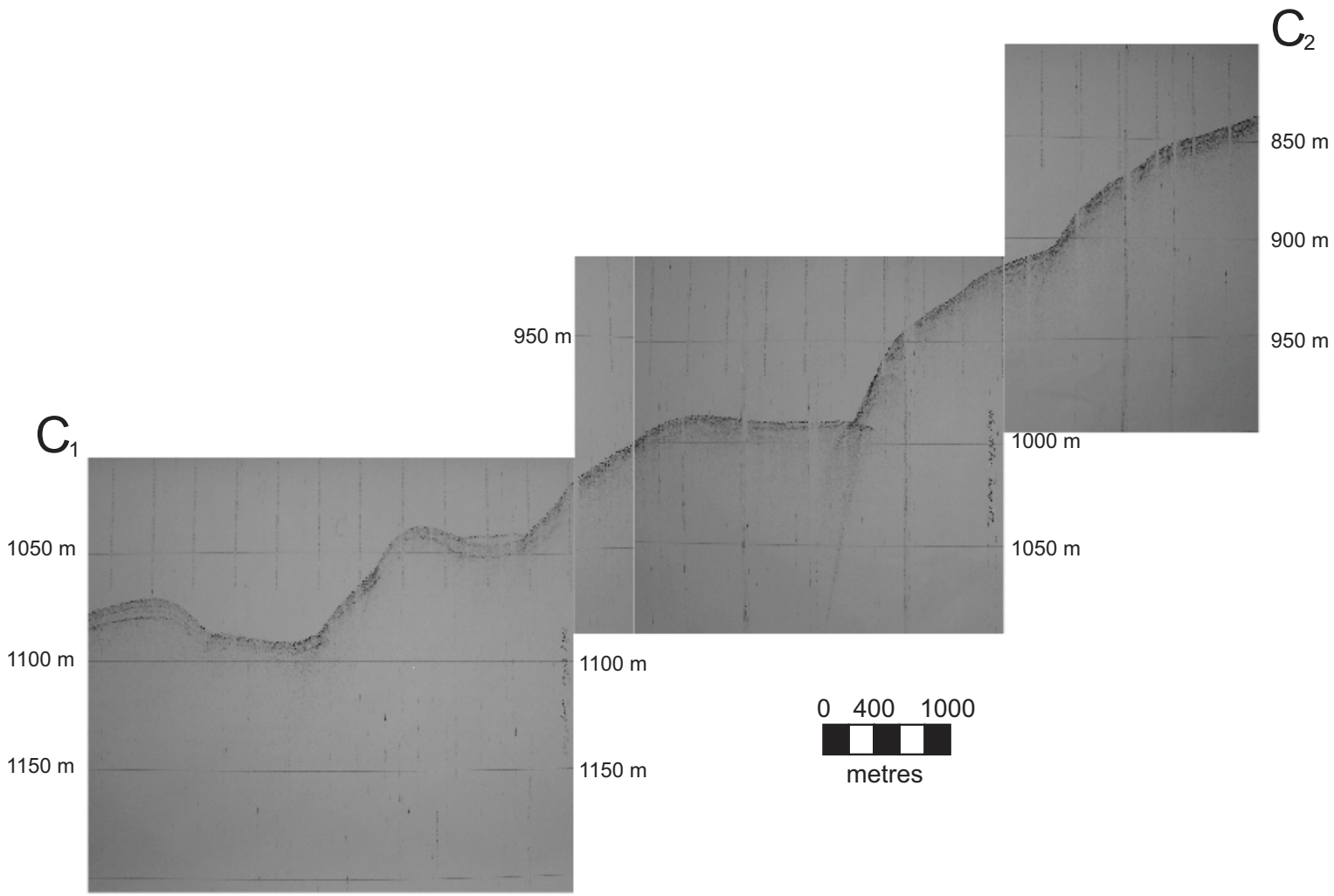


Figure 41. CHIRP section across the features bathymetric lows show that they are in fact a series of perched basins (see Figure 40 for location of profile).

