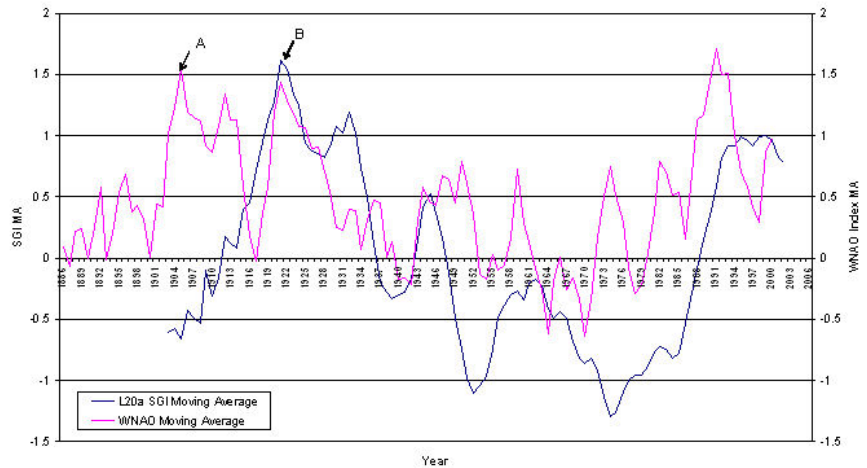
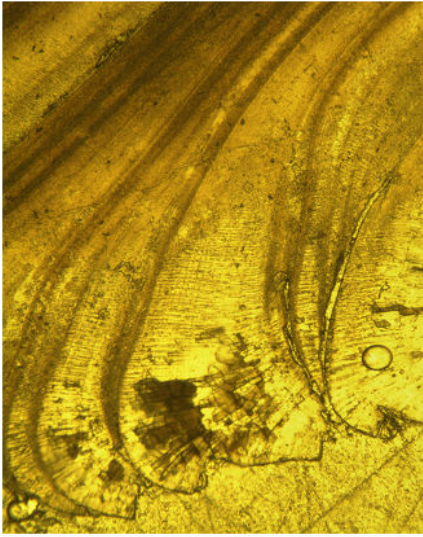


The process of replacing the present facility with purpose-built and expanded buildings has started. It is hoped to complete the new build within the next 2 years. The new build will enhance the training facility while, at the same time, the operation of the facility will be streamlined by having all unit staff in the same location.

