservation Zone (CSCB MCZ) to determine the location and extent of rugged chalk features, and to record and characterise any incidents of anthropogenic damage to subtidal chalk. As well as informing an Adaptive Risk Management approach to understanding the impacts of the potting fishery on designated features within the site, the Statutory Adviser (Natural England) also aim to obtain an assessment of benthic habitats, to include descriptions of the epifaunal communities observed and their association with subtidal chalk habitat categories of varying complexity.

ENVISION were contracted by Natural England to analyse the ROV imagery collected by EIFCA, including 177 ROV transects across 140 stations (130 habitat stations with potting gear absent, 10 gear stations with potting gear present) which resulted in 13.5 hours of footage. Imagery analysis was undertaken following current guidance and in line with the approach undertaken for analysis of previous surveys (O'Dell & Dewey, 2022), to ensure consistency of analysis and facilitate comparison between datasets.

Methodology

The imagery was segmented into sections representing different broadscale habitats and chalk categories. Sections of video with 'zero' image quality of over 20 seconds length were also segmented and removed from the analysis. For each segment, information was recorded including subtidal chalk habitat assessment categories (absent, pebble/cobble, pebble/cobble/boulders, pavement, rugged) and dominant rock type with confidence assessments, as well as imagery quality, biotopes, broadscale habitats, potential anthropogenic disturbance (such as damage and gear), Features of Conservation Interest (FOCI) and Annex 1 features.

Identification and enumeration of taxa was performed in BIIGLE, using point annotations for the counts of taxa which were solitary, erect or mobile. Point annotations were also added to each encrusting and/or colonial taxa present in each segment, with an additional tag added to indicate the percentage cover, using SACFOR semi-quantitative categories. Where quality was determined to be 'very poor', taxa abundance data were not recorded. All imagery data and metadata were recorded in a MEDIN compliant proforma spreadsheet, including abundance and SACFOR matrices.

Spatial coordinates for the start and end points of each segment were extracted from survey track data or waypoints (where track data was missing) and used to plot the spatial distribution of the recorded biotopes and chalk habitats, and any combinations.

Results

Of the 187 video files provided from the surveys in 2022, analysis was carried out on 166 videos (other videos had no footage of the seabed or no metadata was provided). Video segmentation based on chalk type, biotope allocation and imagery quality resulted in a total of 231 segments, with 44 videos allocated more than one segment. Of the 231 segments reviewed for analysis, four were allocated ‘Zero’ (image quality) and eight ‘Not analysable’ (segments less than 20 seconds), leaving 219 segments suitable for further analysis.

The majority of video footage was assessed as ‘poor’ quality, due to height, speed, attitude and the often-changing direction of the ROV in flight, as well as low light levels and turbidity of the water. This reduced the ability to confidently identify and enumerate taxa, assign biotopes, chalk habitat assessment categories and features of conservation importance from the imagery.

A total of 52 different taxa were observed during the imagery analysis, including macroalgae, encrusting taxa, some sponges, hydroids and bryozoans and mobile taxa such as crustaceans, echinoderms, anemones and fish (mainly wrasse). Eight broadscale habitats were recorded including moderate and high energy infralittoral and circalittoral rock, subtidal sand, coarse and mixed sediment, and macrophyte dominated sediment. A total of 11 different biotopes were recorded and described in this report, with example images provided. The majority of segments (167) included habitat mosaics, and so a secondary biotope was assigned.

The FOCI recorded were Subtidal Chalk, Subtidal Sands and Gravels, and potential Peat and Clay Exposures at one inshore station. Two Annex I habitats were recorded, ‘Bedrock’ and ‘Stony’ reef, in 80 and 90 segments, respectively. No species of conservation interest were recorded. The commercial species European lobster (*Homarus gammarus*) and brown crab (*Cancer pagurus*) were recorded throughout the survey area, generally either associated with fishing gear or with chalk cobbles and boulders.

Maps were produced to show the distribution of habitats recorded in the analysis, and any trends in habitat distribution have been described. Inshore, the dominant habitat type present was rocky hard substrate characterised by dense foliose red seaweeds, with pebble, cobble and boulder habitats (without bedrock) found more frequently further offshore. Macroalgal dominated sediment was also recorded in the central section of the MCZ. Rippled sand was recorded at the very west of the MCZ, and also in the eastern section along with coarse sediments.

Subtidal chalk was recorded throughout central areas of the MCZ in 194 of 219 sediments, often mixed with non-chalk rock (likely flint) but was absent at stations on the western edge and north-western section of the MCZ, and also in the eastern area. Chalk habitats showed some trends in the western area of the MCZ, with chalk pebble, cobble, boulders habitats offshore, more pavement observed moving closer to the shore, and rugged chalk recorded at stations closest to the shore interspersed with chalk pavement, pebbles, cobbles and boulders. In the central section of the MCZ, trends in distribution were less evident, with all chalk habitat categories recorded in various combinations throughout.

Whilst imagery quality and confidence in spatial data was reduced, comparison with previous studies shows similar trends in distribution of biotopes and chalk habitats.

Contents

Introduction

The Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (EIFCA) undertook a nearshore survey of the Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) in summer 2022. The primary aim was to collect seabed imagery for characterisation of geological aspects of the site to determine the location and extent of rugged chalk features, and to record and characterise any incidents of anthropogenic damage to subtidal chalk. As well as informing an 'Adaptive Risk Management' approach to understanding the impacts of the potting fishery on designated features within the site, Natural England also aim to obtain an assessment of benthic habitats, to include descriptions of the epifaunal communities observed and their association with subtidal chalk habitat categories of varying complexity.

The Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds Marine Conservation Zone (Figure 1) along the north Norfolk coast is one of the most ecologically significant Marine Protected Areas for chalk habitats in the UK and Europe. The MCZ was designated for nine chalk, rock, and sedimentary habitats, and one geological feature, for which the conservation objectives were set as 'maintain in favourable condition' based on best available evidence at the time.

Figure 1 shows the location of Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ and its boundary (purple line) in relation to the 6 nautical mile limit (brown dashed line), with sample points displaying the distribution of Level 3 EUNIS habitats (triangle points) and Habitats of Conservation Interest (HOCI) (round points). The distribution and extent of Level 2 and 3 EUNIS habitats are represented by coloured polygons and conservation HOCI as polygons with coloured horizontal hatching.

Attributes of the subtidal chalk feature at CSCB MCZ relevant to this work include:

- physical structure of rocky substrate,
- presence and spatial distribution of biological communities,
- species composition of component communities, and
- non-native species and pathogens.

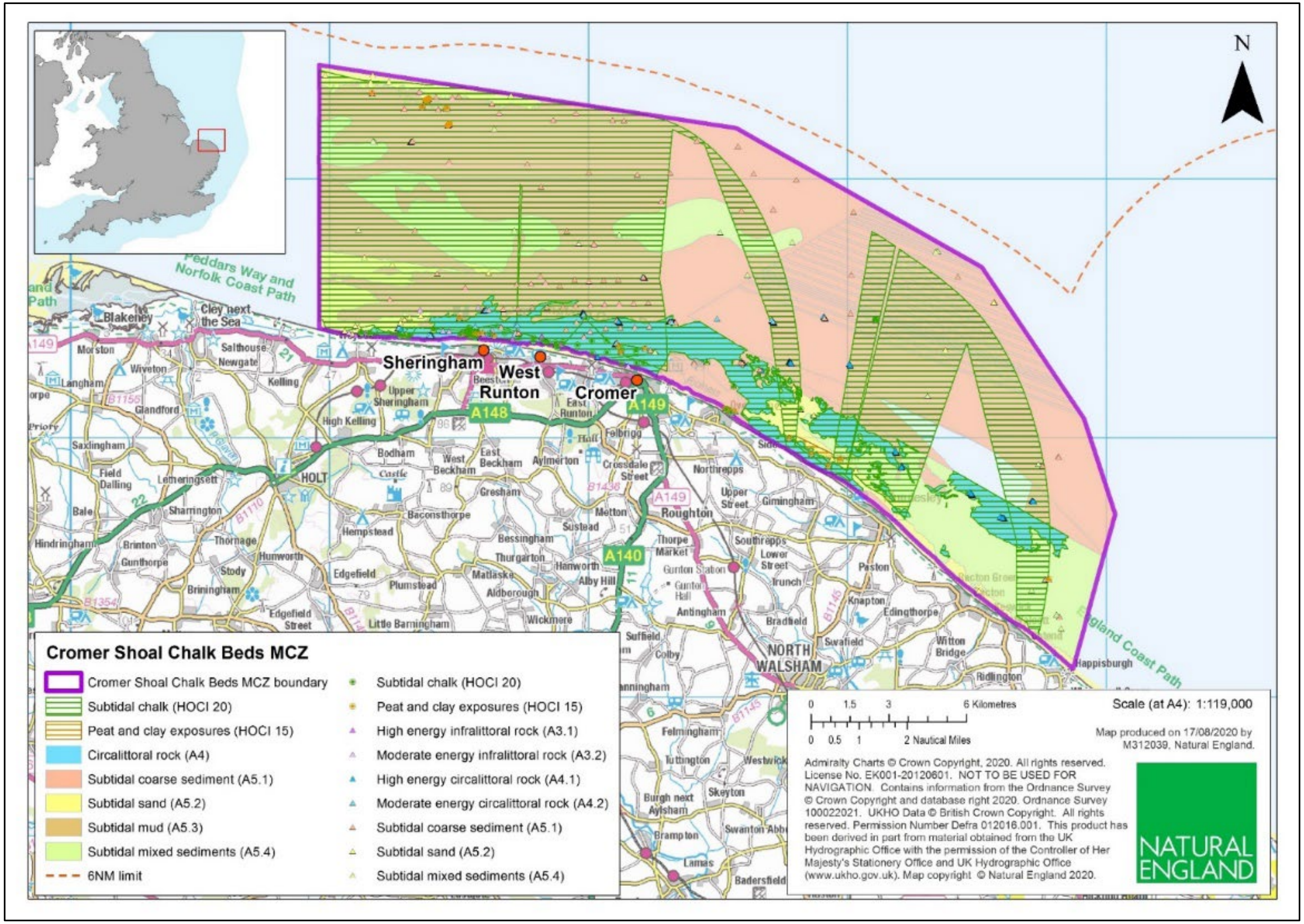


Figure 1. Map of Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ highlighting the extent and distribution of designated features across the site. Features are represented in both point and polygon format.

Objectives

ENVISION were contracted by Natural England to analyse the ROV imagery collected by EIFCA, including 177 ROV transects across 140 stations (130 habitat stations with potting gear absent, 10 gear stations with potting gear present) which resulted in 13.5 hours of footage. The specific objectives of the work were:

- Identify and enumerate (using semi-quantitative methods) all taxa observed.
- Identify biotopes and map habitat types present (to highest EUNIS class possible).
- Identify and map the structural complexity of subtidal chalk based on the habitat categories adapted from O'Dell & Dewey (2022):
    - Absent - chalk not observed;
    - Pebble/cobble - chalk particles of between 4 – 256 mm diameter;
    - Pavement - flat chalk bedrock or veneered chalk;
    - Boulders - large chalk boulders on bedrock or sediment;
    - Rugged - elevated and complex chalk features formed by outcropping bedrock.
- Produce a technical report detailing the results, including summary of the features and communities identified, discussed in the light of previous data.
- Provide accompanying data to relevant standards, as specified.

Methodology

Data Collection

Video footage was collected during the survey using a high-definition low light colour camera (1080p, 30 frames per second) mounted on the Blue Robotics BlueROV2. Areas surveyed by EIFCA are displayed in their map in Figure 2. Details of image acquisition equipment used in this survey and acquisition methods were accessed from the operational plan for the surveys (Hormbrey, 2022).

Figure 2 shows the location of Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ and its boundary (blue line), along with the location of video habitat surveys (yellow round points) and video gear surveys (red diamond points).

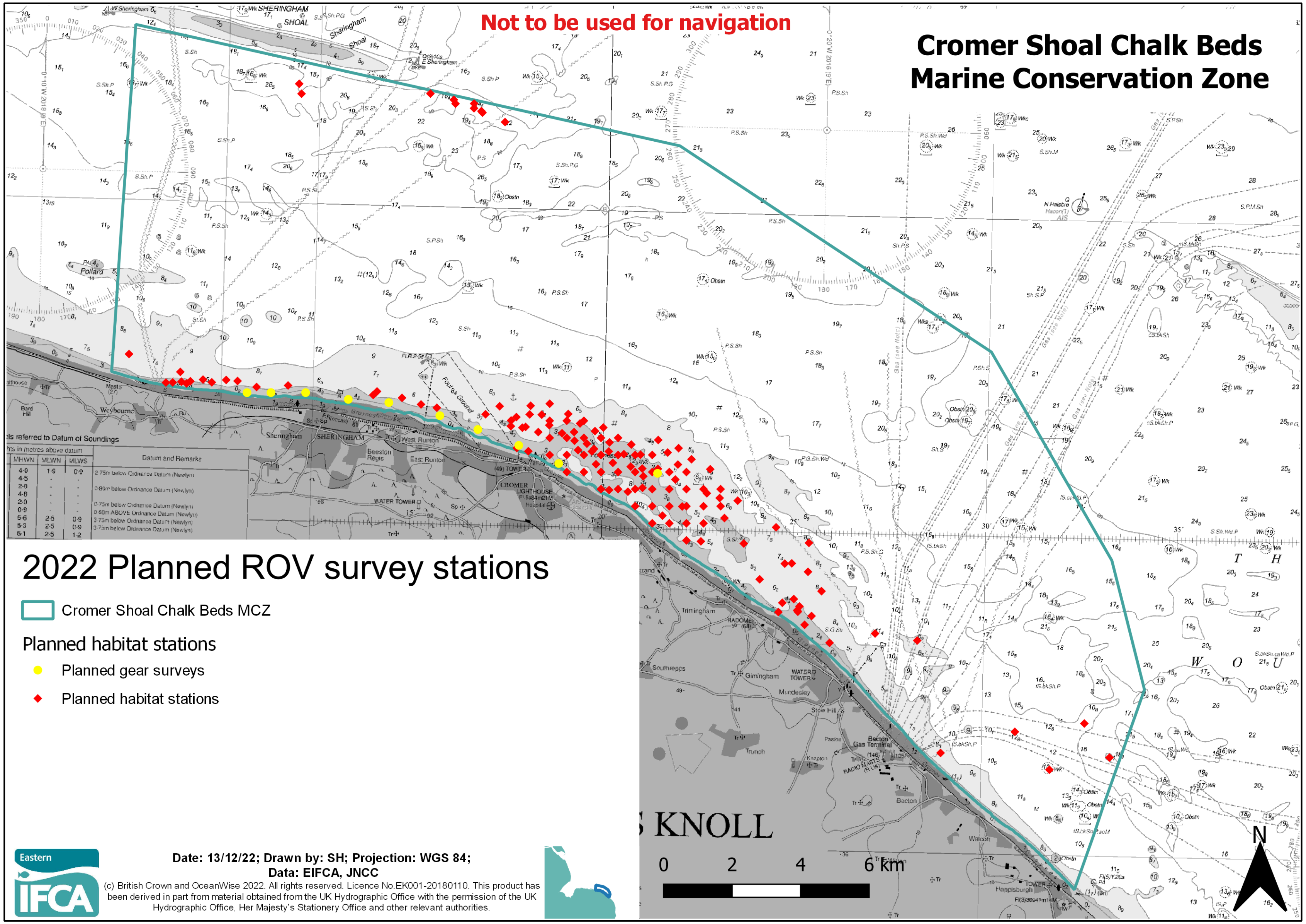


Figure 2. 2022 planned ROV survey stations in Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ (not all habitat surveys were completed).

Interpretation of Video Imagery

The imagery was reviewed, processed and analysed as per the project specification (Request for Quotation_CSCB MCZ Chalk Ecology Video Analysis_FINAL.docx') and also in accordance with current guidelines (e.g., Turner and others, 2016). However, as instructed in the project specification, the methodology from O'Dell & Dewey (2022), was followed as closely as possible, in the interests of comparison between the two datasets. The imagery was reviewed for habitats and features of conservation interest (FOCI) including subtidal chalk and Annex I features, as well as any impacts or modifiers of anthropogenic origin.

Video Analysis

The video records were initially viewed rapidly in the specified annotation software (BIIGLE (Langenkämper and others, 2017)) to segment the imagery where seabed was visible into sections representing different broadscale habitats, chalk categories and any 'zero' image quality of over 20 seconds length. The minimum segment length was selected to be consistent with the segmentation approach of O'Dell & Dewey (2022). The start and end points of each segment were logged, and each segment treated as a separate record and subsequently subjected to more detailed analysis. Brief changes in substrate type lasting less than 20 seconds of footage were considered as incidental patches and are recorded as part of the habitat description, or as a 'habitat mosaic'.

The imagery was then viewed at normal or slower than normal speed, noting the imagery quality and physical and biological characteristics, such as substrate type and community composition. This 'Tier One' information was then recorded by adding the relevant label to each 'segment' or multi-frame annotation in BIIGLE and also in the accompanying proforma, including the structural complexity of subtidal chalk features (adapted from O'Dell & Dewey, 2022) and dominant rock type with confidence assessment, as well as imagery quality, biotopes, broadscale habitats, anthropogenic impacts (such as damage and gear), Features of Conservation Interest (FOCI) and Annex 1 features. Any observations of note made by the analyst were also recorded in the proforma.

'Tier Two' information, involving the identification and enumeration of taxa, was performed in BIIGLE, using point annotations for the counts of the majority of taxa which were solitary, erect or mobile. Where such taxa were too numerous to efficiently add individual point annotations, a semi-quantitative abundance category was added as a second annotation, using the SACFOR scale together with MNCR abundance guidance (Connor & Hiscock, 1996). Point annotations were also added to one representative example of each encrusting and/or colonial taxa in each segment, with an additional tag added to indicate the percentage cover 'averaged' over that segment, using semi-quantitative categories (SACFOR percentage cover ranges). Where quality was determined to be 'very poor', taxa abundance data were not recorded.

Taxa were identified visually and taxonomic guides and illustrations (e.g., SeaSearch guides), along with online resources (e.g., MarLIN, Habitas), were used to confirm and assist with identifications. All taxonomic names used were checked to be accepted within the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS). Where an analyst was uncertain of identification of epifauna at a certain taxonomic level, then a broader taxonomic level or morphological group was used.

All data were recorded as each video clip was analysed and a MEDIN compliant proforma spreadsheet used to input imagery data and metadata, with reference to the latest species dictionary from the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) database. Enumeration of taxa from video imagery was exported from BIIGLE, and presented within the proforma as matrices of counts, and SACFOR scale categories where relevant.

Imagery Quality

Imagery was assessed using the NMBAQC image quality categories, presented in Table 1, as described in Turner and others (2016).

Table 1. NMBAQC image quality categories (Turner and others, 2016).