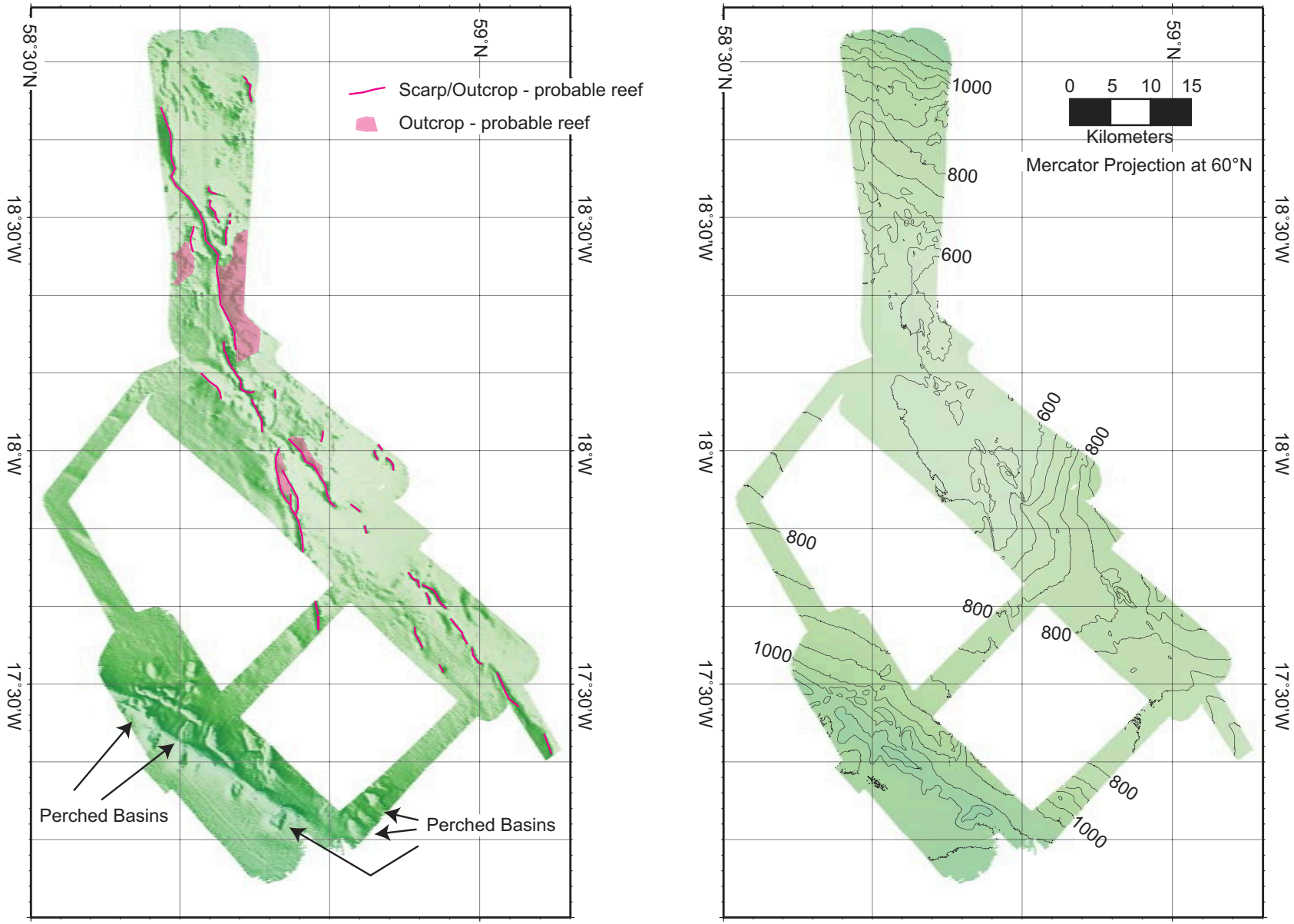


Figure 42. A schematic overview of the geomorphology, surficial seabed geology and benthic current activity around the central Hatton Bank region as derived from the 2005 SV Kommandor Jack surveys.