***Non-Mandatory Facility-specific OPMs: utilisation, allocation of capacity etc***

- Sayer, M.D.J. (2006). Deep scientific diving in Europe: identifying the need. In: Proceedings of the Advanced Scientific Diving Workshop (Lang, M.A. and Smith, G.E., eds.), pp. 193-202. Washington DC, Smithsonian Institution.
- Sayer, M.D.J. and Forbes, R.F. (2006). The regulation and management of scientific diving at work operations in the UK. Proceedings of the 21st Scientific Meeting of the American Academy for Underwater Sciences p. 11.
- Sayer, M.D.J. (2006). A review of the use of diving in underwater scientific research. Proceedings of the Society for Underwater Technology Conference: Diving for Science and Archaeology p. 3-9.
- Ross, J.A.S., Sayer, M.D.J. and Crosbie, K. (2006). A national integrated registration service for emergency recompression: ensuring service quality through medical, nursing and technical audit. Proceedings of the 22nd South Pacific Underwater Medicine Society Annual Science Meeting, p. 7-11.
- Ross, J.A.S. and Sayer, M.D.J. (2006). Evaluating treatment efficacy: a meta analysis of emergency diver recompressions from a national service. Proceedings of the 22nd South Pacific Underwater Medicine Society Annual Science Meeting, p. 12-17.
- Lang, M.A., Marsh, A.G. and Sayer, M.D.J. (2006). Scientific diving under ice: a 40-year bipolar research tool. In: Proceedings of the 2006 Annual Meeting of the Arctic Research Consortium of the United States.
- Ross, J.A.S., Watt, S.J., Sayer, M.D.J., Trevett, A.J. and Wilson, C.M. (2006). The relationship between time to recompression treatment and clinical outcome for decompression illness treated in Scotland. European Journal of Underwater and Hyperbaric Medicine 7, 53.
- Wilson, C.M. and Sayer, M.D.J. (2006). Respiratorische dekompensationserkrankung bei einem Urlaubstaucher. Caisson 21(3), 9-12.
- Ross, J.A.S., Sayer, M.D.J. and Crosbie, K. (2007). Audit report on the clinical operation and activity of the Millport Hyperbaric Chamber 2005-2007. Report to the National Services Division of the Scottish National Health Service, 21pp.
- Sayer, M.D.J., Wilson, C.M. and Pye, K. (2007). Audit report on the clinical operation and activity of the Aberdeen Hyperbaric Chamber 2004-2007. Report to the National Services Division of the Scottish National Health Service, 24pp.
- Sayer, M.D.J. (2007). An evaluation of diving at work operations within NERC Centre/Surveys and Collaborating Centres 2005-2007. Report to the NERC Health and Safety Management Team.
- Sayer, M.D.J., Fraser, K.P.P., Shimmield, T.M. and Wilkinson, J. (2007). UK diving operations under ice in support of scientific research. Scientific diving under ice: proceedings of an international diving under ice workshop (Lang, M.A. and Sayer, M.D.J., eds.), in press. Smithsonian Institution: Washington.
- Sayer, M.D.J., Laden, G., Wilson, C.M. and Lonsdale, P. (2007). Knowing Me, Knowing You: interactions between divers and their dive computers; three case studies. Proceedings of the 23rd South Pacific Underwater Medicine Society Annual Science Meeting, p. 11.
- Wilson, C.M. and Sayer, M.D.J. (2007). Can divers fit in their drysuits? Three case studies of divers losing consciousness underwater. Proceedings of the 23rd South Pacific Underwater Medicine Society Annual Science Meeting, p. 11.
- Wilson, C.M., Sayer, M.D.J. and Murchison, A.G. (2007). The man who thought his wife was a hat: a rare case of prosopagnosia in diving. Proceedings of the 23rd South Pacific Underwater Medicine Society Annual Science Meeting, p. 16.
- Lang, M.A. and Sayer, M.D.J. (2007). Scientific diving under ice: preliminary results from an international diving under ice workshop. Proceedings of the 23rd South Pacific Underwater Medicine Society Annual Science Meeting, p. 13.
- Sayer, M.D.J. and Forbes, R.F. (2007). The assessment and management of risk in UK scientific diving at work operations. Proceedings of the 21st Science Meeting of the American Academy for Underwater Sciences, (in press).
- Sayer, M.D.J. (2007). A review of the use of diving in underwater scientific research. Underwater Technology (in press).
- Sayer, M.D.J. and Poonian, C. (2007). The influences of census technique on the quantification of macrofaunal activity in the temperate rocky subtidal zone. Underwater Technology (in press).
- Sayer, M.D.J. (2007). Personal view: the significance of diving as a research technology. Underwater Technology (in press).
- Lang, M.A. and Sayer, M.D.J., (eds.) (2007). Scientific diving under ice: proceedings of an international diving under ice workshop (in press). Smithsonian Institution: Washington.
- Sayer, M.D.J., Akroyd, J. and Williams, G.D. (2007). Comparative incidences of decompression illness in repetitive, staged, mixed gas decompression diving: is "dive fitness" an influencing factor? Diving and Hyperbaric Medicine (in submission)
- Ross, J.A.S., Sayer, M.D.J., Trevett A.J., Wilson, C.M. and Watt, S.J. (2007). Presentation and clinical outcome in professional and recreational divers treated for decompression illness. Journal of Epidemiology (in submission)

(SGI) which reveal the high-frequency inter-annual and decadal variability in shell increment widths. While the environmental significance of the SGI remains unclear, in the case of material collected from Loch Creran we believe that a relationship with the strength and sign of the Winter North Atlantic Oscillation Index (WNAO) exists. It is intended that this pilot study will form the basis of future postgraduate study. Subject to some further analyses, the data obtained will be written-up for publication in a peer-review journal within the next 12 months (Stott & Austin, in prep.).



The relationship between shell band-width data, expressed as standardized growth index (SGI), for a live-collected specimen (L20a) of *Arctica islandica* from Loch Creran, Argyll and the Winter North Atlantic Oscillation (WNAO) index.

Stott, K.J. 2007. The Application of Sclerochronology to the Mollusc *Arctica islandica* to Explore Climate Change off the West Coast of Scotland, With Reference to the WNAO Index. Unpublished Undergraduate Dissertation – The University of St Andrews.