Quality Category	Proportion of Tow Negatively Affected	Organism Enumeration	Biotopes
Excellent	<5%	Quantitative	Level 5
Good	5-20%	Quantitative	Level 5
Poor	20-50%	Qualitative	Level 3
Very Poor	50-80%	Not recommended	Level 2/3
Zero	>80%	Data not usable	Data not usable

Broadscale Habitats and Biotope Assignment

Broadscale habitats were assigned to video segments, as well as MNCR habitats and biotopes at the most detailed level possible according to Connor and others (2004) and following guidance outlined in Turner and others (2016) and Parry (2019), taking into account substrate types and the taxa observed for each segment. The biotope descriptions detailed in O'Dell & Dewey (2022) were also followed as closely as possible, for consistency and to allow comparison of data. Where imagery quality was 'very poor', habitats were recorded only at Level 3 of the MNCR classification system.

More than one biotope was assigned to imagery segments where the seabed was composed of more than one substrate type. This arose where biotopes occurred in a mosaic, for example rocky habitats interspersed or overlain with coarse sediments, or where substrates alternated in patches lasting less than 20 seconds in duration, for example bands of outcropping rock with gullies of sand/coarse sediment. The most dominant biotope was allocated as the primary biotope, and the other assigned as secondary biotope in the proforma. In BIIGLE, the two biotopes are not prioritised, however the primary biotope will correspond to the broadscale habitat recorded for that segment.

In some instances, the biotope was assigned according to the biological community observed, despite a physical mismatch with the substrate type present, according to the current guidance. This was recorded as a ‘mismatch physical biotpe’ in BIIGLE, using a Tier One label attached to the segment, resulting in possible mismatches in broadscale habitat and primary biotope for the segment.

Please note that older versions of biotopes used in the MNCR habitat classification label tree in BIIGLE (v15.03), and also in Marine Recorder, use outdated species names. These have now been updated within the Marine Habitat Classification for Britain and Ireland (v22.04), and as such have been included in the report and results proforma as the current version. However, the results in BIIGLE and Marine Recorder will use the older version of biotope nomenclature e.g. SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB and SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb have been recorded on BIIGLE as SS.SCS.CCS.PomB and SS.SMp.KSwSS.LsacR.CbPB and also some taxa names e.g. ‘Osteichthyes’ had to be used instead of ‘Actinopterygii’ or ‘Pisces’.

Assignment of Features of Conservation Interest

Where Features of Conservation Interest (FOCI), or their component biotopes were observed, these were added as Tier One labels to each segment. Where more than one FOCI was observed in a segment, each FOCI was assigned to that segment.

Following the approach of O’Dell & Dewey (2022), the habitat FOCI ‘subtidal chalk’ was assigned to any video segment containing chalk in any form, whether as bedrock, boulders, cobbles or pebbles, regardless of biotope assigned. The habitat FOCI ‘subtidal sands and gravels’ was assigned to any video segment where sands and gravels (though not cobbles) were a major feature of the substrate present (i.e., were present as more than small patches).

Annex 1 Assessment

Annex I feature assessment followed the approach of O’Dell & Dewey (2022) to allow comparison of datasets, which was primarily based on seabed composition, due to difficulties inherent in estimating elevation from video footage. Annex I reef features were therefore assigned using the criteria outlined in Irving (2009), where a minimum of 10 %

hard substrate (i.e. bedrock, boulders or cobbles) was present (on average) throughout the segment.

However, current guidance for identification of potential Annex 1 features (Golding, Albrecht & McBreen, 2020; Gubbay, 2007; Irving, 2009; Turner and others, 2016) was considered throughout all analysis. Annex 1 Stony Reef Assessment criteria guidance is provided in Appendix 1.

'Dominant Rock Type' and Confidence Assessment

As in the analysis of O'Dell & Dewey (2022), the dominant rock type was recorded as either 'Chalk Rock', 'Other Rock' (i.e., any rock type other than chalk, mainly flint) or 'Mixed Rock', and added as a label to a segment as a Tier One multi-frame annotation.

Further to the approach of O'Dell & Dewey (2022), as specified in the project specification, a 'Rock Confidence Type' category ('High Conf Rock Type', 'Medium Conf Rock Type' and 'Low Conf Rock Type') was also allocated as a Tier One label with respect to the dominant rock type. This category was selected to give an indication of the certainty of the analyst in the determination of rock type e.g., whether the rock type could clearly be distinguished and for how much of the video this was evident.

Recording of Chalk Habitat and Confidence Assessment

Again, the approach of O'Dell & Dewey (2022) was followed to allow comparison of datasets, and 'Chalk Assessment' categories were assigned where 'chalk' or 'mixed' hard substrate was recorded. The chalk assessment categories used were selected from the 'Chalk habitat' label tree provided;

- Absent/mobile sediment – chalk not observed;
- Pebble/cobble – chalk particles of between 4 – 256 mm diameter;
- Pavement – flat chalk bedrock or veneered chalk;
- Rugged – elevated and complex chalk features and/or chalk boulders.

One additional category was recorded in addition to the original 4 categories according to the project specification, to incorporate the presence of 'boulders' which were observed during the previous analysis and was recommended to be included in future analysis. This was added to the label tree:

- Pebble/cobble/boulders – chalk particles of between 2-256 mm diameter as well as boulders > 256 mm (not pavement)

Analysts aimed to adhere to the rule stated in O'Dell & Dewey (2022), that "the most dominant chalk assessment category in each video segment was assigned, e.g., if the substrate was predominantly composed of pebbles and cobbles but small (< 5 m) patches of chalk pavement were present, the pebble/cobble category was recorded. However, where a mosaic habitat was present, for example in the form of rugged chalk ridges interspersed with flat chalk bedrock, multiple chalk categories were recorded.”

Another amendment to the methodology of O’Dell & Dewey (2022) from the project specification, was the allocation of a ‘Chalk Confidence Cat’ category (‘High Conf Chalk Cat’, ‘Medium Conf Chalk Cat’ and ‘Low Conf Chalk Cat’) added as a Tier One label with respect to the dominant chalk habitat category recorded. This category was selected to give an indication of the certainty of the analyst in the determination of chalk habitat e.g., whether the chalk habitat category could clearly be distinguished and for how much of the video this was evident. The presence of dense macroalgae, silt, or when the camera system was high above the substrate lowered the confidence of the chalk habitat type determination.

Anthropogenic Impacts and Modifiers

Litter was recorded, where imagery quality allowed, using Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) categories and sub-categories, as listed in Annex 5.1 of JRC (2013).

Any other potential signs of disturbance from anthropogenic origins were recorded simply as an ‘Anthropogenic’ Tier One label, to identify these segments for later review and analysis by the EIFCA. Incidents were recorded as a point annotation with the ‘Anthropogenic’ label, for ease of location. These included observations of chalk rock which appeared physically damaged (e.g., broken, abraded), often appearing white where epifauna or silt had been removed by contact. Although an ‘Anthropogenic’ label was used to highlight these incidents, it should be noted that the origin of the damage remains uncertain and will be further reviewed by EIFCA. Incidences of ‘lost’ gear were also recorded using this label.

Where active gear was observed, a multi-frame annotation was added using the label ‘Gear’ which lasted for the entire time the gear was observed within the imagery. Pots and anchors were also recorded as point annotation with the ‘Gear’ label, for ease of location and determination of potential damage in these areas by EIFCA.

Navigation Data Extraction

Navigational data was provided by the EIFCA as Excel files of track and waypoint coordinates recorded using a handheld Garmin Etrex 10 on board the survey vessel (outside), with track data set to record at a regular frequency of 2 second intervals (Hormbrey, 2022). However, the data provided included track data at a variety of intervals at 1, 2 and 3 second frequencies, but also at larger intervals.

‘Start’ and ‘end’ times were recorded as part of the metadata when the GoPro recording was started and stopped, along with the ‘cable out’ length for each station (Hormbrey, 2022). The GPS, survey laptop and watch on the clapper board were synchronised for the majority of survey days, although some discrepancies were noted between the data received from the three measurement systems on some tows.

The track data was processed using ‘layback’ calculations, as specified for the project, using the ‘cable out’ length (presumed distance of ROV from the vessel) and the direction of the vessel movement. However, it should be noted that this calculation assumes the ROV is a fixed distance from the vessel which may not be the case as the ROV it can be manoeuvred independently from the vessel.

Coordinates for each video segment were extracted from track data using the ‘start of habitat’ time and corresponding position from the track data. As tracks are only recorded at 2 second intervals exact cross reference was not possible, and some interpolation was required between track points. Additionally, track data were unavailable for several stations. Recommendations include a more consistent approach to collection of track data for future surveys.

Where track data was not available for some of the stations, the waypoint data was used for ‘start’ and ‘end’ positions of visible seabed habitats at each location. Where it was necessary to segment these videos, the distance between the ‘start’ and ‘end’ waypoint coordinates was subdivided by the number of segments, and those arbitrary positions used as the segment start points.

Mapping

The distribution of the habitats/biotopes and chalk habitat assessment categories recorded during analysis have been displayed with GIS and maps exported for presentation within this report, with shapefiles and associated metadata provided as a deliverable.

Where videos were segmented due to changes in habitat, chalk habitat, or video quality, the start locations of each segment have been used to show where each different habitat, and mosaics of these habitats, occurred.

Results

A total of 187 videos were provided in BIIGLE for analysis of imagery collected in 2022 from Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ.

The scope of work required the analysis of 177 videos collected during the surveys in 2022. Analysis was carried out on 166 videos, with no annotations on the remaining 21 videos provided, due to:

- Ten videos where camera system stayed on the vessel.
- Eight videos with no view of the seabed (water column only).
- Three ‘trial’ videos from May 2022, for which no metadata were provided.

Figure 3 shows the location of ROV survey sample sites (purple round points) in five areas (red lines) within the Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ (grey line).

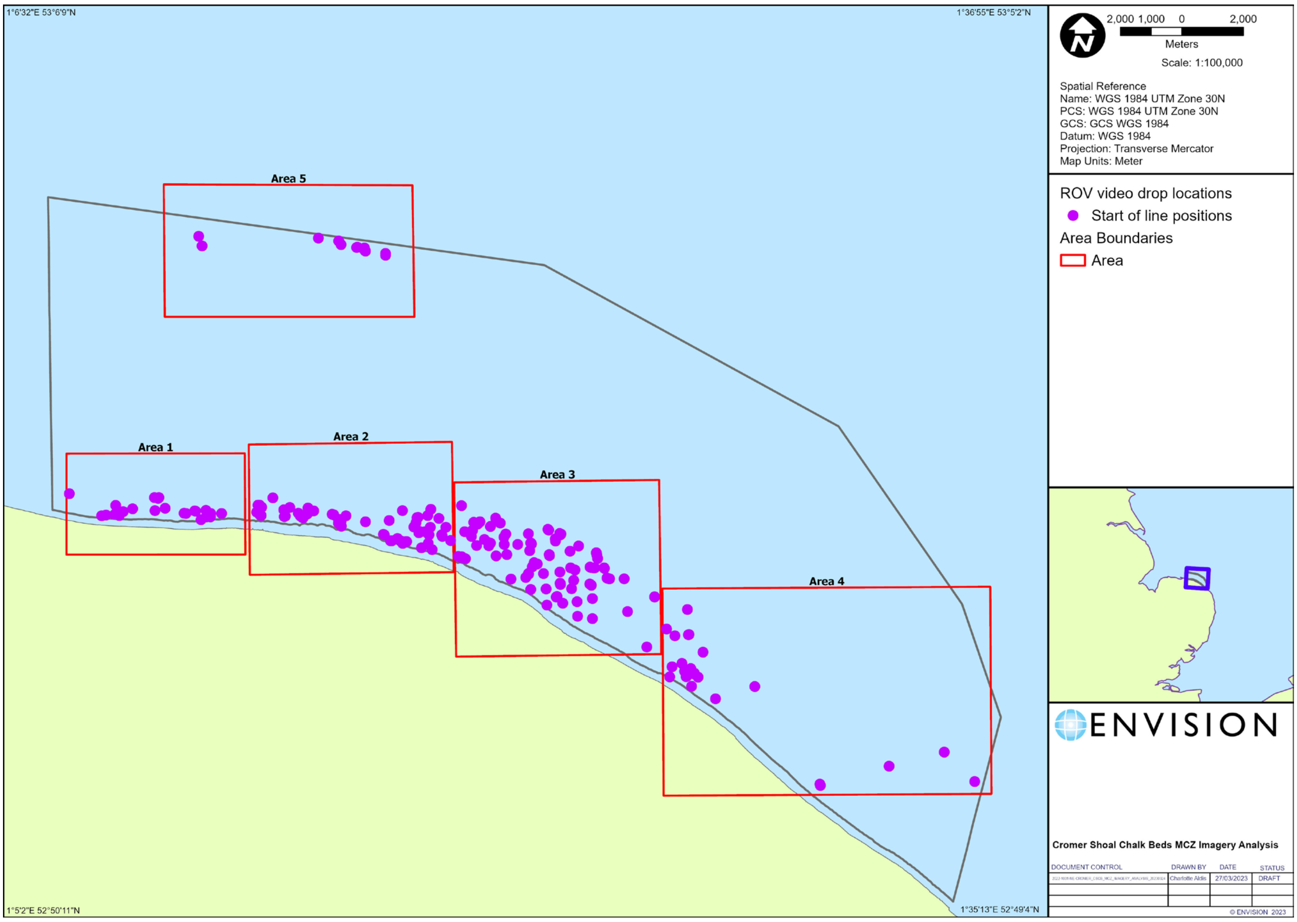


Figure 3. Locations where ROV data was collected in the 2022 Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ ROV surveys (the MCZ area has been split into five areas for the benefit of presentation of imagery analysis data).

One video has an error in the filename indicating it was taken in 2021 (2021_07_11_GT_NE8.mp4), however metadata shows this was in fact collected on 11th July 2022 and was analysed. BIIGLE filenames were used as the unique identifier for the video imagery, and analysis carried out accordingly. ‘Dive ID’ numbers are also unique and have been included in the analysis results deliverables and used for presentation on maps.

Video segmentation was based on chalk type, biotope allocation and imagery quality. This resulted in a total of 231 segments, with 44 videos allocated more than one segment.

A full summary of the metadata and results of the imagery analysis for Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ is presented by segment in Table 6 and Table 7 in Appendix 2.

Imagery Quality

Imagery quality assessment resulted in the majority of video footage being allocated quality scores of ‘Poor’ due to the variability in distance from the seabed of the ROV and speed of the tows, with much of the footage too high above the substrate to get a clear view of all epifauna, and some videos where the footage was also too fast moving which caused motion blurring. There were also occasions where the camera system was rapidly changing direction, covered the same ground more than once, or stayed in one location for a longer period (where the ROV became entangled, focussed on a particular area or struggled to move against tide). Turbidity and disturbed sediments also decreased imagery quality. A quality score of ‘good’ was given where the seabed was relatively close and epifauna was identifiable for the majority of the tow.

In total there were 231 segments of video footage from 166 videos, of which 39 segments were allocated ‘Good’, 154 segments were allocated ‘Poor’, 26 segments were allocated ‘Very Poor’ and four segments were allocated ‘Zero’. A further eight segments were allocated ‘Not Analysable’ when the seabed was visible for less than 20 seconds, with 219 segments remaining that were suitable for analysis.

Epifauna and Taxa Recording

Whilst clearly conspicuous fauna were sometimes visible within the imagery and could be identified to a certain extent, the majority of taxa could not be seen clearly due to imagery quality (and sometimes density of macroalgae), leading to uncertainty in identification, and so broader taxonomic groups were recorded with less confidence in counts or percentage cover.

A total of 52 different taxa were observed during the imagery analysis, including three ‘*cf.*’ (*confer*) categories, where observations resemble some taxa but cannot be clearly identified.

A summary of the taxa recorded is:

- red, green and, less commonly, brown macroalgae (mostly branching and sheetlike/membranous morphologies)

- encrusting sponges, red calcareous macroalgae and other unidentifiable faunal crusting taxa
- keel worms (e.g., Serpulidae)
- sponges (some creeping/ramose and massive types)
- hydroids (e.g., *Tubularia indivisa*) and bryozoans (e.g. *Flustra foliacea*) and other unidentifiable faunal turf taxa
- crustaceans, mainly represented by *Homarus gamarus*, *Cancer pagurus* and other true crabs (crabs or lobsters inside pots were not counted)
- echinoderms (e.g., *Asterias rubens*)
- true anemones (Actiniaria)
- uncertain anemones (Anthozoa)
- bivalves
- wrasse (e.g., Ballan, Corkwing, Goldsinny)
- other fish (e.g., *Callionymus* sp., Pleuronectiformes)
- jelly fish (Cnidaria)
- some 'Non-Identifiable Taxa' have also been annotated within the data set, to highlight incidences of possible fauna that cannot be attributed a taxonomic name due to uncertainty.

Encrusting and/or colonial taxa were recorded with the average percentage cover for each segment, using semi-quantitative categories (SACFOR percentage cover ranges). These are recorded as percentage range categories (e.g., <1%, 1-4% etc used within BIIGLE) which have been converted to the relevant SACFOR category in the results proforma.

Abundances of solitary, erect and mobile fauna were recorded as point annotations in BIIGLE, and total counts for each video segment provided in the results proforma. On occasion, some taxa were present in very high numbers, which cannot be annotated effectively within BIIGLE. In these circumstances (for example *cf. Metridium*, Anthozoa (indet.) and shoaling fish), mid-points of ranges of counts from the SACFOR scale were therefore used i.e., '50' for 10-99 individuals per $100m^2$, '500' for 100-999 individuals per $100m^{2,}$ and '5000' for 1000-9999 individuals per $100m^2$. This approach has been used wherever counts of exactly '50', '500' or '5000' are present in the results proforma.

It was intended that taxa abundance would then be converted and provided as SACFOR as specified in the scope of work in the ITT documents, dependent upon the length of segments once times and positions were finalised in the analysis. However, due to track data not being present for many of the sample stations, and some of the distances between 'start' and 'end' waypoints appearing to be very short (possibly due to non-linear path of the vessel tracks or ROV), calculated segment lengths were considered unrepresentative of the distance covered in the video. As a result, the abundance data for solitary, erect and mobile fauna have been provided in the results proforma as counts for each video segment.

Broadscale Habitats

A summary of the broadscale habitats found and the number of records/segments in which these occurred is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Broadscale habitats identified from CSCB MCZ imagery analysis

Broadscale Habitats	Number of records
Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	115
High Energy Infralittoral Rock	18
Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	21
High Energy Circalittoral Rock	7
Subtidal Sand'	27
Subtidal Coarse Sediment'	21
Subtidal Macrophyte Dominated Sediment'	8
Subtidal Mixed Sediment'	2

Biotope Allocation

Of the 231 segments reviewed for analysis, four were allocated the image quality category 'Zero' and eight 'Not analysable' (segments less than 20 seconds), leaving 219 segments suitable for analysis.

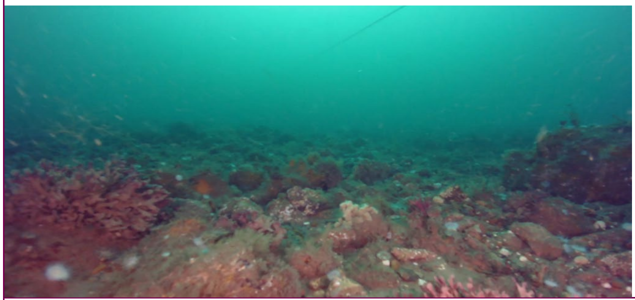
A total of 11 different biotopes were recorded and the number of video segments assigned these as a primary biotope are shown in Table 3, with example images in Table 4 and descriptions in the Section 'Observed Habitats'. However, the majority of segments (167) were observed to be composed of a habitat mosaic, and so a secondary biotope was assigned.