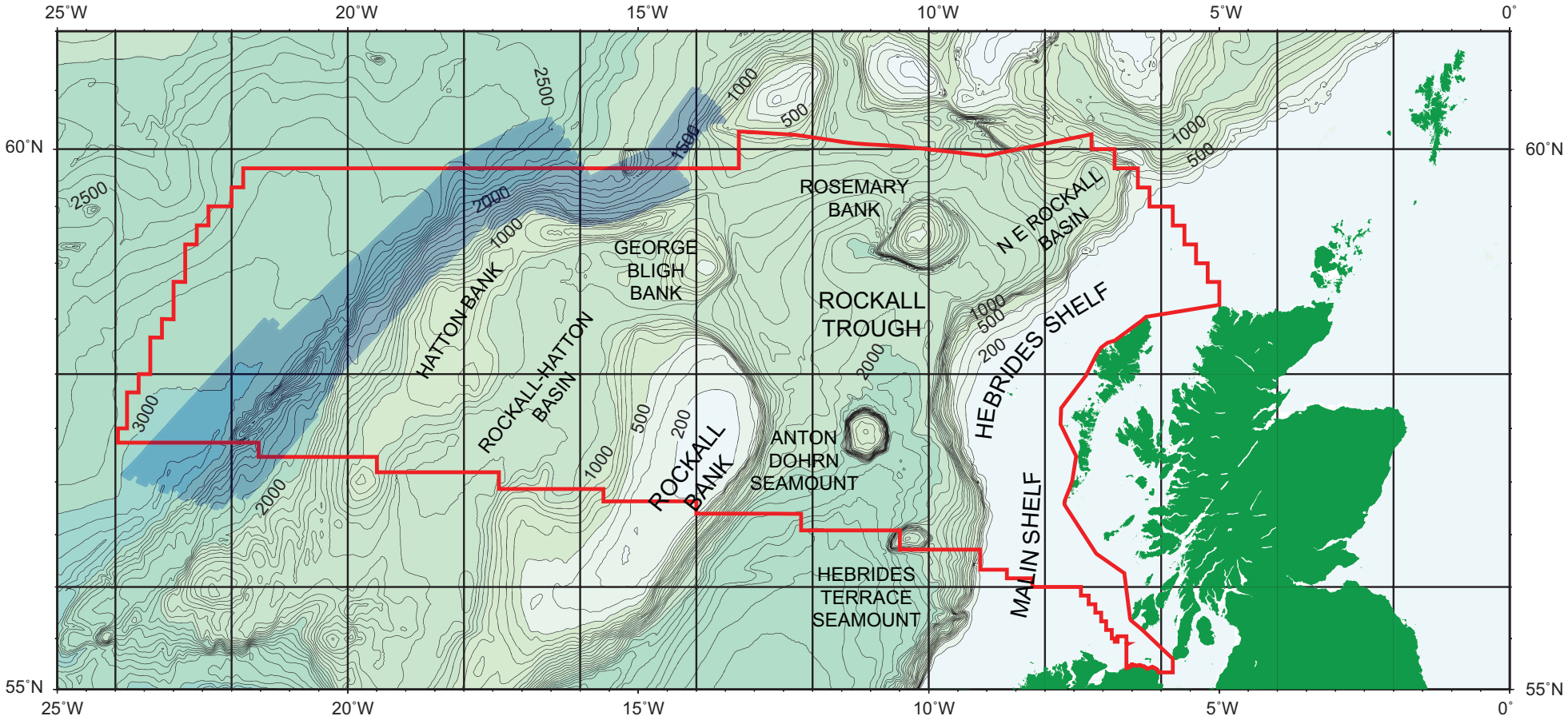


Figure 43. Area of coverage of EM12 multibeam over the west Hatton Bank margin. These data are considered “in confidence” until the United Kingdom submits its UNCLOS claim to the United Nations.

Figure 44. Seabed photograph taken over a 100 m high mound just to the north of George Bligh Bank. At the base of the mound there appears to be a significant build-up of coral debris into a scree deposit that may have become partly indurated.