Stott, K.J. and Austin, W.E.N. (in preparation) Reconstructing the twentieth century winter North Atlantic Oscillation index from the long-lived marine bivalve *Arctica islandica*.

**Quantifying biotic interactions with inshore subtidal structures: comparisons between artificial and natural reefs** (Jennifer Beaumont, NERC-supported PhD student NER/S/A/2002/10551, University of the Highlands and Islands)

Diving was employed to develop methods to assess the productivity of subtidal structures, and to establish whether there are differences in the productivity of artificial and natural reefs. The diving-related components of the project involved detailed recruitment studies and comparative monitoring methods, in addition to standard underwater techniques employed by scientific divers.

Beaumont, J.C. (2006). Quantifying biotic interactions with inshore subtidal structures: comparisons between artificial and natural reefs. PhD thesis, UHI Millennium Institute and Open University, 327 pp.

Hunter, W.R. (2006). Quantifying the environmental benefits of artificial reefs: an investigation into the ecological effects of habitat complexity and fisheries exclusion. MSc Thesis, University of Glasgow, 62pp.

Beaumont, J.C., Brown, C.J. and Sayer, M.D.J. (2007). Evaluation of techniques used in the assessment of subtidal epibiotic assemblage structure. *Biofouling* (in press)

Beaumont, J.C., Brown, C.J. and Sayer, M.D.J. (2007). Predation of developing epifaunal assemblages at artificial and natural reefs. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* (in submission)

Beaumont, J.C., Brown, C.J. and Sayer, M.D.J. (2007). Post-settlement processes control differences in epifaunal recruitment between artificial and natural reefs in Loch Linnhe. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* (in preparation)

Hunter, W.R. and Sayer, M.D.J. (2007). The relationship between habitat complexity and animal abundance on artificial reefs deployed in north temperate waters. *ICES Journal of Marine Science* (in preparation)

Beaumont, J.C., Brown, C.J. and Sayer, M.D.J. (2007). Changes in productivity associated with artificial reef construction and the influence of habitat complexity. *Aquatic Conservation-Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* (in preparation)

**FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS/STRATEGIC FORWARD LOOK**

The number and quality of applications coming into the Facility continues to grow and there is a need to continuously review capacity. Although capacity will be monitored more closely in 2007/8 opportunities will be taken to further publicise the scientific achievement of the Facility.

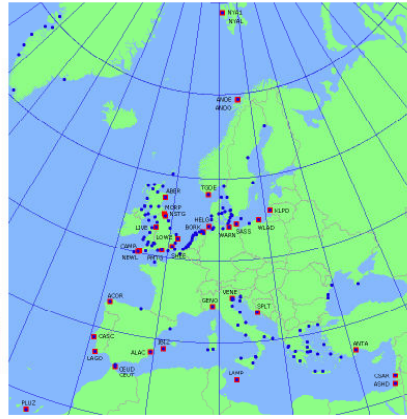
There is a need to continue to highlight the potential of diving in the delivery of high quality research. Opportunities exist for expanding the range of scientific techniques employed underwater but these techniques require validation and publicising appropriately. A joint proposal with the NERC Field Spectroscopy Facility for equipment evaluation will be developed in 2007-8.

technical expertise to a wide community and supplies quality-controlled data with a range of practical and scientific applications including tidal prediction, flood warning, navigation, determination of extreme sea levels for coastal engineering design and studies into climate change. In addition the data obtained from the network supports NERC cores strategic science programmes at POL. In particular the data support the science & technology Programme 1 - Sea-level, bottom pressure and space geodesy. The aims of this programme are to test and apply new oceanographic and geodetic methods to sea and land level changes and to complement other ocean techniques with particular attention to climatically sensitive high latitude regions.

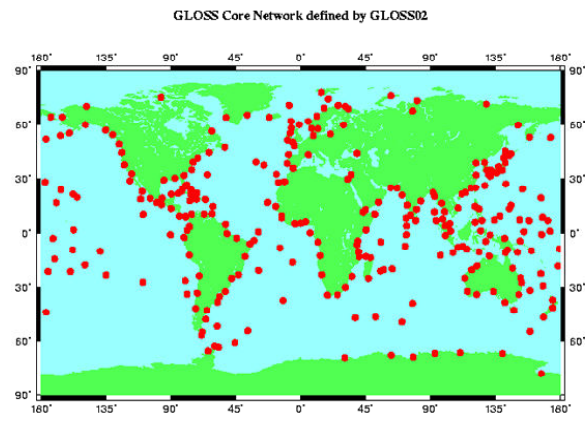
Data from the UK National Tide Gauge Network also contributes to the European Sea Level Service (ESEAS) and the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS). Additional tide gauges are located and maintained in the southern Atlantic and form part of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current Levels by Altimetry and Island Measurements programme (ACCLAIM). Data from ACCLAIM also contribute to GLOSS.