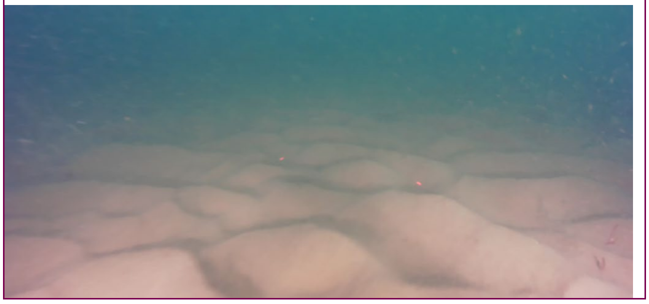
Please note that two biotopes: '*Spirobranchus triqueter* with barnacles and bryozoan crusts on unstable circalittoral cobbles and pebbles' (SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB) and 'Red seaweeds and kelps on tide-swept mobile infralittoral cobbles and pebbles' (SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb) have been recorded on BIIGLE as '*Pomatocerous triqueter* with barnacles and bryozoan crusts on unstable circalittoral cobbles and pebbles' SS.SCS.CCS.PomB and the biotope code SS.SMp.KSwSS.LsacR.CbPB respectively, as v15.03 of the MNCR habitat classification system was available in label trees within BIIGLE whereas the report refers the more current v22 of the classification system.

Table 3. Habitat/Biotopes identified from CSCB MCZ imagery analysis.

Biotope/Habitat (MNCR Code v22)	EUNIS Code (2012)	EUNIS Code (2022)	MNCR Classification	No of segments as 1° biotope
CR.HCR.XFa	A4.13	MC121	Mixed faunal turf communities	5
CR.MCR	A4.2	MC12	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	16
CR.MCR.SfR	A4.23	MC125	Soft rock communities	5
IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	A3.116	MB1221	Foliose red seaweeds on exposed lower infralittoral rock	18
IR.MIR	A3.2	MB12	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	16
IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	A3.215	MB121B	Dense foliose red seaweeds on silty moderately exposed infralittoral rock	99
SS.SCS	A5.1	MB3/MC3	Sublittoral coarse sediment (unstable cobbles and pebbles, gravels and coarse sands)	20
SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	A5.141	MC3211	*Spirobranchus triqueter* with barnacles and bryozoan crusts on unstable circalittoral cobbles and pebbles	1
SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb	A5.5211	N/A	Red seaweeds and kelps on tide-swept mobile infralittoral cobbles and pebbles	8
SS.SMx.CMx.FluHyd	A5.444	MC4214	Flustra foliacea and Hydrallmania falcata on tide-swept circalittoral mixed sediment	3
SS.SSa	A5.2	MB5	Sublittoral sands and muddy sands	28

Table 4. Images illustrating the habitats/biotopes identified during CSCB MCZ imagery analysis.

Biotope/Habitat (MNCR Code) - Images	Biotope/Habitat (MNCR Code) - Images
CR.HCR.XFa 	CR.MCR 
CR.MCR.SfR 	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR 
IR.MIR 	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR 
SS.SCS 	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB 
SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb 	SS.SMx.CMx.FluHyd 

Biotope/Habitat (MNCR Code) - Images	Biotope/Habitat (MNCR Code) - Images
SS.SSa 	

Observed Habitats

MNCR biotopes were assigned at the most detailed level possible according to Connor and others (2004) and following guidance outlined in Turner and others (2016) and Parry (2019), taking into account substrate types and the taxa observed for each segment. The biotope descriptions detailed in the previous analysis (O'Dell & Dewey, 2022) were also followed as closely as possible, to ensure consistency and allow comparison of datasets.

The current analysis found the majority of habitats present to be similar to those recorded in the previous analysis. The survey area was again found to be generally characterised by a mixture of coarse sediments, chalk bedrock and flat plains of pebbles and cobbles, however, boulders were also recorded with the pebbles and cobbles at many locations.

As detailed in the previous analysis, the habitat complex 'Sublittoral sands and muddy sands' (SS.SSa) was assigned to soft sediments in the survey area dominated by rippled sands with a lack of conspicuous epibiota. Where sediments were coarser, or where gravel or pebbles and cobbles were present as more than small patches, the habitat complex 'Sublittoral coarse sediment' (SS.SCS) was assigned.

Flat plains of relatively consolidated pebbles and cobbles characterised by faunal and algal crusts, serpulid worms (likely *Spirobranchus* sp.), encrusting sponges and coralline algae were assigned the biotope '*Spirobranchus triqueter* with barnacles and bryozoan crusts on unstable circalittoral cobbles and pebbles' (SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB) as in O'Dell & Dewey (2022), but were recorded only once as a primary biotope, and more frequently as a secondary biotope. On some occasions red seaweeds were frequent or in greater abundance on these substrates, and the biotope 'Red seaweeds and kelps on tide-swept mobile infralittoral cobbles and pebbles' (SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb) was assigned as in the previous analysis. This biotope was also recorded where red seaweeds were the dominant epifauna on cobbles and pebbles on soft sediments in the current analysis.

As described in O'Dell & Dewey (2022), where bedrock was present, generally chalk covered with a thin layer of silt, dense (though sometimes patchy) red seaweeds dominated the biological community, with a conspicuous lack of kelp and sparse epifauna. The biotope 'Dense foliose red seaweeds on silty moderately exposed infralittoral rock' (IR.MIR.KR.XFoR) was assigned. In the current analysis, this was also recorded on cobbles and boulders, commonly low amounts of green macroalgae were also present, and encrusting sponges were often present (though localised high densities of the sponge *A. fucorum* was not recorded as in O'Dell & Dewey (2022)).

The biotope 'Foliose red seaweeds on exposed lower infralittoral rock' (IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR) was assigned as in the previous analysis where bedrock was less silty and brown seaweeds were recorded, included in a mixture of very dense red, brown and green macroalgae present.

As in O'Dell & Dewey (2022), areas where flat chalk bedrock was observed in combination with sediment biotopes due to the presence of a sand/gravel/pebble veneer, the biotope complex 'Soft rock communities' (CR.MCR.SfR) was assigned. This biotope complex was also recorded in the current analysis where underlying chalk bedrock was observed (both in circalittoral and infralittoral environments) and on some occasions as a secondary biotope where the macroalgal dominated sediment biotope 'Red seaweeds and kelps on tide-swept mobile infralittoral cobbles and pebbles' (SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb) occurred but with possible underlying chalk bedrock, however this was difficult to distinguish due to dense red macroalgae.

However, in the current analysis, where rock habitats (over 30% cobbles / boulders / bedrock) of mixed origin were observed but video quality prevented identification of taxa, and in areas where 'clean' looking mixed rock habitats (sparse epifauna) were present, the Level 3 biotopes 'Moderate energy circalittoral rock' (CR.MCR) and 'Moderate energy infralittoral rock' (IR.MIR) were assigned, taking into account depths and adjacent circalittoral/infralittoral environments.

Where substrate was comprised of pebbles, cobbles and boulders and a greater diversity of fauna was observed, commonly sponges (e.g., *Amphilectus fucorum*), hydroids (e.g., *Tubularia indivisa*), anemones (e.g., *Metridium dianthus*) and small amounts of the bryozoan *Flustra foliacea*, the biotope 'Mixed faunal turf communities' (CR.HCR.XFa) was recorded.

In the current analysis, on some occasions, *F. foliacea* was observed in greater amounts with a higher diversity of hydroids and faunal turf on silt covered pebbles and cobbles, and the biotope '*Flustra foliacea* and *Hydrallmania falcata* on tide-swept circalittoral mixed sediment' (SS.SMx.CMx.FluHyd) was recorded in addition to those recorded by O'Dell & Dewey (2022).

The biotopes '*Flustra foliacea* and *Haliclona oculata* with a rich faunal turf on tide-swept circalittoral mixed substrata' (CR.HCR.XFa.FluHocu) and '*Urticina felina* and sand-tolerant fauna on sand-scoured or covered circalittoral rock' (CR.MCR.EcCr.UrtScr) were recorded in O'Dell & Dewey (2022) but not in the current analysis.

As in O'Dell & Dewey (2022), the commercial species European lobster (*Homarus gammarus*) and brown crab (*Cancer pagurus*) were recorded throughout the survey area, generally either associated with fishing gear (though individuals inside pots were not included in abundance estimates) or with chalk cobbles and boulders.

European lobsters (*Homarus gammarus*) were recorded in 24 segments, with the highest number observed in 2022_08_24_G4d.mp4 (Dive ID 128). Brown crabs (*Cancer pagurus*) were recorded on a total of 11 segments, and particularly abundant in the first segment of footage in 2022_08_24_G3.mp4 (Dive ID 124). However, 'Brachyura' (true crabs) were also recorded in 41 segments, and may have included uncertain observations of brown crab, and were particularly abundant throughout video footage in 2022_08_24_G1.mp4 (Dive ID 123).

Habitat Distribution Mapping

As explained in O'Dell & Dewey (2022), habitat mapping cannot be conducted without full coverage geophysical data available, which can be used to classify areas of different ground type and which the imagery analysis results can be used to verify and 'ground truth' the classification.

However, results from the imagery analysis including assigned biotopes and chalk habitat assessment categories can be incorporated into a GIS and the distribution of the different habitats displayed. The Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ area has been split into five areas as shown in Figure 3, for ease of presentation, with 'Dive ID' numbers used to identify the video stations on the maps.

Please note that:

- Video segments that had no footage, were not analysable (seabed habitat visible for less than 20 seconds), or were assigned zero quality, have not been mapped.
- Segments from sample stations with no track data, only 'start' and 'end' waypoint positions, are mapped using mid-distance between the start and end positions.
- The mapping of chalk habitat assessment categories involved the incorporation of an additional category to previous analysis, 'pebble/cobble/boulders', which then increased the number of potential combinations of chalk habitat assessment categories observed. As a result, the maps have been produced with a different style, aiming to keep the colours used for chalk categories in previous analysis, but also incorporating symbols to facilitate presentation of the different combinations.

Biotope Distribution

The results from the current analysis are shown in the following maps representing the five different areas shown in Figure 3, with the assigned primary and secondary biotopes presented in Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7 and Figure 8.

In the survey locations to the furthest west of the MCZ and in the stations furthest offshore in Area 1 (Figure 4), rippled sand was observed at several locations (SS.SSa). Inshore, towards the centre of Area 1, rock habitats occurred, interspersed with coarse and occasionally sandy sediments (SS.SCS or SS.SSa). In the closest inshore stations, rock habitats were characterised by dense foliose red seaweeds (IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR and

IR.MIR.KR.XFoR) with the higher energy biotope recorded more frequently, particularly in the east of Area 1.

In Area 2 (Figure 5), the majority of inshore rock habitats were characterised by 'dense foliose red seaweeds on moderate energy infralittoral rock' (IR.MIR.KR.XFoR) interspersed with coarse sediments, and the higher energy biotope 'Foliose red seaweeds on exposed lower infralittoral rock' (IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR) was only recorded at the west of this area (closest to other stations with the same biotope in Area 1). Further offshore on the western edge of Area 2, 'mixed faunal communities on circalittoral rock' (CR.HCR.XFa) were recorded, but in the east offshore, broader level habitats were recorded as moderate energy rock interspersed with coarse sediments (SS.SCS, and occasionally the *'Spirobranchus triqueter* with barnacles and bryozoan crusts on unstable circalittoral cobbles and pebbles' (SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB) biotope with more encrusting biota present).

Area 3 (Figure 6) shows the greatest density of survey stations, with locations sampled further offshore than other areas of the MCZ. Again, the majority of rock habitats in this area were characterised with dense foliose red seaweeds on moderate energy infralittoral rock (IR.MIR.KR.XFoR) interspersed with coarse or sandy sediments (SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB recorded more centrally and in the west, with coarse sediments (SS.SCS) recorded throughout, and sands (SS.SSa) found in the east of Area 3). The higher energy biotope 'Foliose red seaweeds on exposed lower infralittoral rock' (IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR) was recorded only occasionally at the centre and west of Area 3. The macroalgal dominated sediment biotope 'Red seaweeds and kelps on tide-swept mobile infralittoral cobbles and pebbles' (SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb) was also observed (potentially with underlying bedrock) in the centre of this area, at one location offshore west, and with rippled sand observed towards the east of Area 3. Mosaics of rippled sand (SS.SSa) and coarse sediments (SS.SCS) were also recorded with the east of this area.

At the western boundary of Area 4 (Figure 7), the biotopes recorded were a mix of rock habitats and coarse or sandy sediments, but the hard substrate was characterised less by dense foliose seaweed biotopes than in the areas further to the west. At one inshore station (Dive ID 176) where rippled sand was recorded in a mosaic with coarse sediment (SS.SSa and SS.SCS), potential Clay Exposures were recorded but were difficult to determine due to the thick veneer of rippled sand. Offshore habitats included two stations with rock or mixed substrates with mixed faunal turf communities. At other survey locations in the east of Area 4, and furthest east in the MCZ, mainly coarse sediments were observed.

Area 5 (Figure 8) covers an area at the west of the MCZ, at the northern boundary of the site. The majority of stations were recorded as coarse sediment (SS.SCS), with one station of rippled sand (SS.SSa), and another location where rock habitat with faunal turf was interspersed with or underlying a sandy veneer.

Figures 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 show the Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ (grey line) and sample points displaying the distribution of primary (coloured small round points in the centre) and secondary (large round points) biotopes. Figure 4 shows the survey locations in Area 1 to the furthest west of the MCZ, Figure 5 shows Area 2 to the west of the centre of the MCZ,

Figure 6 shows Area 3 to the east of the centre of the MCZ, Figure 7 shows the survey locations in Area 4 towards the east of the MCZ and Figure 8 shows Area 5 which is at the northern boundary of the site in the west of the MCZ.

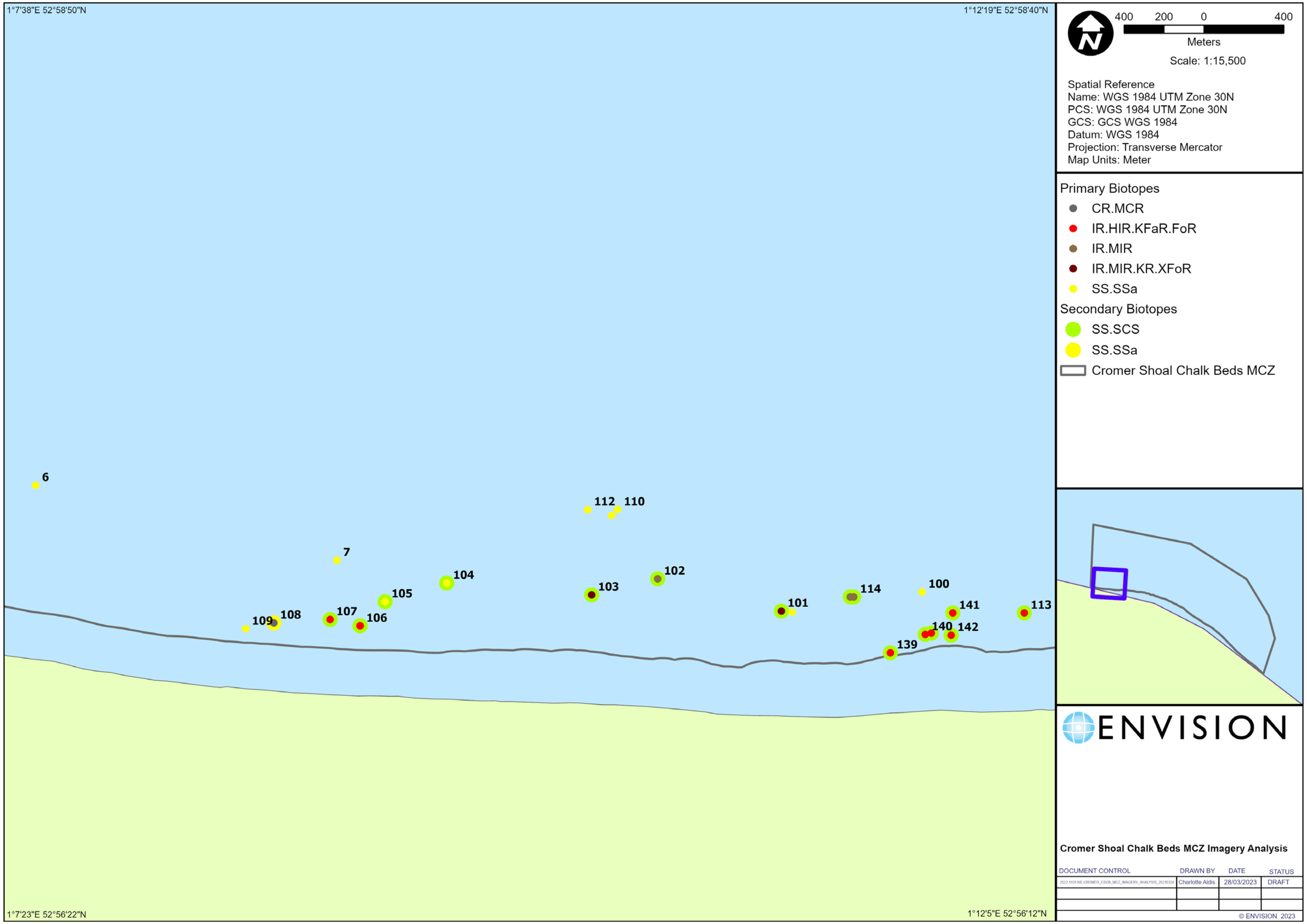


Figure 4. Primary and secondary biotopes recorded in Area 1, Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ.