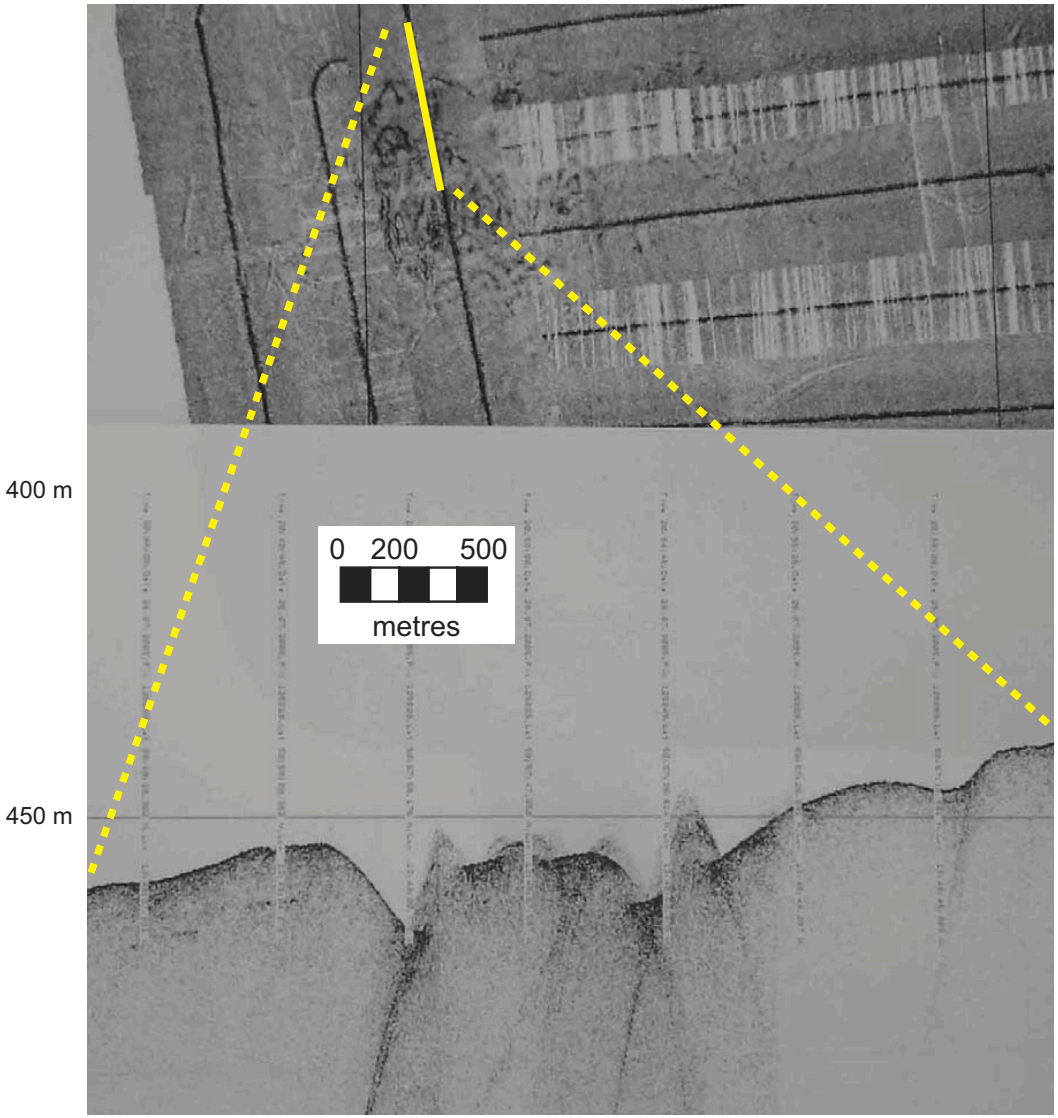


Figure 45. Summit area of George Bligh Bank with plough-marks showing both high and low levels of acoustic reflectivity, and a CHIRP profile showing characteristics typical of those seen over “coral mound” regions.