**UK-TGN**



**ESEAS**



**GLOSS**

**Physiological ecology of cold-water corals** (Lyndsey Dodds; NERC-funded PhD student, Aberdeen University)

As part a study into the respiratory physiology of *Lophelia pertusa*, a comparative study of oxygen uptake by the cup coral *Caryophyllia smithii* was carried out. These corals were collected by the NFSD and maintained in recirculating seawater at the Scottish Association for Marine Science. The effect of temperature and dissolved oxygen change on the oxygen consumption of the cup coral, *Caryophyllia smithii*, was investigated to allow comparisons with another cold-water scleractinian. *Caryophyllia smithii* was able to maintain respiratory independence throughout a range of PO<sub>2</sub> and displayed a degree of regulation similar to *L. pertusa*. Q10 values suggest that *C. smithii* may be physiologically affected at high temperatures but may be more tolerant to temperature change than *L. pertusa*. *Caryophyllia smithii* was able to survive periods of both short-term anoxia and hypoxia and a substantial oxygen debt implied the use of anaerobic metabolism. *Caryophyllia smithii* also appeared to employ behavioural mechanisms at low and zero oxygen levels by inflating the polyp tissue. This behaviour has been reported in the field in sedimented areas but this is the first study that links the behaviour to oxygen availability. Because of the encrusting nature of *Caryophyllia smithii* on near vertical or overhanging sub-surface faces, and the brittle nature of this organism, collection was only possible by using diving.

Dodds LA (2007) The ecophysiology of the cold-water coral *Lophelia pertusa* (Scleractinia). PhD thesis, University of Aberdeen. 195pp

**Recovery of benthic invertebrate communities and fishery overspill effects in newly created marine reserves** (Hiddink, Gascoigne, Kaiser, Neill, Carvahlo, Bangor University; NERC, NE/E011268/1)

Recovery speed after chronic trawling disturbance remains largely unknown, particularly for slow growing emergent biota such as gorgonians, corals, sponges and bryozoa. It is important to understand the rate of recovery within Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) subsequent to their creation. Sessile species such as corals have been proposed to suffer from Allee effects (reproductive failure at low density). In principle, this means that for such species protection within an MPA is the most successful means of management, since populations are maintained at high density. However, if reserves are established only once densities are very reduced, recovery trajectories are highly uncertain since the majority of the population in the reserves may be effectively non-reproductive. The ability of such species to recover from chronic disturbance may depend to a large extent on the details of their life history, particularly their reproductive strategy, e.g. whether they reproduce clonally as well as sexually, whether they are broadcasters or brooders, whether there is reproductive synchrony etc. Deriving relationships between recovery rate, density and life history characteristics will clearly be useful for future conservation planning in these vulnerable species. This project employs NFSD divers to examine four newly created MPAs in Lyme Bay on the south coast of England. The diving involves taking samples for genetic analysis and locating and retrieving experimental slates deployed for settlement studies. Diving can only be used for these studies because of the sensitive nature of the protected zones and the complexity of the seabed.

**Reconstructing past ocean processes through macropalaeontological studies of selected Mollusca** (Dr Bill Austin and Keziah Stott, University of St Andrews; Pilot study)

During the summer 2006, live-collected specimens of the long-lived marine bivalve mollusc *Arctica islandica* were collected from the mouth of Loch Creran, Argyll, by NFSD divers. The sectioned shells of *Arctica islandica* reveal a pattern of annual-banding from which a record of growth has been derived. Preliminary results (Stott, 2007) reveal live-collected shells from this site of up to 111 years and, following detrending of the ontogenetic growth series, it has been possible to generate plots of standardized growth index

#### **OVERVIEW & ACTIVITIES IN FINANCIAL YEAR (2006/07):**

**Output and performance measures:** Quantification of the true value of the NFSD to many research programmes in terms of research output is often diluted by there not always being a direct linkage in data transfer from the diver to the end-user. That notwithstanding, the NFSD alone contributed 21 publications in this reporting year. Other publications from external users are in press and in submission that will contribute to the next reporting year from the projects that have gained support this year. There were also 2 successful defences of PhD projects by two NERC students supported through the NFSD.