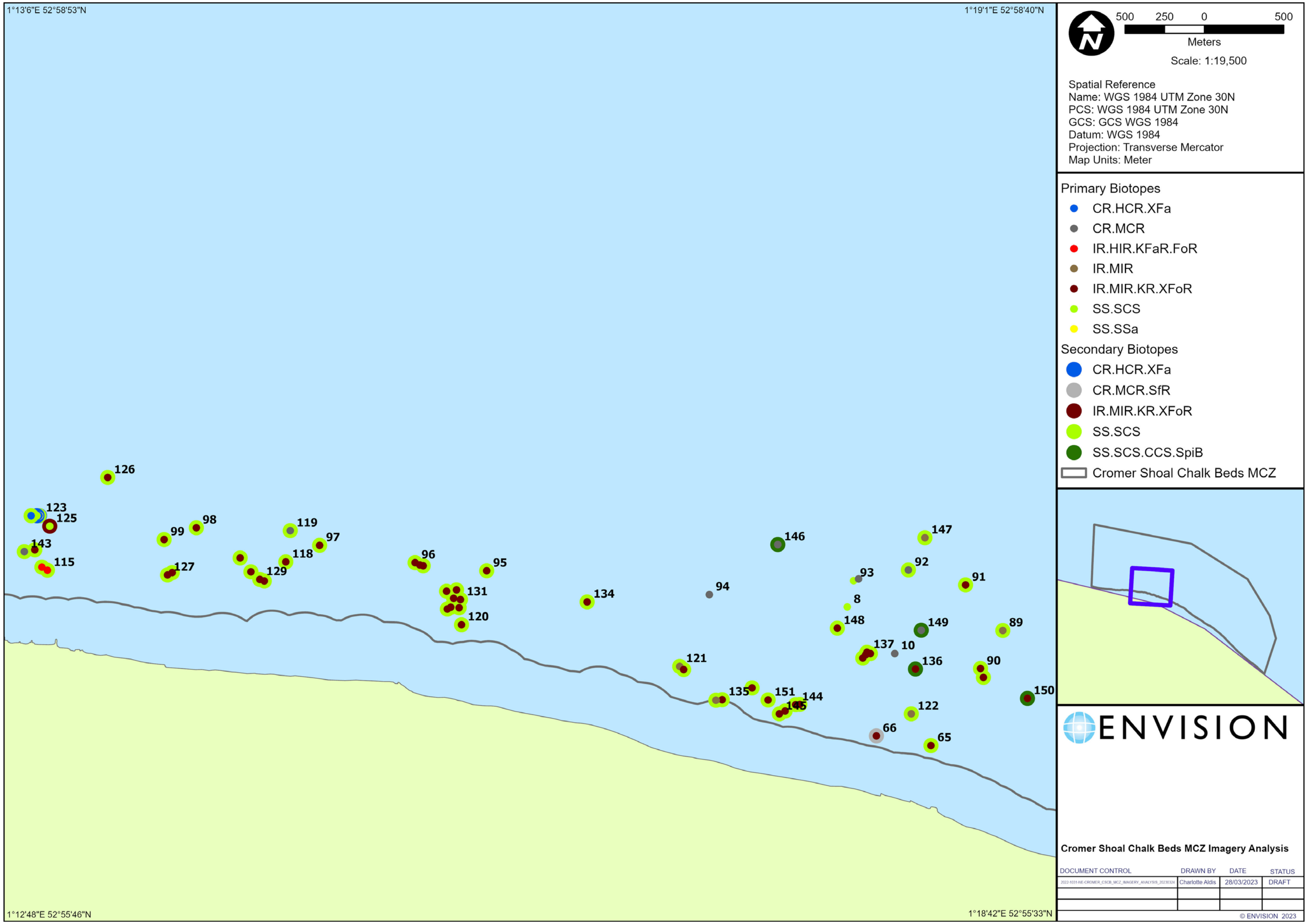


Figure 5. Primary and secondary biotopes recorded in Area 2, Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ.

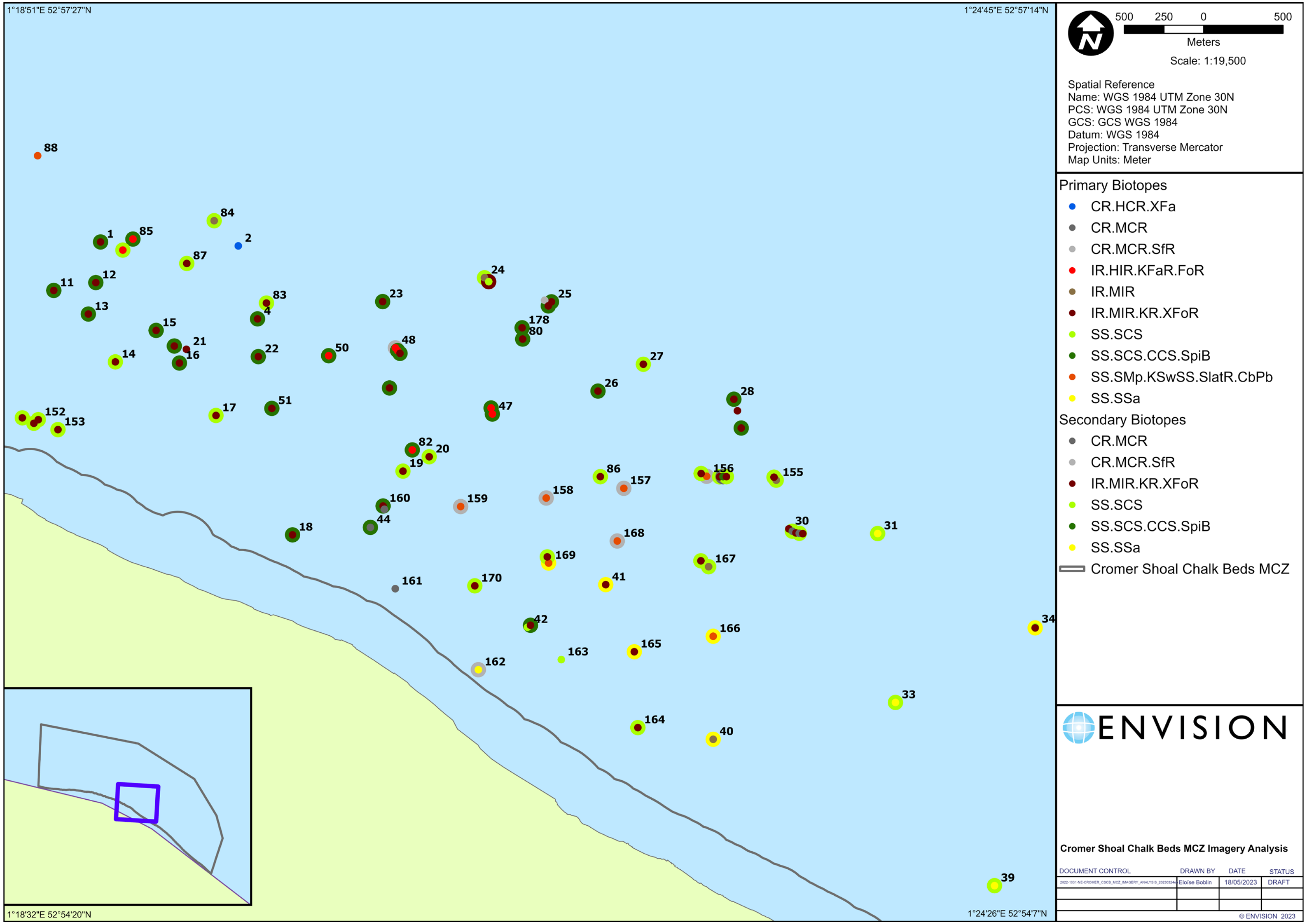


Figure 6. Primary and secondary biotopes recorded in Area 3, Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ.

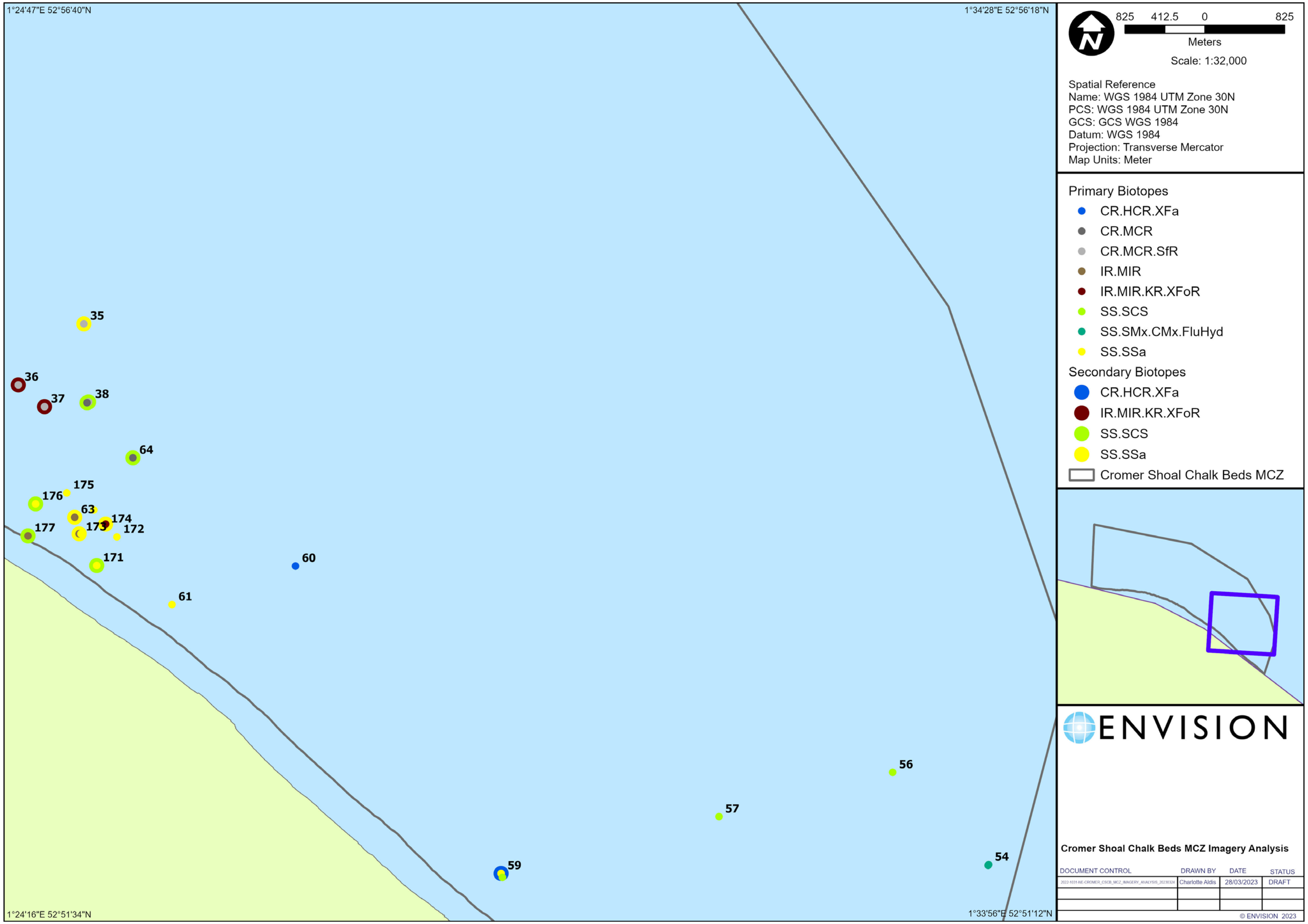


Figure 7. Primary and secondary biotopes recorded in Area 4, Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ

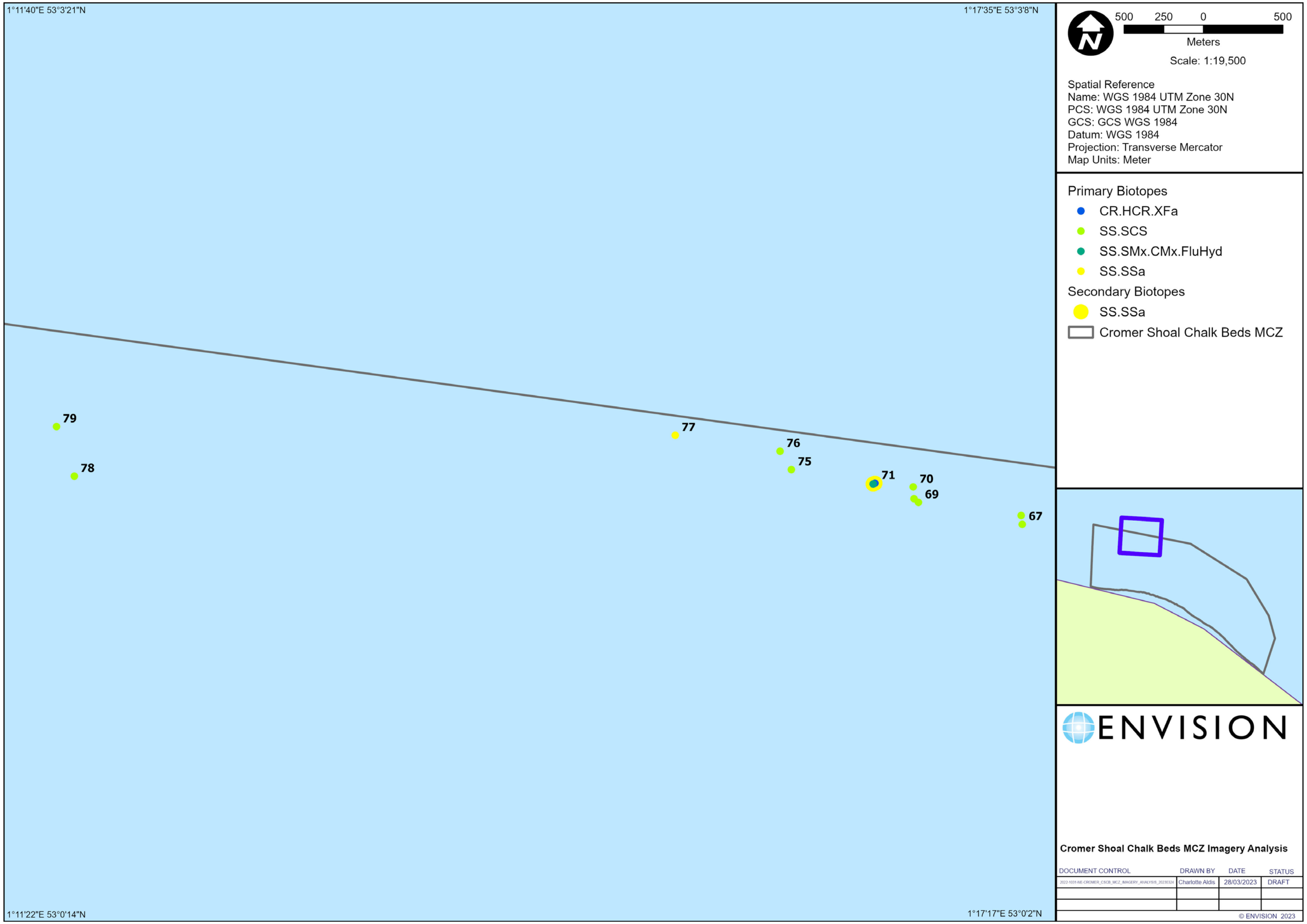
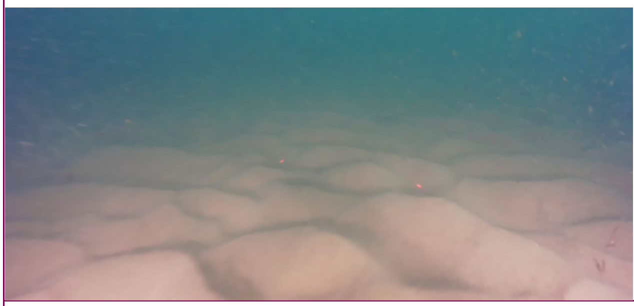


Figure 8. Primary and secondary biotopes recorded in Area 5, Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ.

Chalk Habitat Assessment

Chalk habitat categories observed in the current analysis were very similar to those described in O'Dell & Dewey (2022), with the exception that chalk boulders were also recorded. Chalk was recorded in a total of 194 of 219 segments and was present in a variety of forms, including pebbles/cobbles, pebbles/cobbles/boulders, flat chalk pavement and rugged chalk. The annotation 'Absent/mobile sediment' was added where (predominantly) none of these chalk categories were present. Examples of these chalk habitats are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Images illustrating the chalk habitat assessment categories identified during 2022 CSCB MCZ survey imagery analysis.

Chalk Habitat Assessment- Images	Chalk Habitat Assessment- Images
Absent/mobile sediment 	Pavement 
Pebble/cobble 	Pebble/cobble/boulders 
Rugged 	

Chalk Habitat Distribution

The results from the current analysis are shown in the following maps representing the five different areas shown in Figure 3, with the chalk habitat assessment categories assigned to each segment presented in Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12 and Figure 13.

Please note that in situations where dense macroalgae or silt were present, or when the camera system was flown high above the substrate, the confidence of the rock type or chalk habitat type determination was lowered. The allocated rock type and chalk habitat type confidence categories (included in Table 7 in Appendix 2) should be taken into consideration when viewing the following maps.

In Area 1 (Figure 9), chalk habitats were absent from the stations located furthest in the west, and pebble/cobble chalk habitats observed in the locations furthest offshore. Towards the shore more chalk pavement was recorded in combination with pebble/cobble or pebble/cobble/boulders chalk habitats. Rugged chalk was observed at several inshore locations, with pebbles, cobbles and boulders interspersed or overlying chalk pavement and rugged chalk.

In Area 2 (Figure 10), chalk rock was observed at all stations, with the chalk habitat categories following a similar pattern to Area 1. Offshore sample stations were comprised of pebble/cobble and pebble/cobble/boulder chalk habitats. Towards the shore, more chalk pavement was observed alongside or underlying pebbles, cobbles and boulders. Rugged chalk was located at stations furthest inshore interspersed with pebble/cobble, pebble/cobble/boulder and pavement chalk habitats.

The chalk habitats in Area 3 (Figure 11) showed less obvious trends than areas to the west, with chalk pavement observed throughout, from inshore to offshore locations. Pebble/cobble and pebble/cobble/boulders chalk habitats were also recorded throughout the area from inshore to offshore locations, with boulders appearing to be more commonly observed in the west of this area. The distribution of rugged chalk was also more varied in this area, not concentrated in the inshore areas as before, with several observations towards the centre of the site and offshore in the east (with pebbles, cobbles, boulders and pavement) as well as some recorded inshore in the west (with pebbles, cobbles and pavement). No chalk habitat was recorded at two stations, one inshore and central (Dive ID 161) and one located in the east (Dive ID 33) of the area, and chalk pavement was the only chalk habitat recorded at another three inshore locations in the east.

At the western side of Area 4 (Figure 12), again the chalk habitats do not show strong spatial trends, with chalk pavement, pebble, cobbles, boulders and rugged chalk occurring from inshore to offshore locations. However, several stations with areas of no chalk habitat were recorded at inshore locations. Moving eastwards, less boulders are recorded, and the chalk habitats are largely comprised of pebbles and cobbles. The station furthest east of the site had no chalk habitats present.

In Area 5 (Figure 13), pebbles and cobbles were the only chalk habitat assessment categories recorded, at the two stations furthest west of the area. All other stations at the northern boundary of the MCZ had no chalk habitats recorded.

Figures 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 shows the Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ (grey line) and sample points displaying the allocated chalk habitat categories. These are pavement (blue round point), absent/mobile sediment (yellow round point with black outline), pebble/cobble/boulders (light green cross), pebble/cobble (dark green x-cross) and rugged (red round point). Figure 9 shows the survey locations in Area 1 to the furthest west of the MCZ, Figure 10 shows Area 2 to the west of the centre of the MCZ, Figure 11 shows Area 3 with locations to the east of the centre of the MCZ**,** Figure 12 shows the survey locations in Area 4 towards the east of the MCZ and Figure 13 shows Area 5 which covers an area at the northern boundary of the site to the west of the MCZ.