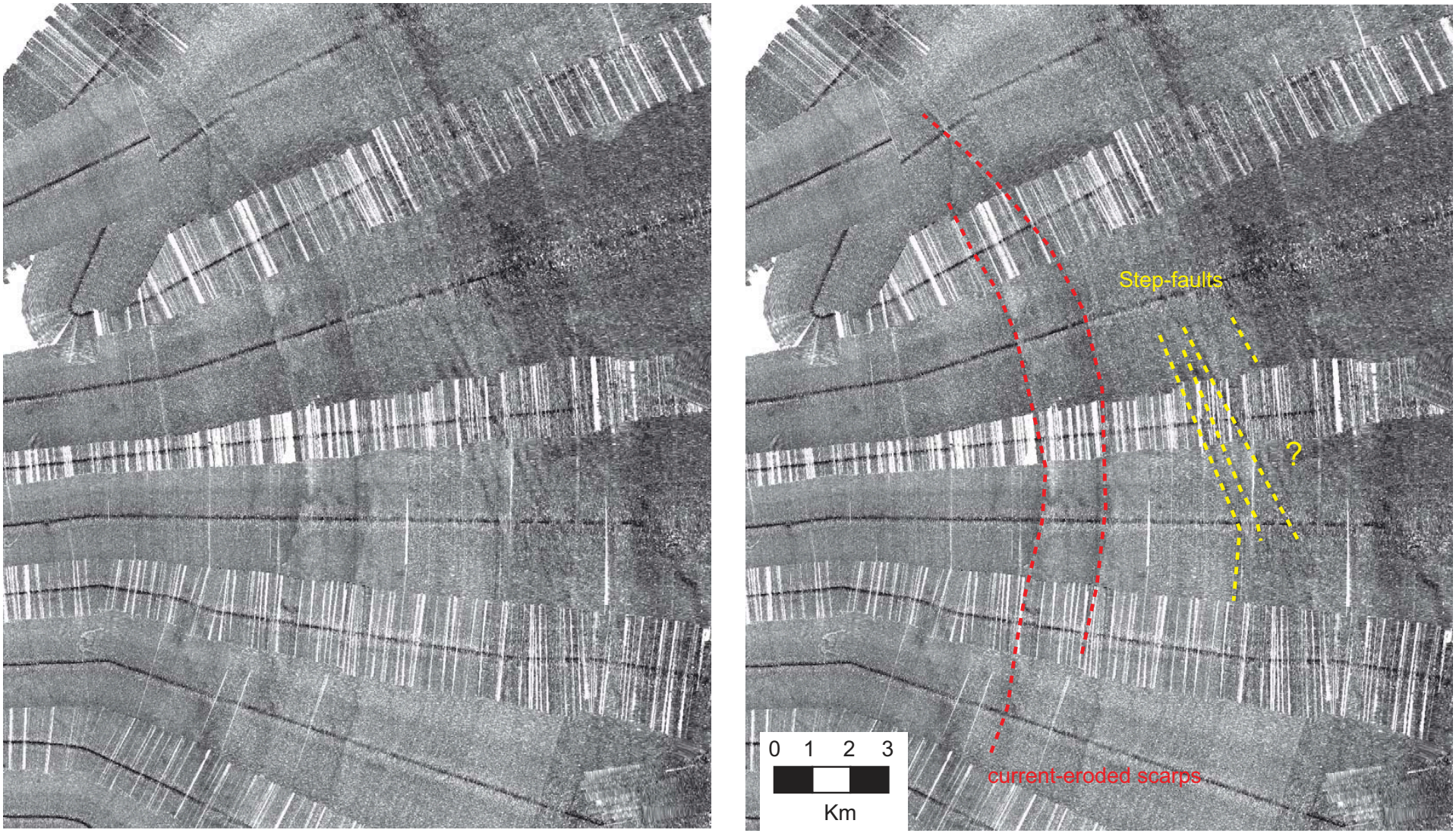
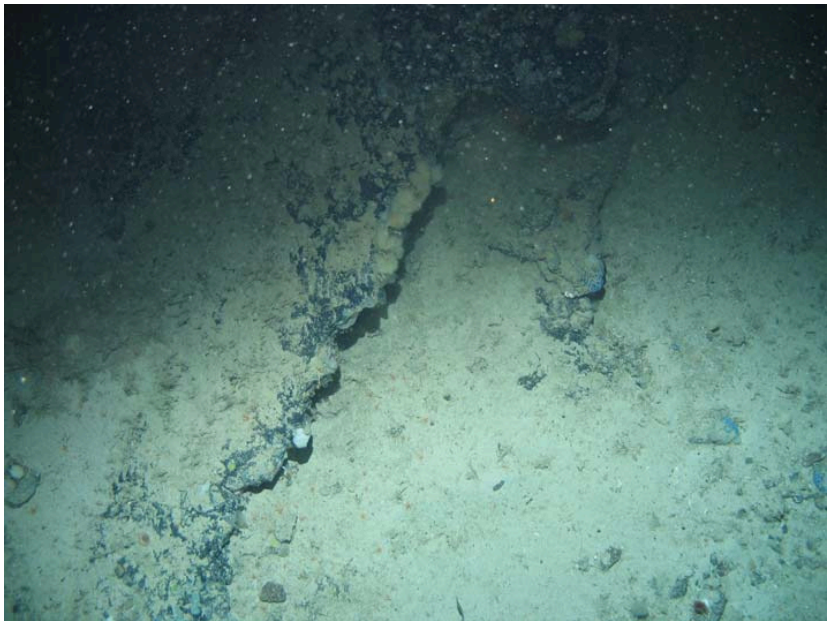