**Service developments:** The diversity and volume of science projects now supported through the NFSD has continued to expand markedly through 2006-7. In addition to supporting NERC Core research programmes at BAS (Marine Organismal Adaptations) and POL (UK National Tide Gauge Network), scientific diving has also been undertaken in support of a NERC urgency grant on Marine Protected Areas (Bangor University), a pilot study to examine the application of sclerochronology to explore climate change (St Andrews University), investigations of monitoring methods for assessing change in seabed habitats (Ulster University), *in situ* assessments of benthic lander performance in organically enriched environments (EU-COBO), community development on artificial reefs (University of Highlands and Islands and Glasgow University), and seasonal Foraminiferal biogeochemistry (St Andrews University). In order to remain within the capacity level, this increase in research report has meant that the amount of training has decreased. However, 2006-7 saw the introduction of HSE-recognised training at the Facility; BAS divers still attend the Facility each year to undergo training in recompression familiarisation and Antarctic diving techniques before travelling south for the Austral summer. 2006-7 also saw the initiation of the NERC Core Marine Science Programme OCEANS 2025 and diving support has been sought from and given to that programme.

**Other activities:** The NFSD co-organised a conference on scientific diving in polar regions as part of the International Polar Year. A numbers of papers were delivered at scientific and diving medicine meetings.

#### **SCIENCE HIGHLIGHTS (including four most impactful outputs):**

##### **British Antarctic Survey Core Research Programme: Marine Organismal Adaptations** (Peck, Barnes, Fraser, BAS)

The major factors controlling community diversity in the Antarctic marine environment are ice scour, competition, larval supply and settlement. It is well known that Antarctic marine animals can only live within narrow temperature ranges and many die at around +5°C. Key challenges of this project were to identify the diverse forms of life; and to investigate how organisms – from bacteria through fungi to fish and clams – respond or adapt to major environmental stresses, and how well they may survive the predicted environmental warming. Most of the data for this project were obtained using scientific diving. On average MOA has produced >35 ISI-listed publications and 4.5 book chapters per year over the 5 year duration of the project. Probably a quarter to a third of these publications directly involved diving. 22 PhD students have been involved with the project. Diving scientists and diving support staff received training at NFSD prior to deployment in Antarctica.

Some example BAS-MOA publications from 2006-7 that have relied on diving are:

Barnes DKA, Conlan KE (2007). Disturbance, colonization and development of Antarctic benthic communities. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B-Biological Sciences* **362**, 11-38.

Smale DA, Barnes DKA, Fraser KPP (2006). The influence of depth, site exposure and season on the intensity of iceberg scouring in nearshore Antarctic waters. *Polar Biology* **30**, 769-779.

Barnes DKA, Linse K, Waller C, Morely S, Enderlein P, Fraser KPP, Brown M. (2006). Shallow benthic fauna communities of South Georgia Island. *Polar Biology* **29**, 223-228.

##### **Seasonal Foraminiferal Biogeochemistry** (Dr Bill Austin, University of St Andrews; NERC NE/B506051/1)

Ocean sediments provide an important archive of fossils from which the long-term history of climate change can be determined. By understanding the conditions which the different fossil groups prefer, it is possible to trace how environmental conditions have changed. One of the most important fossil groups found in marine sediments which provide evidence for past climates are the tests of single-celled foraminifera. Foraminifera are especially important as indicators of past condition because while they are alive the formation of their calcareous test varies in chemical structure depending on the environmental conditions. In order to improve our understanding of how shell chemistry is controlled by important environmental variables, scientists at St Andrews University have established a novel sea-water culturing system at the Gatty Marine Laboratory funded by the NERC (NE/B506051/1).

Divers from the NFSD have initiated a project in collaboration with Dr William Austin (University of St Andrews) to collect surface sediment samples every 2 weeks at a site close to the Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratory. In addition, bottom water samples are being collected and temperature is being logged at the sampling site. The project aims to build a picture of the seasonal abundance of benthic foraminifera. The project will examine the seasonal dynamics of growth in shallow marine benthic foraminifera and, through novel biogeochemical methods, investigate growth-related processes and their impact on trace metal and stable isotope incorporation into shell chemistry.