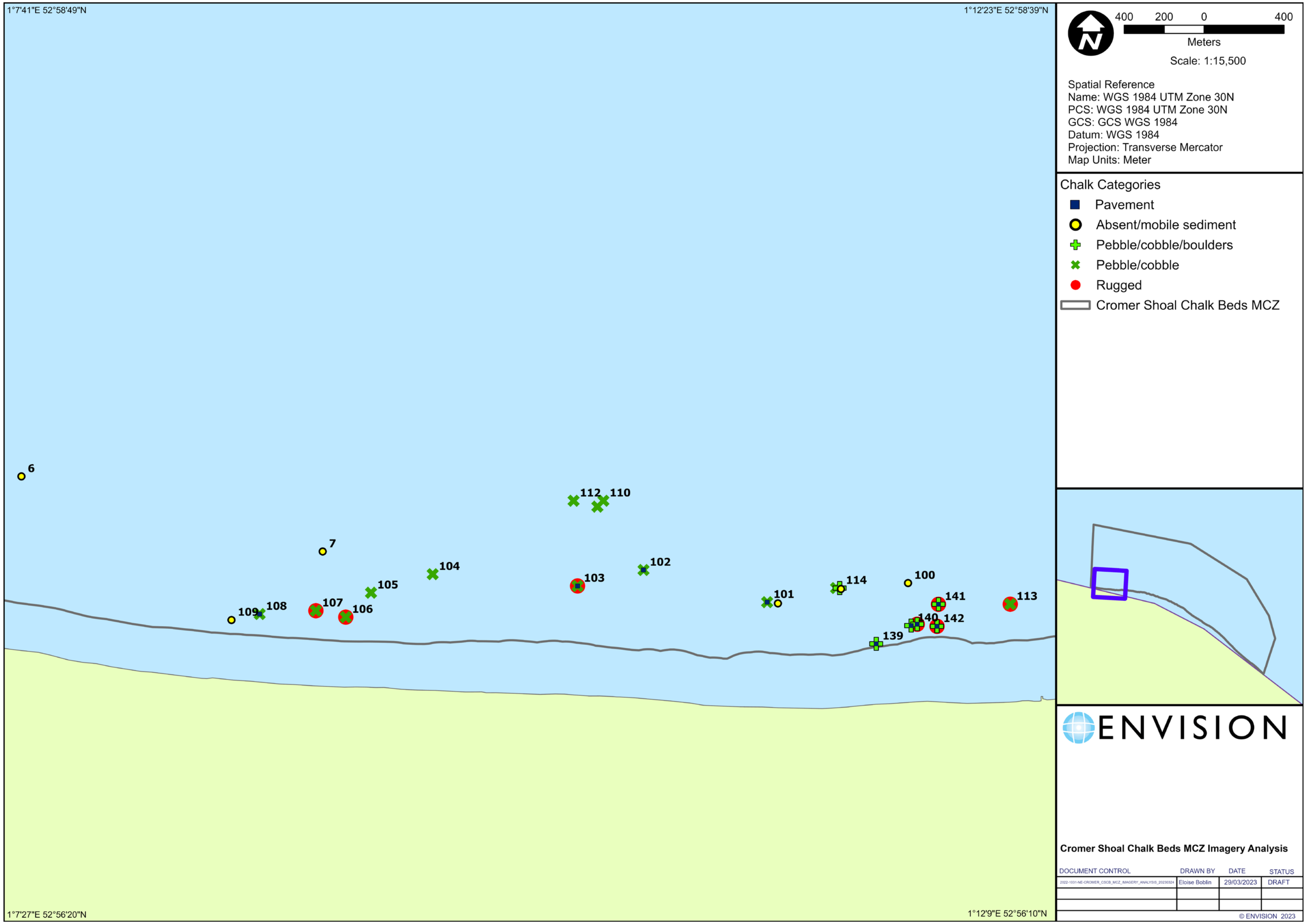


Figure 9. Chalk habitat assessment categories recorded in Area 1, Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ.

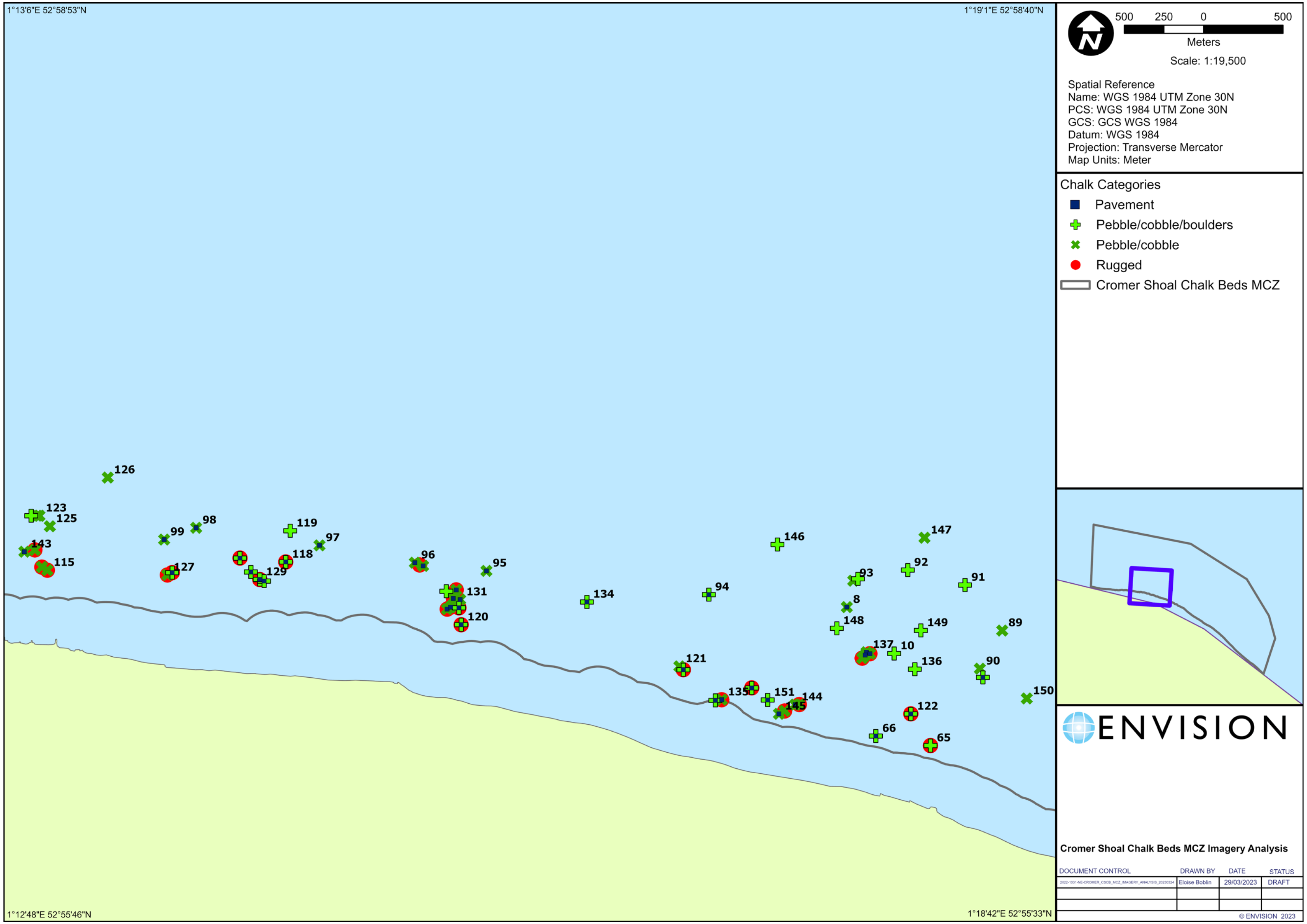


Figure 10. Chalk habitat assessment categories recorded in Area 2, Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ.

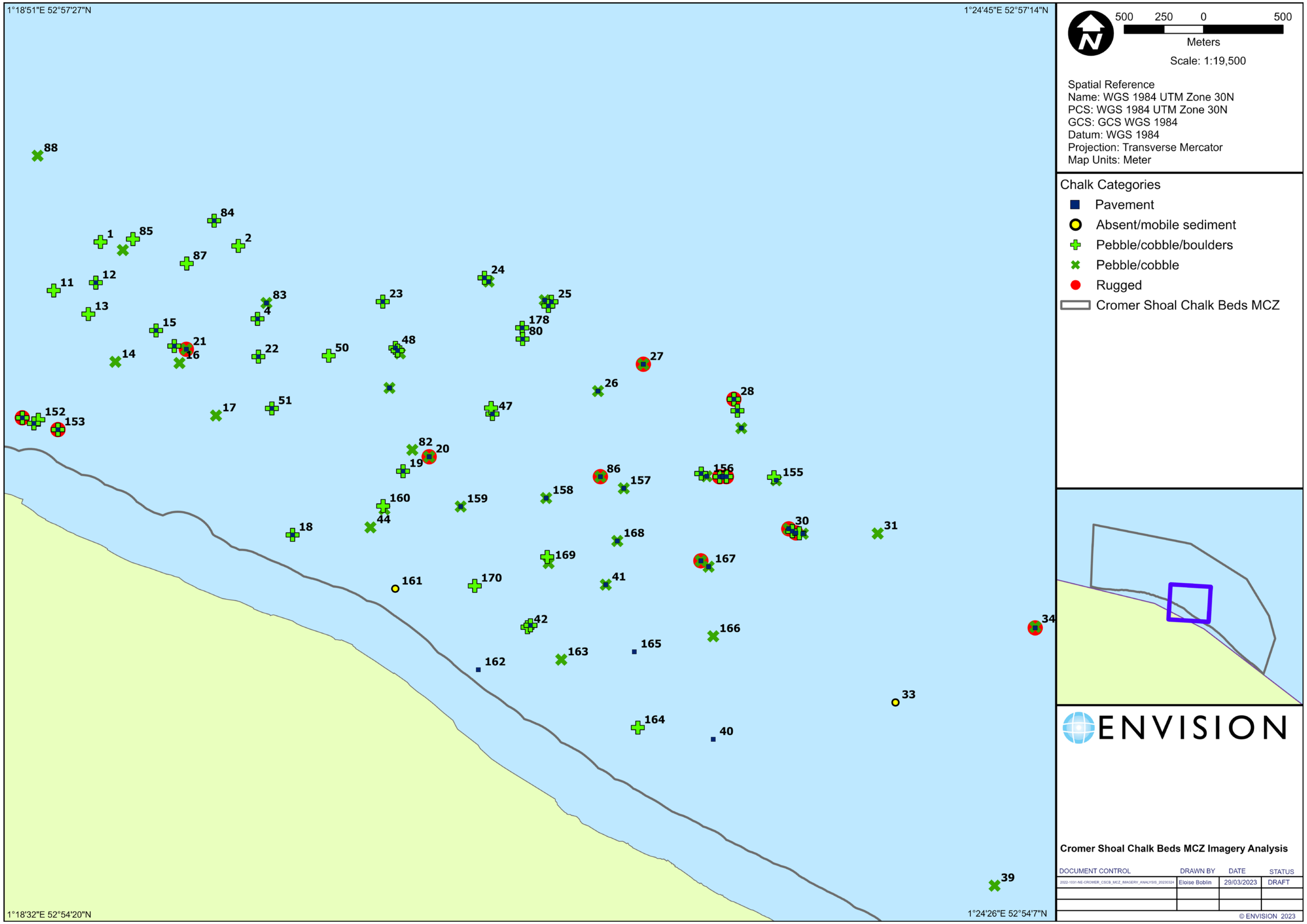


Figure 11. Chalk habitat assessment categories recorded in Area 3, Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ

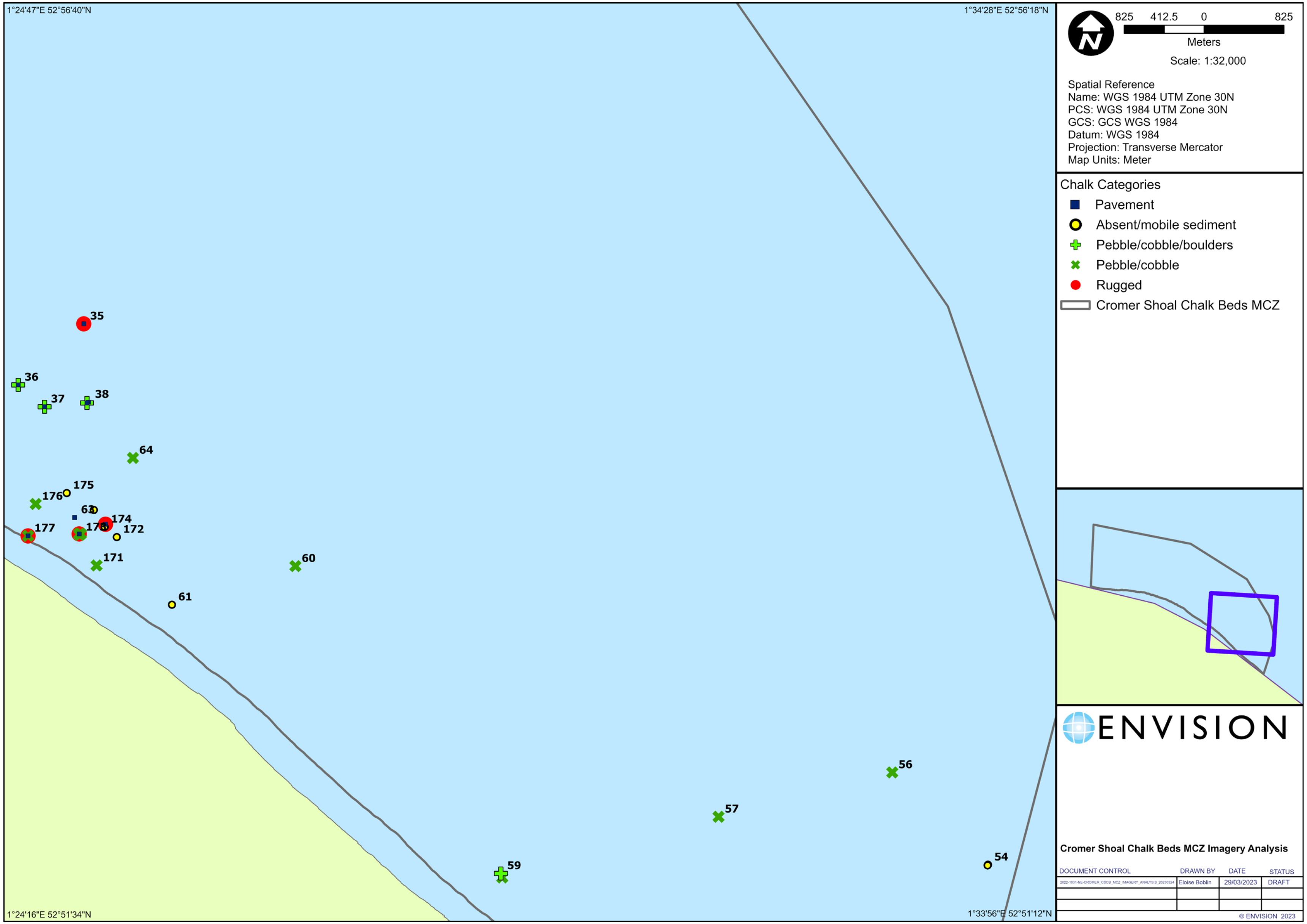


Figure 12. Chalk habitat assessment categories recorded in Area 4, Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ.

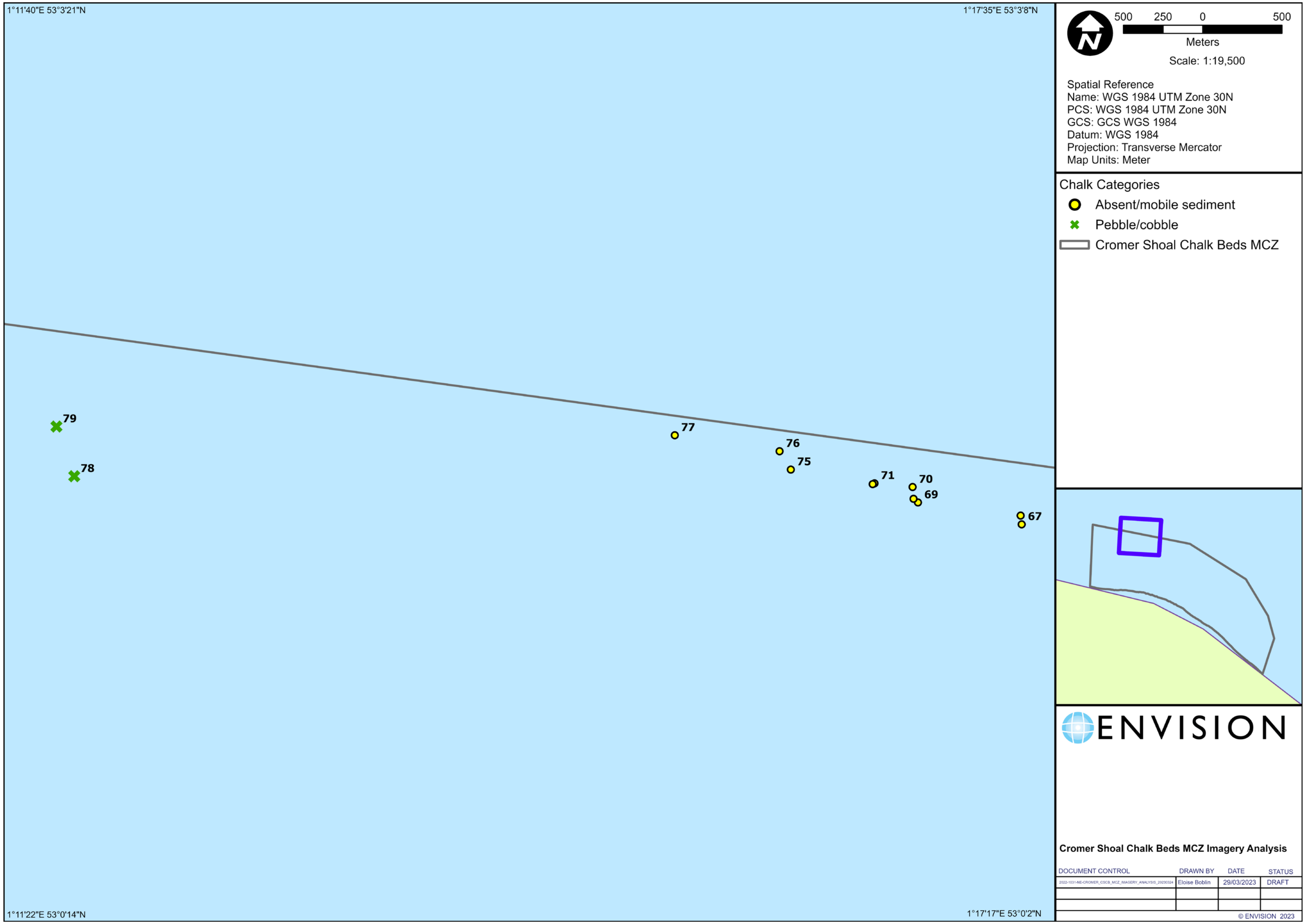


Figure 13. Chalk habitat assessment categories recorded in Area 5, Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ.