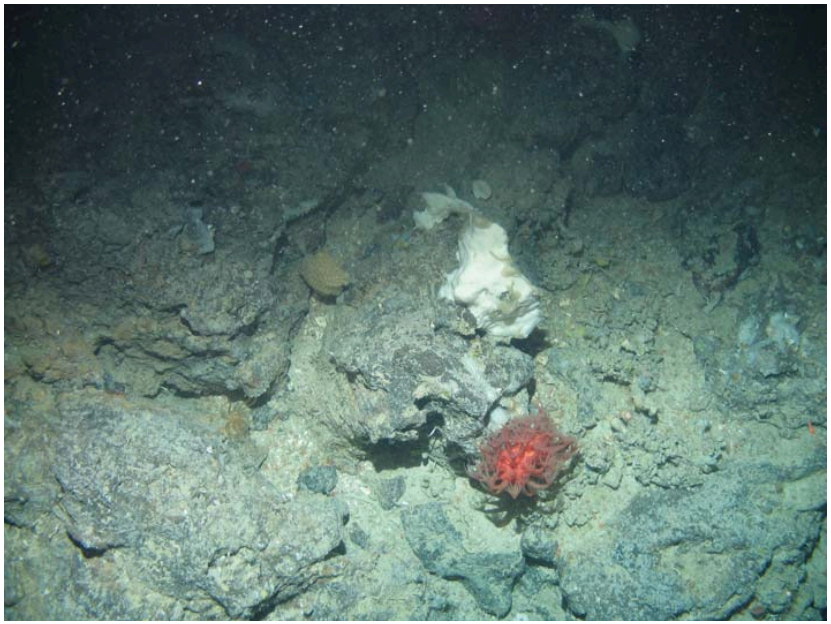