##### **The UK National Tide Gauge Network, Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory (NERC)**

The Tide Gauge Inspectorate based at POL is responsible for the operation, maintenance and development of the tide gauge network. Part of the Inspectorate team is comprised of a dive team that deploys, maintains and retrieves sub-tidal gauges at 44 locations around the UK. NFSD training has concentrated on dive supervisor training, project management and equipment loans; staff from POL will undergo HSE SCUBA training at NFSD in 2007-8. The tide gauge network underpins the scientific outputs of the National Tidal and Sea Level Facility (NTSLF). The NTSLF comprises the UK National Tide Gauge Network, geodetic networks for monitoring vertical land movements, and gauges in the British Dependent Territories of the South Atlantic and Gibraltar. NTSLF provides

<b>APPLICATIONS: DISTRIBUTION OF GRADES (Current FY — 2006/07)</b>								
	$\alpha 5$	$\alpha 4$	$\alpha 3$	$\alpha 2$	$\alpha 1$	$\beta$	R*/Pilot	Reject
NERC Grant projects	1	6						
Other academic			1				1	2
Students			3					6
Pilot								
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	6	4	0	0	0	1	8

<b>APPLICATIONS: DISTRIBUTION OF GRADES (per annum average previous 3 years —2003/04 – 2005/06)</b>								
	$\alpha 5$	$\alpha 4$	$\alpha 3$	$\alpha 2$	$\alpha 1$	$\beta$	R*/Pilot	Reject
NERC Grant projects	0.33	2						
Other Academic		2	0.66				0.33	
Students			2					4.33
Pilot								
<b>TOTAL</b>	0.33	4.00	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	4.33

<b>PROJECTS COMPLETED (Current FY)</b>								
	$\alpha 5$	$\alpha 4$	$\alpha 3$	$\alpha 2$	$\alpha 1$	$\beta$	R*/Pilot	
NERC Grant projects								
Other Academic		1						
Students			3					
Pilot								

<b>USER PROFILE (current FY)</b>											<i>*Combined non-Directed and Directed</i>			
Grand Total	Infrastructure					PAYG					Other			
	Supplement to NERC Grant *	Student Total	NERC	NERC RC	Other	NERC Grant*	Student Total	NERC	NERC C/S	Other				
60	6	8	7	27	2	1	6	0	0	3				

<b>USER PROFILE (per annum average previous 3 years)</b>											<i>*Combined non-Directed and Directed</i>			
Grand Total	Infrastructure					PAYG					Other			
	Supplement to NERC Grant *	Student Total	NERC	NERC RC	Other	NERC Grant*	Student Total	NERC	NERC C/S	Other				
59.0	2.00	12.33	7.66	24	12.33	0.33	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00				

<b>USER PROFILE (current FY)</b>				
Academic	NERC RC	NERC Fellows	PhD	Commercial
12	27	0	15	6

<b>USER PROFILE (per annum average previous 3 years)</b>				
Academic	NERC RC	NERC Fellows	PhD	Commercial
22.66	26.00	0.00	10.66	9.33

<b>OUTPUT &amp; PERFORMANCE MEASURES (current FY)</b>										
Publications (by science area & type)										
SBA	ES	MS	AS	TFS	EO	Polar	Grand Total	Refereed	Non-Ref/ Conf Proc	PhD Theses
		24				5	29	10	17	2

<b>Distribution of Projects (by science areas)</b>							
SBA	ES	MS	AS	TFS	EO	Polar	
		12					

<b>OUTPUT &amp; PERFORMANCE MEASURES (per annum average previous 3 years) (2 years of collected data for NFSD)</b>										
Publications (by science area & type)										
SBA	ES	MS	AS	TFS	EO	Polar	Grand Total	Refereed	Non-Ref/ Conf Proc	PhD Theses
		35.0				7.0	37.5	10.0	23.0	2.0

<b>Distribution of Projects (by science areas) (2 years of collected data for NFSD)</b>							
SBA	ES	MS	AS	TFS	EO	Polar	
		11.0					

<b>Distribution of Projects (by NERC strategic priority)</b>				
Earth's Life Support Systems	Climate Change	Sustainable Economies	Underpinning Science	Specific Research
5	5	1		