Biological Communities Observed in Chalk Habitats

Rugged chalk habitats had notably higher densities of green, red and brown macroalgae compared to the other chalk habitats. Fish were most commonly observed in rugged chalk environments, and *Homarus gammarus* were also observed in highest numbers (on average) in this habitat. Whilst a variety of other taxa were recorded in rugged chalk environments, it should be noted that these may have been more difficult to quantify in areas with higher densities of macroalgae. The most frequently observed primary biotope was 'Dense foliose red seaweeds on silty moderately exposed infralittoral rock' (IR.MIR.KR.XFoR) and the biotope 'Foliose red seaweeds on exposed lower infralittoral rock' (IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR) was most often recorded in rugged chalk habitats.

Chalk pavement was generally observed in patches of exposed bare rock under a veneer of sediment, pebbles, cobbles or boulders, or in a mosaic with other rock habitats. Segments with chalk pavement had the highest percentage cover of encrusting red calcareous macroalgae. Other fauna such as sponge, faunal crust, macroalgae and fish were also observed. The most frequently observed primary biotope in segments where chalk pavement was recorded was 'Dense foliose red seaweeds on silty moderately exposed infralittoral rock' (IR.MIR.KR.XFoR).

Segments where the pebble/cobble chalk habitat was recorded had the highest abundance of anemones and starfish. Crabs, *Homarus gammarus,* macroalgae, *Lanice conchilega* and fish were also present. The most common primary biotope observed in this chalk habitat was 'Dense foliose red seaweeds on silty moderately exposed infralittoral rock' (IR.MIR.KR.XFoR) followed by 'Sublittoral coarse sediment (unstable cobbles and pebbles, gravels and coarse sands)' (SS.SCS).

Segments where the chalk habitat pebble/cobble/boulder was recorded had the highest percentage cover of faunal crusts and Serpulidae. Other biota including sponge, macroalgae, anemones, crabs, *Homarus gammarus* and fish were also observed. 'Dense foliose red seaweeds on silty moderately exposed infralittoral rock' (IR.MIR.KR.XFoR) was the most frequently observed biotope.

Other biotopes that were most commonly seen in pebble/cobble and pebble/cobble/boulder chalk habitats were 'Mixed faunal turf communities' (CR.HCR.XFa), 'Red seaweeds and kelps on tide-swept mobile infralittoral cobbles and pebbles' (SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb) and '*Spirobranchus triqueter* with barnacles and bryozoan crusts on unstable circalittoral cobbles and pebbles' (SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB), the latter usually as a secondary biotope.

Segments allocated the absent chalk category had fewer taxa than habitats with chalk present and a smaller range of allocated biotopes, but had the highest recorded quantities of bacterial mats, hydroids and *Flustra foliacea*. Overall, the most commonly observed biotope was Sublittoral sands and muddy sands' (SS.SSa), followed by 'Sublittoral coarse sediment (unstable cobbles and pebbles, gravels and coarse sands)' (SS.SCS), '*Flustra foliacea* and *Hydrallmania falcata* on tide-swept circalittoral mixed sediment'

(SS.SMx.CMx.FluHyd) and some rock biotopes, all where the rock type was recorded as ‘Other’.

Comparison with Existing Data

As described in the report of the previous analysis (O’Dell & Dewey, 2022), broad patterns in the distribution of habitats were identified and can be compared to the imagery analysis results detailed in this report. Whilst it is not considered appropriate to present data analysis results undertaken by another party, the previous analysis results have been provided and compared in a GIS. The biotopes and chalk habitats recorded in the current analysis in Areas 4 and 5 cannot be compared, as these areas were not surveyed previously.

Biotopes

The current analysis also found inshore that rocky hard substrate characterised by dense foliose red seaweeds (IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR and IR.MIR.KR.XFoR) was the dominant habitat type present, particularly inshore. However, where the previous analysis recorded this to be interspersed with areas of red seaweeds on pebbles and cobbles (SS.SMp.KSwSS.LsacR.CbPb), the current analysis found the rock and macroalgae habitats to be more commonly interspersed with coarse sediments (SS.SCS), and towards the middle of the site, coarse sediments with faunal crusts (SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB), both inshore and further offshore.

In the previous analysis, the pebble and cobble plains recorded as the dominant habitat further offshore, characterised by encrusting fauna (*Spirobranchus triqueter* with barnacles and bryozoan crusts on unstable circalittoral cobbles and pebbles (SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB)), were found in the current analysis in similar areas of the central section of the MCZ (Area 3), but not within the west of Area 2. The current analysis also recorded mainly the moderate energy rock habitat (IR.MIR.KR.XFoR) in Area 2, whereas the previous analysis recorded more IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR inshore.

The biotopes ‘*Flustra foliacea* and *Haliclona oculata* with a rich faunal turf on tide-swept circalittoral mixed substrata’ (CR.HCR.XFa.FluHocu) and ‘*Urticina felina* and sand-tolerant fauna on sand-scoured or covered circalittoral rock’ (CR.MCR.EcCr.UrtScr) were recorded in O’Dell & Dewey (2022) but not in the current analysis, however ‘*Flustra foliacea* and *Hydrallmania falcata* on tide-swept circalittoral mixed sediment’ (SS.SMx.CMx.FluHyd) was recorded in addition to those recorded in the previous analysis.

The current analysis also recorded some habitats not found in the previous analysis in the east of Area 3, such as the macroalgal dominated sediment biotope ‘Red seaweeds and kelps on tide-swept mobile infralittoral cobbles and pebbles’ (SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb), however these locations were not sampled at the same density in the previous surveys and may explain these differences.

The rippled sand (SS.SSa) recorded in the previous analysis in the westernmost section and at the extreme east of the survey area, but absent in the central section (Area 2), was also recorded with similar distributions in the current analysis.

Chalk Habitats

Observations from the current analysis generally agree with the description of chalk assessment categories from the previous analysis, particularly for Area 1 and Area 2, which encompass the majority of sample locations from the previous surveys. This included the following trends (from O'Dell & Dewey, (2022)):

- Flat plains of chalk pebbles and cobbles with some boulders in the furthest offshore areas area, often mixed with non-chalk (likely flint) pebble/cobbles/boulders.
- Sparse/patchy chalk pebbles/cobbles and/or boulders overlying rippled sands, or lying atop/adjacent to rugged chalk bedrock outcrops throughout survey area.
- Patchy chalk pavement throughout survey area, generally small patches of exposed rock under a thin veneer of coarse sediment (sands and/or pebbles and cobbles).
- Some areas of more silty chalk pavement adjacent to areas of rugged bedrock.
- Rugged chalk present as bedrock outcrops or 'ridges' interspersed with gullies of coarse sediment, flat chalk pavement with sediment veneer, or pebbles/cobbles.
- Occasional large chalk boulders, either as sparse individual boulders overlying sand, or alongside bedrock and cobbles.

The current analysis also agrees with the absence of chalk habitats recorded in the previous analysis at the very west of the MCZ and towards the east of Area 3.

Other Relevant Publications

With respect to other studies carried out in the Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ, the current analysis also broadly supports previous findings. The broad description of habitats and distributions throughout the MCZ area discussed in Jackson and others (2022) are similar to those found in the current analysis. The biotopes listed as present within the Chalk Categorisation project were also similar to those recorded in the current analysis, but the distributions presented were very localised and focused on diver data/sites, using different chalk categories, and without spatial data files, comparison was limited.

When comparing analysis results with the Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds MCZ Designation Map (Figure 1), including data from Green and others (2015), the distribution of broadscale habitats do appear to show similar trends. Potential clay exposures were also observed in similar areas to those shown on the Designation map. The designated subtidal chalk feature areas appear to be mapped according to coverage of geophysical data, and subtidal chalk recorded in the current analysis is more similar to the distribution of circalittoral rock shown in the Designation map. In particular, in the area to the east of Cromer (Area 3 in current analysis), subtidal chalk is recorded throughout the entire area and closer inshore than the circalittoral rock is mapped.

Features of Conservation Interest

Habitat FOCI

Three habitat Features of Conservation Interest were recorded (which are also listed as UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats) including Subtidal Chalk, Subtidal Sands and Gravels and potential Peat and Clay Exposures at one station (under a thick veneer of rippled sand, in 2022_10_18_GT_77.mp4, Dive ID 176).

Subtidal Sands and Gravels were recorded in 51 of 219 segments. Subtidal Chalk was recorded in 194 of 219 segments and the chalk habitat assessment results are displayed in Figure 9 through to Figure 13.

Annex I Habitats

Two Annex I habitats were recorded, ‘Bedrock’ and ‘Stony’ Reef. Where both appeared to be present in one location (pebbles/cobbles/boulders overlying bedrock), bedrock reef was prioritised and recorded. Bedrock reef was observed in 80 segments, and stony reef in 90 segments.

Other Features of Conservation Interest

Of the taxa recorded during the current analysis, only a small number are listed as species of conservation interest. This may be due to imagery quality allowing identification mainly at broader taxonomic levels. No taxa were recorded (with certainty to species level) that are listed as UK Species of Conservation Importance, nationally rare or scarce marine species (UK), UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, or species protected by the OSPAR Convention. Several species (mainly fish, wrasse, Labridae) observed in the current analysis are listed as either ‘Least Concern’ or ‘Data Deficient’ on the IUCN Red List, but no vulnerable species were recorded.

As in O’Dell & Dewey (2022), the commercial species European lobster (*Homarus gammarus*) and brown crab (*Cancer pagurus*) were recorded throughout the survey area, generally either associated with fishing gear (though individuals inside pots were not included in abundance estimates) or with chalk cobbles and boulders.

In the current analysis, European lobsters were recorded in 24 segments, with the highest number observed in 2022_08_24_G4d.mp4 (Dive ID 128). Brown crabs were recorded on a total of 11 segments, and particularly abundant in the first segment of footage in 2022_08_24_G3.mp4 (Dive ID 124). However, ‘Brachyura’ were also recorded in 41 segments, and may have included uncertain observations of brown crab, and were particularly abundant throughout video footage in 2022_08_24_G1.mp4 (Dive ID 123).

Litter and Anthropogenic Impacts

Potential incidences of anthropogenic impact were recorded in 61 of 219 segments, appearing as white damaged chalk (broken or abraded), sometimes in a linear distribution. Observations of other, less identifiable, possible anthropogenic impacts or disturbance were also recorded with this label in case they were of importance. However, the origin of these impacts is uncertain. Such observations have not been assessed in the current analysis but have been annotated with the ‘Anthropogenic’ label at both Tier One and Tier Two levels, to flag the location for future assessment by the EIFCA or any other party tasked with this role.

Where active gear was observed (in 32 segments), this has been recorded with the label ‘Gear’ in BIIGLE, with point annotations on pots and anchors, as well as multi-frame annotations for the entire length of the rope visible on set gear to identify where active gear was visible.

Litter was recorded in seven segments, most of it being unidentifiable pieces of material or plastic, with one possible can and one potential piece of ceramic material.

Quality Control of Video Analysis

The quality control process showed a good degree of consistency in the results between the original analysers and the Quality Control (QC) analysers and reflects a confidence in the quality of the analysis. Where there were discrepancies between the conclusions of the original analyst and the QC analyst, the issues were explored and are summarised below. The checks and amendments made during the QC of the BIIGLE analysis were recorded in a spreadsheet detailing all QC procedures, to aid the reporting process.

Methods

18 videos (approx. 10%) of videos were reviewed by a second analyst, with all Tier 1 and Tier 2 annotations checked. These videos were also replayed in full by the second analyst, to establish any missed taxa or differences in enumeration. Any discrepancies or omissions were discussed between analysts and corrections made for those videos. Those discrepancies or omissions with broader implications were noted, and checks made throughout the entire dataset. These discrepancies are described further in the following section.

Lists of the broadscale habitats, biotopes and combinations of biotopes were exported from BIIGLE for further checks in consistency of allocation. The majority of broadscale habitats and biotopes/biotope combinations were filtered for in BIIGLE and all examples (or subsets of at least 10% for more most frequently occurring categories) were reviewed.

Remedial Actions

- Data was exported from BIIGLE, and Tier 1 annotations checked against those completed in the proforma. Inconsistencies were reviewed in BIIGLE and amendments made so that both were consistent.
- Checks were made to ensure that broadscale habitats were consistent with the biotope/s selected for each segment of imagery, apart from where biotope mismatches occurred on some occasions.
- Checks were carried out to ensure that all rock biotopes/broadscale habitats also had relevant and appropriate chalk feature, rock type, habitat FOCI and Annex I annotations, and were consistent with those recorded in the proforma.
- Checks were made to ensure that all imagery segments were recorded as 'mosaic habitat' where more than one biotope was recorded.
- Checks were made to ensure that all 'Anthropogenic', 'gear' and 'litter' point annotations were accompanied by a Tier 1 annotation for the segment, and also recorded in the proforma.
- Checks were undertaken to ensure that all imagery segments of less than 20 seconds, or over 20 seconds with 'zero' quality were annotated as 'not analysable'.
- Checks were made to ensure that all segments had only one annotation per taxa (encrusting/colonial) and one accompanying percentage cover label.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion

Similar to the findings from the previous analysis (O'Dell & Dewey, 2022), it should be acknowledged that the majority of imagery was assessed as being of 'poor' quality due to height, speed, attitude and the often-changing direction of the ROV in flight, as well as low light levels and turbidity of the water. This reduces the ability to confidently identify and enumerate the taxa, as well as assignment of biotopes, chalk habitat assessment categories and features of conservation importance from the imagery, and caution should be used when applying results from the data and comparing with other datasets from the area.

There are questions raised regarding accuracy of positional data for the segments, with track data missing for over a third of the video segments analysed, and the distances between 'start' and 'end' waypoints, and subsequently segment lengths of these videos, appearing short on many occasions, possibly due to a vessel movement and ROV movement being somewhat independent of each other.

With these limitations in mind, the variety and distribution of habitats and biotopes recorded throughout the MCZ from the current analysis generally support the findings of previous surveys and analysis. Trends in biotope and chalk habitat distribution throughout the MCZ have been described and may be of assistance in the management of different types of structural complexity of chalk habitats with respect to fishing practices in the area.

Recommendations

- Imagery files provided for analysis should only include files which are to be analysed and include relevant footage of the seabed. Ideally these should be edited to remove footage of vessel deck, deployment and water column. Provision of extraneous files and data adds significant time to extraction of data from BIIGLE and manipulation of biological information from the imagery segments.
- Consistency of file naming is also critical for extraction of data from BIIGLE and manipulation of biological information for the appropriate segments and creates additional data manipulation and management tasks.
- It is recommended that vessel track data is recorded every second, using NMEA (National Marine Electronics Association) 0183 Standard, with data backed up regularly to prevent previous data being overwritten.
- Camera angle should be less forward facing so there is less water column visible in the imagery and the seabed is more visible, with the ROV flown closer to the seabed to clearly identify taxa.
- Layback calculations may not be appropriate for imagery collected using a ROV as vessel and ROV movement can be independent from each other and cable out and direction of movement may not produce accurate positions.
- Analysing video imagery in BIIGLE and using it to record a large variety of interdependent pieces of Tier One information in BIIGLE is very onerous to manipulate and amend information. The data would be more easily input directly into an Excel spreadsheet and filtered, checked and amended in this format.
- Survey design should be considered for any future data collection. The principle of ‘collect once, use many times’ is valid within this context, however consideration should be given to all expected data outputs i.e., extraction of data for habitat analysis using gear impact surveys would require small alterations in survey design to ensure good quality data to be extracted for both purposes.

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Appendix 1

Annex 1 Stony Reef Assessment

The 'reefiness' of stony reefs can be assessed using the guidance and definitions within Irving (2009), with updated guidance provided recently (Golding and others, 2020).

When determining whether an area of the seabed should be considered as Annex I stony reef, if a 'low' is scored in any of the four characteristics (composition, elevation, extent or biota), as shown in Figure 14, then a strong justification would be required for this area to be considered as contributing to the Marine Natura site network of qualifying reefs in terms of the EU Habitats Directive.

Characteristic	Not a 'stony reef'	'Resemblance' to being a 'stony reef'		
		Low[2]	Medium	High
Composition:	**<10%**	10-40% Matrix supported	**40-95%**	**>95% Clast supported**
Notes: Diameter of cobbles / boulders being greater than 64mm. Percentage cover relates to a minimum area of 25m². This 'composition' characteristic also includes 'patchiness'.				
Elevation:	**Flat seabed**	<64mm	**64mm-5m**	**>5m**
Notes: Minimum height (64mm) relates to minimum size of constituent cobbles. This characteristic could also include 'distinctness' from the surrounding seabed. Note that two units (mm and m) are used here.				
Extent:	**<25m²**	← **>25m²** →		
Biota:	**Dominated by infaunal species**			**>80% of species present composed of epifaunal species**

Figure 14. *Table 3, from Irving (2009).*

The updated guidance (Golding and others, 2020) states that if the majority (three or more) of the criteria exceed 'Low', then this strong justification could result in classifying the area as having 'medium resemblance' to Annex 1 stony reef. Guidance on how to assess each criterion has been updated from Golding and others (2020):

CRITERION: Composition of reef – Assessment of the substrata of the seabed is used to determine the composition of substrate types.

Composition across the area being considered should be at least 10% cobbles (greater than 64mm in minimum diameter) or boulders (greater than 256mm in diameter). This 10% should be considered across the entire area (or at least across the minimum extent of 25m^2). Stony reef habitat is inherently patchy in nature, and although composition is not a measure of patchiness it should take patchiness into account (i.e., on a patchy reef the percent cover of cobbles should take into account areas where cobbles are sparse or absent as well as areas where cobbles are abundant). Composition can be assessed using in-situ (diver) or remote (underwater imaging systems such as drop-camera/Remotely Operated Vehicle) or using acoustic remote sensing such as side-scan sonar or multibeam echosounder backscatter data.

CRITERION: Elevation of reef – Elevations of substrata is determined from any rocky protrusions rising form the seabed or where cobbles or boulders are proud of the seabed.

Elevation of the area under consideration should generally be greater than 64mm. However, matrix supported cobbles >64mm in diameter (partially buried in a sediment matrix) may still function ecologically as a reef with an associated reef community yet have an elevation less than 64mm. Where the elevation is less than 64mm, particles must have a diameter greater or equal to 64mm to be considered as stony reef. This criterion can include consideration of topographic distinctness from the surrounding seafloor, noting the requirement for the Annex I reef to "arise from the sea floor". Clast size (considered above in composition) could be used as an approximate proxy for elevation. Topographic distinctness (height of the feature) in its broadest term, is best assessed using side-scan sonar or multibeam bathymetry data.

CRITERION: Extent of reef –extent measured from video footage is limited to the field of view, and habitat extents are likely to be larger than the linear belt transect sampled therefore extent of reef areas can be assessed from SSS and MBES data.

Extent of the area under consideration should be greater than 25m^2 (e.g., 5m x 5m / 10m x 2.5m). Note that the inherent patchiness of stony reef should be taken into account when considering extent. For example, individual patches may measure less than 25m^2, but the whole area of patchy reef may exceed 25m^2.

CRITERION: Biota supported by reef – Taxa from video analysis can be biased towards epifaunal taxa and infauna data will be used in addition to these data were available. In addition, the biota component of reef can be assessed based on diversity and morphology (reefs tend to have higher diversity).