Figure 46. Acoustic backscatter mosaic showing a series of concentric rings scarps suggesting erosive current activity at 700-800 m, and at about 1,150 m, distinct slope-parallel lineations of high backscatter that are a series of small (10-15 m) step-faults.



(a)



(b)

Figure 47. Seafloor photographs over northeast George Bligh Bank showing (a) thin outcrop forming an overhang on the eastern flank of the Bank, and (b) massive outcrop occurring further down slope.

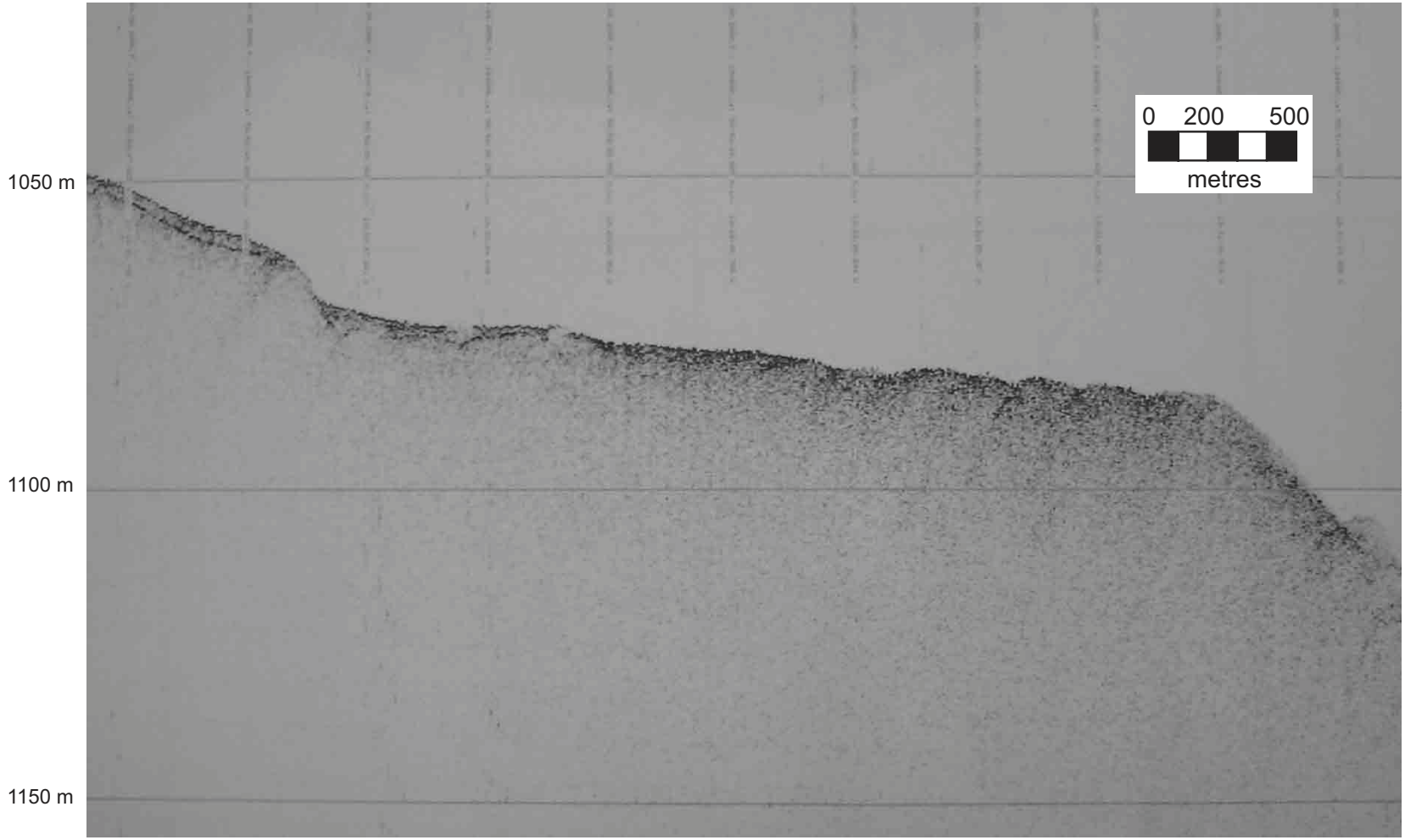
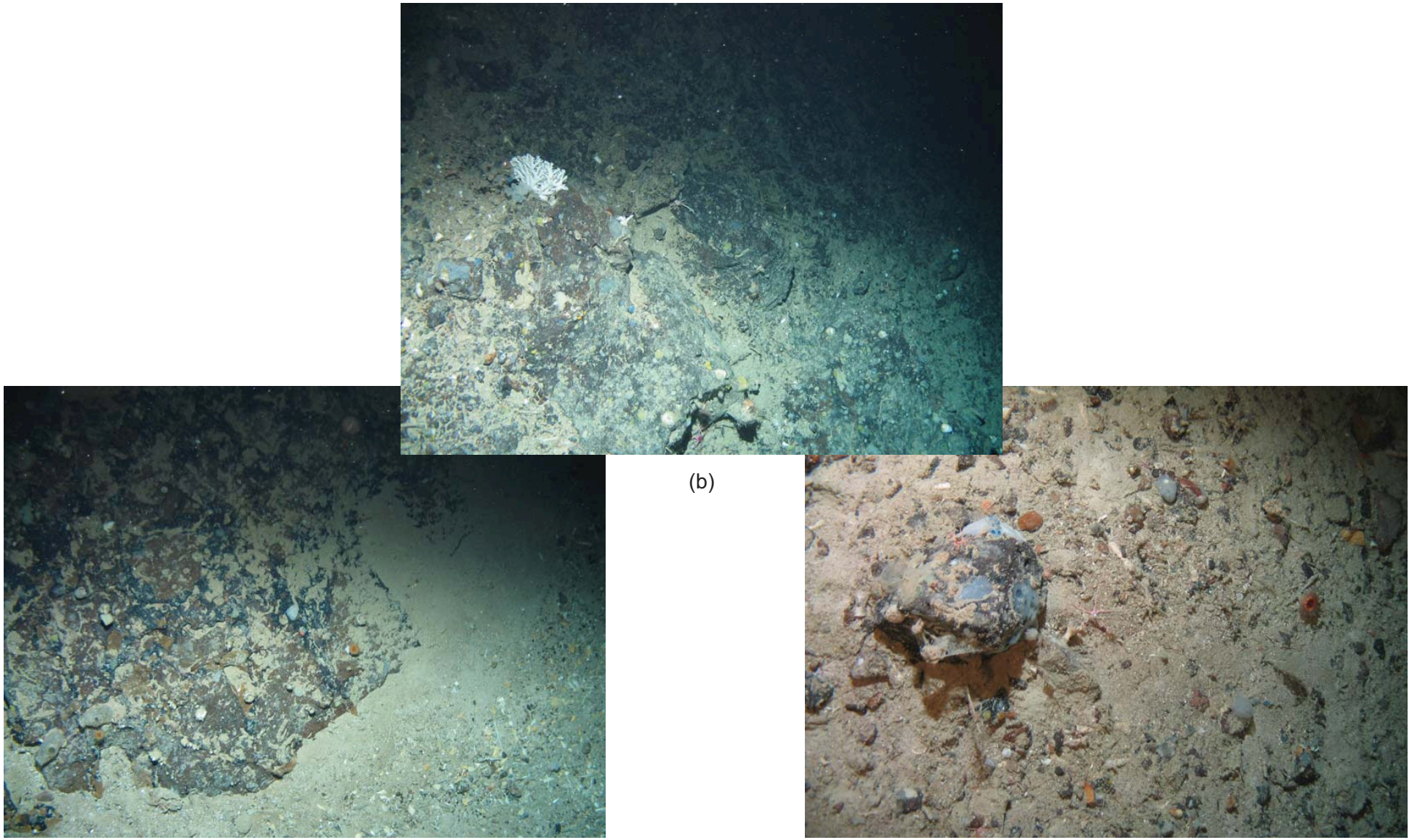


Figure 48. CHIRP profile showing very high seafloor reflectivity and hyperbolic echoes that indicate active seabed erosion over this region of eastern George Bligh Bank.

(a)

(b)

Figure 49. Seafloor photographs over the east flank erosion zone on George Bligh Bank, showing the typical seabed of outcrop and/or large boulders (a), and detail of the massive outcrop areas, which usually exhibit a joint system and are either blackened or iron-stained.



(a) (b) (c)

Figure 50. Various types of seabed encountered on the eastern flank of George Bligh Bank, from (a) iron-stained boulders, to (b) washed outcrop and at the base of the slope, (c) biogenic gravely sands.