**SERVICES & FACILITIES ANNUAL REPORT - FY April 2006 to March 2007**

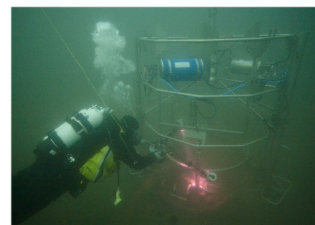
<b>SERVICE</b> NERC Facility for Scientific Diving (NFSD)	<b>FUNDING</b> SLA	<b>AGREEMENT</b> with SAMS	<b>ESTABLISHED as S&amp;F</b> 2003	<b>TERM</b> 2+3y
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**TYPE OF SERVICE PROVIDED:**

The NERC Facility for Scientific Diving (NFSD) at SAMS provides divers, equipment, training and scientific/technical support that underpins a wide range of high-class interdisciplinary research in the underwater environment. The primary level of service delivers practical support for diving-related underwater scientific projects through providing additional manpower for groups with limited diving experience, total project management for scientists with no diving experience and/or specialist equipment loans for groups with diving experience but limited resources. On a secondary level, the Facility undertakes to ensure proper adherence to Health and Safety legislation as applied to diving at work activities. This can be through targeted training programmes, communicating advice and guidance for senior management with legal responsibilities for diving at work, undertaking safety audits on behalf of the NERC Health and Safety management structure and facilitating a wider interactive dialogue with others in the higher education field and the Health and Safety Executive. The NFSD is the main co-ordinating body within the UK for scientific diving through its support and maintenance of an extensive underwater research programme, its support for the UK Scientific Diving Supervisory Committee, its interactions with other diving industry bodies, its ongoing diving research and evaluation programme, and its focussed training programme for scientists and technicians involved with working underwater. In addition to diving services *per se*, the NFSD also provides support and training in associated small boat operations and in emergency diving medicine.



*Sampling benthic foraminifera*



*Assessing in situ performance of benthic landers*



*Sub-surface recovery of settlement panels*

**ANNUAL TARGETS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS THEM**

During 2006/7 the volume of applications for Facility use in support of underwater research projects where the PI does not dive increased markedly showing a high demand for the use of the Facility and resulting in a concomitant re-focussing of effort to facilitate support. The target is to maintain support for projects rated at alpha 4 or higher over the year while continuing to diversify the research portfolio. Significant progress is being made toward supporting a wide range of high-quality interdisciplinary research projects. There is a fixed call for providing training, advice and guidance with respect to the legal status of diving at work; this year will include undertaking a site-based audit of diving operations within NERC Centre Surveys and Collaborating Centres with the delivery of the final report in 2007/8. The uniqueness of this Facility coupled with a growing awareness of what and how it can deliver scientific support has resulted in an increase in supported capacity that will remain until the next review.

<b>SCORES AT LAST REVIEW (each out of 5)</b>			<b>Date of Last Review:</b> January 2005	
<b>Need</b> 4.5	<b>Uniqueness</b> 5.0	<b>Quality of Service</b> 4.0	<b>Quality of Science &amp; Training</b> 4.0	<b>Average</b> 4.38

<b>CAPACITY of HOST ENTITY FUNDED by S&amp;F</b>  50%	<b>Staff &amp; Status</b> Dr Martin Sayer, Head of Unit, NERC Band 4 (50%) Dr Simon Thurston, Dive Technician, SAMS SSE (50%) Mr Hugh Brown, Dive Technician, SAMS SSD (50%) Dr Jenny Beaumont, Dive Technician, SAMS SSD (50%)	<b>Next Review (January) 2008</b>	<b>Contract Ends (31 March) 2009</b>
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<b>FINANCIAL DETAILS: CURRENT FY</b>						
<b>Total resource allocation £k</b>  104.53	<b>Unit Cost £k</b>			<b>Capital Expend £k</b>  70.0	<b>Income £k</b>  0.0	<b>Full cash cost £k</b>  174.53
	<b>Half-day of dive support</b> 0.396	<b>Training cost per day</b> 0.642	<b>Health &amp; safety: audit/advice</b> 13.157			
<b>FINANCIAL COMMITMENT (by year until end of current agreement)</b>						
<b>2006-07</b> £174530	<b>2007-08</b> £241938	<b>2008-09</b> £241938	<b>2009-2010</b> n/a	<b>2010/2011</b> n/a		

<b>STEERING COMMITTEE</b>	<b>Independent Members</b>	<b>Meetings per annum</b>	<b>Other S&amp;F Overseen</b>
NFSD-SC	5 (Chair: Prof RJA Atkinson, Univ. London)	One	