Biota associated with the area should typically be dominated by epifaunal species. Some areas of seabed subject to scour/disturbance may have an impoverished epifaunal community, yet may still function ecologically as a reef5. Biota should be considered across the entire area being considered under the extent criteria, not just the cobble/boulder fraction being used to consider the composition criteria, reflecting the prevalence of an epifaunal or infaunal community. However, more detailed guidance on the biota criterion is currently being developed, with respect to assessing which biological communities are typically associated with Annex I stony reef. This may include consideration of particular species which could be used as a proxy for stability.

Sites which are scored as medium or high reefiness for composition, elevation and biota characteristics will be allocated as potential Annex 1 reef.

Appendix 2

Table 6. Video segment metadata, from analysis of 2022 Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ surveys (Note: some cells have been left blank)

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
42	CSCB_2021_07_11_GT_NE8_S1	00:02:38	9.4	Very Poor	52.920342	1.359532	52.920414	1.359830
2	CSCB_2022_06_22_GT_13_S1	00:01:44	13.0	Poor	52.942860	1.334673	52.942295	1.334468
3	CSCB_2022_06_22_GT_14_S1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	CSCB_2022_06_22_GT_14b_S1	00:06:48	10.0	Poor	52.938677	1.336058	52.938999	1.333690
1	CSCB_2022_06_22_GT_7_S1	00:02:28	10.3	Good	52.943555	1.321813	52.944073	1.321462
5	CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_1_S1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_2_S1	00:00:49	12.4	Good	52.954672	1.149480	52.954775	1.149864
8	CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_3_S1	00:00:14	10.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_3_S2	00:00:48	10.8	Very Poor	52.944427	1.293903	52.944393	1.293344
9	CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_4_S1	00:00:10	10.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_1b_S1	00:01:10	13.0	Poor	52.958824	1.127409	52.958922	1.127629
10	CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_4b_S1	00:00:18	11.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_4b_S2	00:00:26	11.0	Very Poor	52.941647	1.298067	52.942142	1.297787

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
15	CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_10_S1	00:01:15	9.2	Very Poor	52.938367	1.326510	52.938310	1.326077
16	CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_11_S1	00:00:18	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_11_S2	00:00:34	9.3	Poor	52.936447	1.328510	52.936337	1.328590
17	CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_12_S1	00:01:19	8.3	Poor	52.933360	1.331630	52.933057	1.331933
18	CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_21_S1	00:01:02	8.6	Poor	52.926358	1.338109	52.926214	1.338583
20	CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_22_S1	00:00:41	8.5	Poor	52.930301	1.351320	52.930282	1.351799
19	CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_28_S1	00:02:00	7.7	Poor	52.929577	1.348796	52.929861	1.348587
11	CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_5_S1	00:01:02	9.7	Poor	52.940972	1.317169	52.940657	1.316414
12	CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_6_S1	00:01:00	8.9	Good	52.941272	1.321146	52.941486	1.320603
13	CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_8_S1	00:00:32	9.6	Poor	52.939522	1.320267	52.939550	1.320382
14	CSCB_2022_06-24_GT_9_S1	00:00:15	8.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	CSCB_2022_06-24_GT_9_S2	00:00:20	8.1	Poor	52.936734	1.322526	52.936735	1.322546
22	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_15_S1	00:02:06	8.8	Poor	52.936541	1.335924	52.936754	1.334591
23	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_18_S1	00:01:29	10.0	Poor	52.939220	1.347859	52.939506	1.347151
178	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_25_S1	00:03:13	10.7	Poor	52.937263	1.360742	52.937818	1.359362
25	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_26_S1	00:01:17	11.8	Poor	52.938632	1.363623	52.938744	1.363004
25	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_26_S2	00:00:29	11.8	Poor	52.938744	1.363004	52.938407	1.363313

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
25	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_26_S3	00:01:14	11.8	Poor	52.938407	1.363313	52.938969	1.362694
24	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_4_S1	00:02:29	10.2	Very Poor	52.940218	1.357501	52.940648	1.355710
26	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_27_S1	00:02:43	11.3	Poor	52.933429	1.367469	52.933478	1.368276
27	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_29_S1	00:03:33	10.0	Poor	52.934790	1.371856	52.934512	1.373444
28	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_30_S1	00:01:30	11.5/10.2	Poor	52.932503	1.380118	52.931840	1.380382
28	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_30_S2	00:00:35	11.5/10.2	Poor	52.931840	1.380382	52.930846	1.380645
28	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_30_S3	00:03:22	11.5/10.2	Poor	52.930846	1.380645	52.931509	1.380909
29	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_32_S1	00:01:29	9.5	Poor	52.928174	1.378344	52.928167	1.378660
29	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_32_S2	00:00:43	9.5	Poor	52.928167	1.378660	52.928157	1.378976
29	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_32_S3	00:00:54	9.5	Poor	52.928157	1.378976	52.928164	1.379292
32	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_34_S1	00:03:14	8.0	Poor	52.629300	1.297900	52.919809	1.386005
31	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_35_S1	00:02:06	12.2	Poor	52.924425	1.392789	52.924392	1.392982
33	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_36_S1	00:02:43	8.6	poor	52.914820	1.393479	52.914619	1.393486
34	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_37_S1	00:01:51	11.7	Poor	52.918606	1.406979	52.918552	1.406958
34	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_37_S2	00:03:46	11.7	Poor	52.918552	1.406958	52.918498	1.406936
38	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE10_S1	00:01:37	9.0	Very Poor	52.907042	1.422432	52.906977	1.422170
38	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE10_S2	00:01:06	9.0	Poor	52.906977	1.422170	52.906912	1.421907

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
45	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE13_S1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE14_S1	00:02:22	9.3	Poor	52.924994	1.384505	52.924851	1.384826
30	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE14_S2	00:00:31	9.3	Poor	52.924851	1.384826	52.924743	1.385147
30	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE14_S3	00:01:23	9.3	Poor	52.924743	1.385147	52.924708	1.385469
30	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE14_S4	00:00:40	9.3	Poor	52.924708	1.385469	52.924672	1.385790
30	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE14_S5	00:00:32	9.3	Poor	52.924672	1.385790	52.924815	1.386111
47	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE6_S1	00:01:45	5.6	Poor	52.932499	1.357469	52.629300	1.297900
44	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE7_S1	00:02:38	10.6	Poor	52.926516	1.345427	52.927288	1.346086
36	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE9_S1	00:03:28	8.5	Poor	52.909038	1.411800	52.908660	1.412155
51	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_16_S1	00:03:35	6.5	good	52.933571	1.336891	52.933231	1.337349
50	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_17_S1	00:02:47	4.4	Poor	52.936351	1.342500	52.936091	1.343328
48	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_19_S1	00:01:12	5.8	Poor	52.936565	1.348778	52.936406	1.348969
48	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_19_S2	00:01:33	5.8	Good	52.936406	1.348969	52.936247	1.349160
49	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_20_S1	00:01:38	5.2	Poor	52.936238	1.349181	52.934324	1.347998
49	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_20_S2	00:00:38	5.2	Poor	52.934324	1.347998	52.932410	1.346815
43	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_23_S1	00:04:26	5.7	good	52.920436	1.359823	52.927656	1.349844
41	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_31_S1	00:02:25	6.8	Good	52.922473	1.367089	52.922280	1.367761

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
40	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_33_S1	00:02:25	7.3	Good	52.913374	1.376249	52.913699	1.376791
39	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_38_S1	00:01:03	7.6	Very Poor	52.904135	1.401687	52.904280	1.401419
37	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_39_S1	00:01:55	9.0	Poor	52.906864	1.415633	52.906748	1.415559
35	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_40_S1	00:04:38	10.5	Poor	52.914323	1.422431	52.914351	1.422353
21	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE5_S1	00:01:18	8.9	Good	52.937203	1.329234	52.937426	1.328125
21	CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE5_S2	00:04:26	8.9	Poor	52.937426	1.328125	52.937648	1.327016
71	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C4_S1	00:00:58	25.3	Poor	53.025800	1.273476	53.025758	1.273298
71	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C4_S2	00:00:33	25.3	Poor	53.025758	1.273298	53.025750	1.273204
62	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_41_S1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
63	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_41b_S1	00:01:56	12.0	Poor	52.896437	1.419185	52.896536	1.417966
64	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_42_S1	00:03:13	9.8	Very Poor	52.901615	1.428689	52.901063	1.429119
61	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_43_S1	00:01:31	6.0	Poor	52.887800	1.433269	52.888373	1.432730
60	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_44_S1	00:03:15	14.5	Good	52.890660	1.452552	52.890458	1.453413
59	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_45_S1	00:02:07	16.0	Poor	52.861002	1.481083	52.891213	1.471548
58	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_46_S1	00:02:14	11.8	Poor	52.860623	1.481257	52.629300	1.297900
57	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_47_S1	00:01:36	17.3	Poor	52.864990	1.514946	52.865333	1.514260
53	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_48_S1	00:00:09	17.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
55	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_49_S1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
56	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_49b_S1	00:01:56	18.8	Very Poor	52.868080	1.541967	52.868066	1.541810
52	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_50_S1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
54	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_50b_S1	00:00:24	23.0	Good	52.858966	1.555720	52.858907	1.555657
54	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_50b_S2	00:00:23	23.0	Poor	52.858907	1.555657	52.858848	1.555594
73	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C1_S1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
74	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C1b_S1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
75	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C1c_S1	00:01:06	22.5	Poor	53.026856	1.265706	53.026702	1.265284
72	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C2_S1	00:00:06	27.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
72	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C2_S2	00:00:07	27.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
78	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C3_S1	00:00:36	23.6	Poor	53.028874	1.198495	53.028948	1.198360
79	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C5_S1	00:00:28	23.5	Very Poor	53.031740	1.197099	53.031678	1.196285
70	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C6_S1	00:01:09	26.3	Poor	53.025459	1.277023	53.025174	1.276862
65	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE12_S1	00:01:18	4.5	Poor	52.936326	1.300945	52.936359	1.301522
N/A	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE1b _S1	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
69	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE1BB_S1	00:01:23	25.6	Poor	53.024566	1.277441	53.024860	1.277522
67	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE2_S1	00:00:28	25.3	Poor	53.022986	1.287032	53.023138	1.287032

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
67	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE2_S2	00:00:35	25.3	Zero	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
67	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE2_S3	00:00:33	25.3	Poor	53.023479	1.286990	53.023664	1.286685
77	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE3_S1	00:00:31	22.5	poor	53.029185	1.255024	53.028810	1.255124
76	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE4_S1	00:01:10	22.0	poor	53.027933	1.264755	53.028013	1.264210
68	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE1_S1	00:00:23	15.8	Very Poor	53.024792	1.277044	53.024765	1.276841
66	CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE11_S1	00:03:08	5.8	Poor	52.937049	1.295890	52.937150	1.296188
84	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_13_S1	00:01:41	10.0	Poor	52.944368	1.332559	52.944685	1.331626
83	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_14_S1	00:02:09	9.0	Poor	52.939542	1.336982	52.939982	1.335615
82	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_22_S1	00:02:45	6.8	Good	52.930748	1.349781	52.930785	1.348986
81	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_24_S1	00:01:37	9.4	Very Poor	52.939987	1.357874	52.940207	1.356746
80	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_25_S1	00:02:37	10.4	Poor	52.936629	1.360717	52.936918	1.359322
109	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_51_S1	00:02:14	7.2	Good	52.951834	1.142406	52.951892	1.142941
108	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_52_S1	00:03:33	8.1	Poor	52.952028	1.144529	52.952405	1.145632
107	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_53_S1	00:02:25	7.0	Good	52.952031	1.148718	52.951917	1.149291
106	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_54_S1	00:01:30	6.8	Good	52.951667	1.150914	52.951456	1.151735
105	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_55_S1	00:01:54	8.7	Poor	52.952694	1.152897	52.952940	1.153292
104	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_56_S1	00:02:18	9.5	Poor	52.953368	1.157561	52.953310	1.158196

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
102	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_58_S1	00:02:35	6.4	Very Poor	52.953005	1.173251	52.952914	1.174991
101	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_59_S1	00:01:37	7.3	Good	52.951237	1.182303	52.951152	1.183094
101	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_59_S2	00:01:06	7.3	Good	52.951152	1.183094	52.951197	1.183442
100	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_60_S1	00:01:24	8.6	Poor	52.951722	1.192858	52.951997	1.193671
99	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_61_S1	00:02:46	8.2	Good	52.950535	1.230450	52.950366	1.231771
98	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_62_S1	00:02:10	9.2	Poor	52.951092	1.233512	52.950959	1.234949
97	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_63_S1	00:01:56	8.0	Poor	52.949687	1.244945	52.949520	1.246065
96	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_64_S1	00:01:38	9.0	Poor	52.948390	1.253766	52.948246	1.254206
96	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_64_S2	00:00:44	9.0	Very Poor	52.948246	1.254206	52.948182	1.254520
96	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_64_S3	00:01:37	9.0	Very Poor	52.948182	1.254520	52.948150	1.255311
95	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_65_S1	00:02:39	10.6	Poor	52.947689	1.260414	52.947601	1.260872
94	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_66_S1	00:02:02	9.5	Poor	52.945597	1.281076	52.945798	1.281416
93	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_67_S1	00:01:21	10.5	Poor	52.945895	1.294647	52.945986	1.295100
93	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_67_S2	00:01:05	10.5	Poor	52.945986	1.295100	52.945873	1.295546
92	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_68_S1	00:02:33	10.6	Poor	52.946315	1.299811	52.946060	1.300654
91	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_69_S1	00:02:07	7.3	Poor	52.945274	1.305075	52.944681	1.305927
85	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_7_S1	00:00:54	7.8	Poor	52.943606	1.324862	52.943020	1.323856

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
85	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_7_S2	00:01:09	7.8	Very Poor	52.943020	1.323856	52.943951	1.323917
90	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_70_S1	00:01:19	8.7	Poor	52.940499	1.305991	52.939996	1.306228
90	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_70_S2	00:00:56	8.7	Poor	52.939996	1.306228	52.939878	1.306686
89	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_71_S1	00:01:57	9.6	Poor	52.942577	1.308297	52.942545	1.309060
88	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_72_S1	00:02:00	10.5	Very Poor	52.948638	1.316420	52.948479	1.316164
87	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_73_S1	00:02:18	7.9	Poor	52.942043	1.329753	52.941727	1.330564
86	CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_G10_S1	00:25:30	7.1	Poor	52.928587	1.367205	52.931842	1.357402
110	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G1_S1	00:04:24	13.7	Poor	52.956219	1.170570	52.956296	1.170755
111	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G1b_S1	00:02:20	13.0	Poor	52.955968	1.170095	52.956185	1.170609
112	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G1c_S1	00:04:36	13.0	Poor	52.956297	1.168352	52.956642	1.168113
114	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G2_S1	00:06:10	10.0	Poor	52.951679	1.187754	52.951638	1.187842
114	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G2_S2	00:01:00	10.0	Good	52.951638	1.187842	52.951690	1.187485
114	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G2_S3	00:00:54	10.0	Good	52.951690	1.187485	52.951774	1.187299
113	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G3_S1	00:12:45	4.5	Good	52.950510	1.200366	52.950740	1.200927
116	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G4b_S1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
118	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G5_S1	00:05:00	5.0	Poor	52.948867	1.241701	52.949225	1.239758
119	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G5b_S1	00:07:21	9.6	Poor	52.950611	1.242292	52.950810	1.240048

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
120	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G6_S1	00:13:11	4.5	Poor	52.944734	1.257757	52.945272	1.255556
121	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G7_S1	00:00:43	5.5	Poor	52.941647	1.277915	52.941444	1.278273
121	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G7_S2	00:13:26	5.5	Good	52.941444	1.278273	52.941915	1.275906
115	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G4_S1	00:00:36	6.5	Good	52.949195	1.219364	52.949383	1.219288
115	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G4_S2	00:00:32	6.5	Zero	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
115	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G4_S3	00:03:23	6.5	Poor	52.949391	1.218872	52.949527	1.219156
122	CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G8_S1	00:03:22	7.5	Poor	52.938179	1.299284	52.937327	1.298959
137	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_128_S1	00:04:47	8.0	Poor	52.941813	1.295487	52.941496	1.295059
137	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_128_S2	00:02:50	8.0	Poor	52.941496	1.295059	52.941657	1.295350
137	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_128_S3	00:03:05	8.0	Poor	52.941657	1.295350	52.941715	1.295807
137	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_128_S4	00:03:29	8.0	Poor	52.941715	1.295807	52.941278	1.294696
135	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_ER1_S1	00:01:07	3.0	Poor	52.939623	1.281690	52.939604	1.281096
135	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_ER1_S2	00:12:39	3.0	Very Poor	52.939604	1.281096	52.939863	1.279048
123	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G1_S1	00:01:48	13.0	Good	52.952294	1.218929	52.952296	1.218889
123	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G1_S2	00:08:58	13.0	Good	52.952296	1.218889	52.952303	1.218688
123	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G1_S3	00:05:32	13.0	Good	52.952303	1.218688	52.952308	1.218564
124	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G3_S1	00:14:27	10.0	Good	52.952324	1.218150	52.952337	1.217826

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
125	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G4_S1	00:04:18	10.0	Good	52.951665	1.219841	52.951595	1.219007
126	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G4b_S1	00:02:56	11.0	Poor	52.954224	1.225523	52.954662	1.226147
127	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G4c_S1	00:05:53	7.0	Poor	52.948529	1.230556	52.949038	1.229190
128	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G4d_S1	00:13:16	5.0	Good	52.948641	1.231023	52.948669	1.232372
129	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G5_S1	00:03:06	6.0	Good	52.947960	1.239175	52.948415	1.238386
129	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G5_S2	00:03:42	6.0	Poor	52.948415	1.238386	52.949236	1.237439
129	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G5_S3	00:02:00	6.0	Good	52.949236	1.237439	52.949018	1.237779
130	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G5b_S1	00:10:20	4.0	Poor	52.947858	1.239573	52.947444	1.240666
131	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6_S1	00:01:33	3.2	Poor	52.946155	1.257797	52.946714	1.257487
131	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6_S2	00:04:18	3.2	Poor	52.946714	1.257487	52.945987	1.256948
131	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6_S3	00:01:15	3.2	Zero	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
131	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6_S4	00:00:43	3.2	Poor	52.946243	1.257160	52.946338	1.257007
N/A	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6b_S1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
134	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6c_S1	00:23:25	5.0	Poor	52.945595	1.269635	52.945339	1.272008
136	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G7_S1	00:04:22	8.6	Good	52.940692	1.299913	52.941231	1.300263
133	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G8_S1	00:05:09	4.5	Poor	52.945697	1.257639	52.945659	1.256525
133	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G8_S2	00:05:02	4.5	Good	52.945659	1.256525	52.946674	1.256546

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
133	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G8_S3	00:01:20	4.5	Good	52.946674	1.256546	52.945759	1.256853
133	CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G8_S4	00:00:51	4.5	Poor	52.945759	1.256853	52.946638	1.256499
138	CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2_S1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
139	CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2B_S1	00:04:47	5.0	Poor	52.949079	1.190230	52.949818	1.191661
140	CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2C_S1	00:01:56	6.5	Good	52.949808	1.192906	52.949853	1.193360
140	CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2C_S2	00:01:25	6.5	Poor	52.949853	1.193360	52.950009	1.193822
141	CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2D_S1	00:05:04	8.5	Poor	52.950694	1.195031	52.950175	1.196788
142	CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2E_S1	00:08:01	7.0	Poor	52.949707	1.194821	52.949816	1.195391
143	CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G4_S1	00:05:17	7.0	Poor	52.950313	1.217316	52.950377	1.218315
143	CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G4_S2	00:04:48	7.0	Poor	52.950377	1.218315	52.950153	1.219962
146	CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_126_S1	00:02:51	13.1	Poor	52.948197	1.287767	52.948241	1.287815
147	CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_127_S1	00:02:59	12	Very Poor	52.948081	1.301550	52.948271	1.301014
148	CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_128_S1	00:01:39	11.0	Poor	52.943263	1.292850	52.943242	1.293684
149	CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_81_S1	00:02:33	12.1	Poor	52.942860	1.300691	52.942931	1.302025
150	CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_83_S1	00:02:20	11.1	Good	52.938658	1.310209	52.938870	1.311153
144	CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_G8_S1	00:01:20	6.9	Poor	52.939095	1.288540	52.939089	1.288911
144	CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_G8_S2	00:01:26	6.9	Poor	52.939089	1.288911	52.939052	1.289296

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
145	CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_G8B_S1	00:02:28	7.0	Poor	52.938629	1.286960	52.938775	1.287505
145	CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_G8B_S2	00:00:25	7.0	Poor	52.938775	1.287505	52.938794	1.287673
167	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_121_S1	00:00:59	6.6	Very Poor	52.923133	1.376803	52.923492	1.376112
167	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_121_S2	00:01:27	6.6	Poor	52.923492	1.376112	52.923921	1.375509
160	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_104_S1	00:01:25	7.9	Poor	52.927679	1.346733	52.927490	1.346840
160	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_104_S2	00:01:02	7.9	Very Poor	52.927490	1.346840	52.927514	1.346766
161	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_105_S1	00:01:51	10.7	Poor	52.922964	1.347407	52.923112	1.347061
159	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_108_S1	00:02:41	4.7	Poor	52.927385	1.353982	52.927963	1.354100
170	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_109_S1	00:02:01	6.4	Poor	52.922855	1.354844	52.923411	1.353945
162	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_110_S1	00:02:31	6.0	Poor	52.918111	1.354699	52.917558	1.355112
158	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_112_S1	00:02:22	7.1	Poor	52.927568	1.362015	52.928269	1.361738
169	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_113_S1	00:00:51	5.4	Poor	52.923889	1.361875	52.924242	1.361778
169	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_113_S2	00:01:02	5.4	Poor	52.924242	1.361778	52.924370	1.361859
163	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_114_S1	00:02:05	10.6	Poor	52.918393	1.362510	52.918805	1.361769
157	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_116_S1	00:02:18	8.9	Poor	52.927850	1.369323	52.928010	1.369232
168	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_117_S1	00:02:14	6.0	Poor	52.924901	1.368415	52.925740	1.367176
165	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_118_S1	00:02:07	6.0	Poor	52.918586	1.369373	52.918519	1.368830

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
164	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_119_S1	00:02:39	8.0	Poor	52.914294	1.369276	52.914093	1.368362
156	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_120_S1	00:00:49	9.6	Poor	52.928247	1.377136	52.928420	1.376639
156	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_120_S2	00:00:59	9.6	Poor	52.928420	1.376639	52.928426	1.376067
166	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_122_S1	00:01:54	7.0	Poor	52.919189	1.376836	52.919500	1.376577
155	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_123_S1	00:00:44	10.8	Very Poor	52.927782	1.383608	52.927963	1.383419
155	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_123_S2	00:01:14	10.8	Poor	52.927963	1.383419	52.928218	1.383154
151	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G8_S1	00:04:27	4.5	Poor	52.939450	1.285985	52.940184	1.284563
151	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G8_S2	00:08:40	4.5	Poor	52.940184	1.284563	52.940762	1.282292
152	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G9_S1	00:04:53	5.0	Poor	52.933728	1.315000	52.933359	1.313628
153	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G9b_S1	00:04:40	6.3	Poor	52.933100	1.316780	52.933332	1.314687
153	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G9b_S2	00:00:29	6.3	Zero	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
153	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G9b_S3	00:01:22	6.3	Poor	52.933536	1.314566	52.933806	1.314078
154	CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G9c_S1	00:07:18	5.0	Poor	52.933889	1.313520	52.933494	1.315863
103	CSCB_2022_09_09_GT_57_S1	00:02:52	8.3	Poor	52.952460	1.168279	52.952135	1.169084
177	CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_74_S1	00:09:14	4.4	Very Poor	52.894998	1.411882	52.894422	1.411673
174	CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_75_S1	00:00:35	9.0	Good	52.895391	1.423692	52.895633	1.423854
174	CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_75_S2	00:01:23	9.0	Poor	52.895633	1.423854	52.897017	1.422218

Dive ID	Video Sample Ref	Segment Duration	Depth	Quality	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	End Latitude	End Longitude
174	CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_75_S3	00:01:02	9.0	Good	52.897017	1.422218	52.897746	1.420458
173	CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_76_S1	00:00:30	9.2	Very Poor	52.894794	1.419760	52.894884	1.419744
173	CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_76_S2	00:01:59	9.2	Poor	52.894884	1.419744	52.894877	1.420007
173	CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_76_S3	00:00:48	9.2	Very Poor	52.894877	1.420007	52.894747	1.420113
176	CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_77_S1	00:03:02	10.0	Poor	52.897905	1.413356	52.897436	1.413696
175	CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_78_S1	00:02:35	12.0	Very Poor	52.898746	1.418223	52.898484	1.418978
172	CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_79_S1	00:02:53	10.0	Poor	52.894377	1.425469	52.894624	1.425871
171	CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_80_S1	00:03:05	9.0	Poor	52.891860	1.422104	52.892062	1.422092
N/A	CSCB_2022_07_11_07.34.30_S1	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	CSCB_2022_07_11_08.17.37_S1	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	CSCB_2022_08_09_08.19.36_S1	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	CSCB_2022_08_23_10.16.25_S1	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	CSCB_2022_09_06_15.08.35_S1	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	CSCB_2022_09_06_16.02.38_S1	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
46	CSCB_22_07_11_G_GT_NE13b_S1	00:02:27	6.0	Good	52.932843	1.357381	52.932499	1.357469

Table 7. Summary results from analysis of 2022 Cromer Shoals Chalk Beds MCZ surveys

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2021_07_11_GT_NE8_S1	42	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_06_22_GT_13_S1	2	High Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.HCR.Xfa		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	High Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_06_22_GT_14_S1	3									
CSCB_2022_06_22_GT_14b_S1	4	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	High Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_06_22_GT_7_S1	1	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	High Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_1_S1	5									
CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_2_S1	7	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_3_S1	8									
CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_3_S2	8	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Low Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_4_S1	9									

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_1b_S1	6	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_4b_S1	10									
CSCB_2022_06_23_GT_4b_S2	10	High Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_10_S1	15	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_11_S1	16									
CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_11_S2	16	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_12_S1	17	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_21_S1	18	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_22_S1	20	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement; rugged chalk	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_28_S1	19	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_5_S1	11	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_6_S1	12	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	High Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_06_24_GT_8_S1	13	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_06-24_GT_9_S1	14									
CSCB_2022_06-24_GT_9_S2	14	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_15_S1	22	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_18_S1	23	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_25_S1	178	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_26_S1	25	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_26_S2	25	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR.SfR		Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pavement, pebble/cobble	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_26_S3	25	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_4_S1	24	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_27_S1	26	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pavement, pebble/cobble	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_29_S1	27	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement, pebble/cobble, rugged	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_30_S1	28	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	rugged, pavement, pebble/cobble/boulder	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_30_S2	28	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR		Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder, pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_30_S3	28	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble, pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_32_S1	29	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement; rugged chalk	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_32_S2	29	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	CR.MCR	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	High Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_32_S3	29	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement; rugged chalk	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_34_S1	32	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	CR.MCR.SfR	Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Low Conf Rock Type	pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_35_S1	31	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	SS.SCS	Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_36_S1	33	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	SS.SCS	Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_37_S1	34	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; sand	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_37_S2	34	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SSa	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement; rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE10_S1	38	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR.SfR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Low Conf Rock Type	pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE10_S2	38	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement, pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE13_S1	45									
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE14_S1	30	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR		Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	rugged, pavement, pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE14_S2	30	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder, pavement	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE14_S3	30	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR		Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement, rugged, pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE14_S4	30	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulders	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE14_S5	30	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR		Subtidal Chalk	chalk	Low Conf Rock Type	pavement, pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE6_S1	47	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder, pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE7_S1	44	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE9_S1	36	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR.SfR	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pavement, pebble/cobble/boulder	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_16_S1	51	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulders, pavement	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_17_S1	50	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulders	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_19_S1	48	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	CR.MCR.SfR	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder, pavement	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_19_S2	48	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder, pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_20_S1	49	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_20_S2	49	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement, pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_23_S1	43	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement, pebble/cobble/boulder	High Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_31_S1	41	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SSa	Subtidal Chalk Subtidal Sands and Gravels	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pavement, pebble/cobble	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_33_S1	40	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SSa	Subtidal Chalk Subtidal Sands and Gravels	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pavement	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_38_S1	39	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	SS.SCS	Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	Pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_39_S1	37	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR.SfR	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pavement, pebble/cobble/boulder	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_40_S1	35	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR.SfR	SS.SSa	Subtidal Chalk Subtidal Sands and Gravels	Chalk	Low Conf Rock Type	pavement, rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE5_S1	21	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR		Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement; rugged chalk	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_11_GT_NE5_S2	21	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	High Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C4_S1	71	High Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.HCR.XFa	SS.SSa		Other	Low Conf Rock Type	Absent/mobile sediment	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C4_S2	71	High Energy Circalittoral Rock	SS.SMx.CMx.FluHyd (biotope mismatch)	SS.SSa		Other	Low Conf Rock Type	Absent/mobile sediment	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_41_S1	62									
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_41b_S1	63	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SSa	Subtidal Chalk Subtidal Sands and Gravels	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_42_S1	64	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_43_S1	61	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_44_S1	60	High Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.HCR.XFa		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_45_S1	59	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	CR.HCR.XFa	Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Low Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_46_S1	58	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_47_S1	57	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_48_S1	53									
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_49_S1	55									

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_49b_S1	56	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_50_S1	52									
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_50b_S1	54	Subtidal Mixed Sediment	SS.SMx.CMx.FluHyd			Other	Low Conf Rock Type	Absent/mobile sediment	Low Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_50b_S2	54	Subtidal Mixed Sediment	SS.SMx.CMx.FluHyd			Other	Low Conf Rock Type	Absent/mobile sediment	Low Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C1_S1	73									
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C1b_S1	74									
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C1c_S1	75	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C2_S1	72									
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C2_S2	72									
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C3_S1	78	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal chalk Subtidal Sands and Gravels	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C5_S1	79	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal chalk	Chalk	Low Conf Rock Type	Pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_C6_S1	70	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE12_S1	65	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	Rugged; pebble/cobble/boulder	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE1b _S1	N/A									
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE1BB_S1	69	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE2_S1	67	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE2_S2	67									
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE2_S3	67	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE3_S1	77	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE4_S1	76	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE1_S1	68	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_12_GT_NE11_S1	66	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	CR.MCR.SfR	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pavement, pebble/cobble/boulders	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_13_S1	84	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder, pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_14_S1	83	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_22_S1	82	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_24_S1	81	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble, pavement	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_25_S1	80	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder, pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_51_S1	109	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_52_S1	108	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR	SS.SSa	Subtidal Chalk Subtidal Sands and Gravels	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble, pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_53_S1	107	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; rugged	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_54_S1	106	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; rugged	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_55_S1	105	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	SS.SCS	Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_56_S1	104	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	SS.SCS	Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_58_S1	102	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement; pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_59_S1	101	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pavement; pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_59_S2	101	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_60_S1	100	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_61_S1	99	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pavement; pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_62_S1	98	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement; pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_63_S1	97	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement; pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_64_S1	96	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement; pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_64_S2	96	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_64_S3	96	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement; pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_65_S1	95	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pavement; pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_66_S1	94	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement; pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_67_S1	93	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_67_S2	93	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_68_S1	92	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_69_S1	91	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_7_S1	85	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_7_S2	85	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_70_S1	90	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_70_S2	90	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_71_S1	89	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_72_S1	88	Subtidal Macrophyte Dominated Sediment	SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_73_S1	87	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_09_GT_G10_S1	86	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble, pavement, rugged	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G1_S1	110	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	CR.HCR.Xfa	Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G1b_S1	111	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	CR.HCR.Xfa	Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G1c_S1	112	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	CR.HCR.Xfa	Subtidal Sands	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
					and Gravels Subtidal Chalk					
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G2_S1	114	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulders	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G2_S2	114	Subtidal Sand	SS.Ssa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G2_S3	114	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G3_S1	113	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; rugged	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G4b_S1	116									
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G5_S1	118	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; rugged chalk; pavement	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G5b_S1	119	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G6_S1	120	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
								chalk; pavement		
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G7_S1	121	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G7_S2	121	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement; rugged chalk	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G4_S1	115	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; rugged chalk	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G4_S2	115									
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G4_S3	115	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; rugged chalk	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_23_GT_G8_S1	122	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement; rugged chalk	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_128_S1	137	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_128_S2	137	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_128_S3	137	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_128_S4	137	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement; rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_ER1_S1	135	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	rugged, pavement, pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_ER1_S2	135	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulders, pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G1_S1	123	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	CR.HCR.XFa	Subtidal Chalk Subtidal Sands and Gravels	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G1_S2	123	High Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.HCR.XFa	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	High Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G1_S3	123	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS	CR.HCR.XFa	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G3_S1	124	High Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.HCR.XFa	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	High Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G4_S1	125	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G4b_S1	126	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G4c_S1	127	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G4d_S1	128	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement; rugged chalk	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G5_S1	129	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement; rugged chalk	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G5_S2	129	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G5_S3	129	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement; rugged chalk	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G5b_S1	130	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6_S1	131	Moderate Energy	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
		Infralittoral Rock								
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6_S2	131	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement; rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6_S3	131									
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6_S4	131	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement; rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6b_S1	N/A									
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G6c_S1	134	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulders, pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G7_S1	136	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G8_S1	133	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulders, pavement, rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G8_S2	133	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	rugged, pavement, pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G8_S3	133	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulders	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_08_24_GT_G8_S4	133	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble, rugged, pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2_S1	138									
CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2B_S1	139	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2C_S1	140	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2C_S2	140	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement; rugged chalk	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2D_S1	141	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement; rugged chalk	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G2E_S1	142	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement; rugged chalk	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G4_S1	143	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_06_GT_G4_S2	143	Moderate Energy	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; rugged	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
		Infralittoral Rock								
CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_126_S1	146	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_127_S1	147	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_128_S1	148	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder;	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_81_S1	149	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder;	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_83_S1	150	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_G8_S1	144	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_G8_S2	144	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; rugged	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_G8B_S1	145	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_09_07_GT_G8B_S2	145	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_121_S1	167	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	Pavement; pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_121_S2	167	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	Pavement; rugged; pebble/cobble	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_104_S1	160	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_104_S2	160	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_105_S1	161	Moderate Energy Circalittoral Rock	CR.MCR			Other	Low Conf Rock Type	Absent/mobile sediment	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_108_S1	159	Subtidal Macrophyte Dominated Sediment	SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb	CR.MCR.SfR	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_109_S1	170	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_110_S1	162	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	CR.MCR.SfR	Subtidal Sands	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pavement	High Conf Chalk Cat	

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
					and Gravels Subtidal Chalk					
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_112_S1	158	Subtidal Macrophyte Dominated Sediment	SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb	CR.MCR.SfR	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_113_S1	169	Subtidal Macrophyte Dominated Sediment	SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb	SS.SSa	Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	Pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_113_S2	169	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_114_S1	163	Subtidal Coarse Sediment	SS.SCS		Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_116_S1	157	Subtidal Macrophyte Dominated Sediment	SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb	CR.MCR.SfR	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_117_S1	168	Subtidal Macrophyte Dominated Sediment	SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb	CR.MCR.SfR	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_118_S1	165	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SSa	Subtidal Chalk Subtidal Sands	Chalk	High Conf Rock Type	pavement	High Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
					and Gravels					
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_119_S1	164	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	High Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_120_S1	156	Subtidal Macrophyte Dominated Sediment	SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb	CR.MCR.SfR	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_120_S2	156	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_122_S1	166	Subtidal Macrophyte Dominated Sediment	SS.SMp.KSwSS.SlatR.CbPb	SS.SSa	Subtidal Chalk Subtidal Sands and Gravels	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_123_S1	155	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble; pavement	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_123_S2	155	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder;	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G8_S1	151	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G8_S2	151	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement: rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G9_S1	152	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder;	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G9b_S1	153	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement: rugged	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G9b_S2	153									
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G9b_S3	153	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement	Low Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_08_GT_G9c_S1	154	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder; pavement; rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef
CSCB_2022_09_09_GT_57_S1	103	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement; pebble/cobble; rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_74_S1	177	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SCS	Subtidal Chalk	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	rugged; pavement; pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_75_S1	174	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_75_S2	174	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR.KR.XFoR	SS.SSa	Subtidal Chalk Subtidal Sands and Gravels	Chalk	Medium Conf Rock Type	pavement; rugged	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_75_S3	174	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_76_S1	173	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Low Conf Rock Type	Pebble/cobble	Low Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_76_S2	173	Moderate Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.MIR	SS.SSa	Subtidal Chalk Subtidal Sands and Gravels	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	Pavement; rugged; pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Bedrock reef
CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_76_S3	173	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	Pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_77_S1	176	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	SS.SCS	Subtidal Sands and Gravels Peat and Clay	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	Pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	

Video Sample Ref	Dive ID	Broadscale Habitat	Primary Biotope	Secondary Biotope	Habitat FOCI	Dominant Rock Type	Rock Confidence	Dominant Chalk Type	Chalk Confidence	Annex 1
					Exposures Subtidal Chalk					
CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_78_S1	175	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_79_S1	172	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa		Subtidal Sands and Gravels			Absent/mobile sediment	High Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_10_18_GT_80_S1	171	Subtidal Sand	SS.SSa	SS.SCS	Subtidal Sands and Gravels Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	Pebble/cobble	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	
CSCB_2022_07_11_07.34.30_S1	N/A									
CSCB_2022_07_11_08.17.37_S1	N/A									
CSCB_2022_08_09_08.19.36_S1	N/A									
CSCB_2022_08_23_10.16.25_S1	N/A									
CSCB_2022_09_06_15.08.35_S1	N/A									
CSCB_2022_09_06_16.02.38_S1	N/A									
CSCB_22_07_11_G_GT_NE13b_S1	46	High Energy Infralittoral Rock	IR.HIR.KFaR.FoR	SS.SCS.CCS.SpiB	Subtidal Chalk	Mixed	Medium Conf Rock Type	pebble/cobble/boulder	Medium Conf Chalk Cat	Stony reef

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