

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

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Archaeology: Draft Written Scheme of
Investigation

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THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Onshore Archaeology

Outline Written Scheme of Investigation

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THANET EXTENSION ONSHORE WIND FARM

Onshore Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation Site Investigation Works-Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by GoBe Consultants Ltd (the Client), on behalf of Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (VWPL) (the Developer), to produce an Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) with respect to potential archaeology resulting from the onshore works associated with the proposed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm (Thanet Extension) (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development site comprises: the proposed Pegwell Bay onshore cable route and the location of its associated onshore infrastructure, which includes jointing bays and construction areas for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)/ trenchless techniques where appropriate, as well as an associated onshore substation which is to be located at Richborough Port.
- 1.1.3 This Outline WSI sets out a staged approach to archaeological investigation and mitigation. It is intended that specific detailed works that follow from this process will be subject to separate Written Schemes of Investigation, and the results of each stage will be used to inform subsequent stage, in terms of scope and methodology as appropriate.
- 1.1.4 An initial separate Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared (and submitted) in respect of imminent Site Investigation works as well as a revised version based upon comments made by Kent County Council (Wessex Archaeology, 2018) (Wessex Archaeology, forthcoming). Although not strictly required as part of the DCO process, the results of the work are included in the overall approach as they will be used to inform further mitigation proposals, and if necessary the export cable route design and construction methodology. The results will also be used as part of a wider geoarchaeological investigation/assessment to be provided as part of the proposed mitigation and forms a part of the work proposed in this Outline Onshore.
- 1.1.5 Previous work has been concerned with the offshore stage of the programme and included a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology, 2018) a marine archaeological Desk-Based Assessment technical report (Wessex Archaeology, 2017a) and an archaeological review of geophysical and geotechnical survey data (Wessex Archaeology, 2018), both of which were included as appendices in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (VWPL, 2017), Volume 2: Chapter 13: Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage. A desk-based assessment was also appended to the Onshore Cultural Heritage PEIR Chapter (VWPL, 2017), Volume 2 Chapter 7: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.
- 1.1.6 Following further consultation, an Environmental Statement (ES) (VWPL, 2018) has been developed in support of Thanet Extension, and this WSI forms part of the embedded mitigation.



- 1.1.7 The implementation of the Outline WSI (and individual WSIs that fall under this process) is secured by the Development Consent Order.

1.2 Development description

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this work is to provide a route for export of the power generated by the proposed TEOW development and connect it into the Grid. The power will be exported via cable to be buried and or laid on the sea bed, making landfall in Pegwell Bay. The power will then run along buried cable to the substation, to be constructed at Richborough. The work will require jointing bays and construction areas for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)/ trenchless techniques where appropriate, as well as an associated onshore substation.

1.3 Construction programme

- 1.3.1 The construction programme has not been confirmed but will depend on the final project design and the construction strategy.

1.4 Scope of document

- 1.4.1 This Outline WSI sets out the aims of any archaeological investigations on construction impacts where they do not coincide with previous areas of quarrying or landfilling (i.e., where no potential for deposits or remains of archaeological or geoarchaeological/palaeo-environmental interest exists). It will also detail the methodologies and standards which will be employed by the Developer and/ or their representative and Retained Archaeologist.
- 1.4.2 In format and content, it conforms to current best practice and to the guidance outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) (CIfA, 2014a-g), as applicable.
- 1.4.3 This document will be submitted to the Archaeological Curator(s), for approval, prior to the commencement of any investigative work.

1.5 Consultation

- 1.5.1 This document incorporates as appropriate concerns of minor issues raised by Kent County Council in respect of a previously submitted WSI covering proposed monitoring of geotechnical investigations in the proposed landfall area.
- 1.5.2 Consultation responses from Historic England to the Environmental Statement indicate a concern that further remains may be found in the Pegwell Bay landfall and substation areas, which may require further assessment. It is considered that this can be address through the WSI process, in that area or task specific WSI will be developed once final construction locations and methods are known, which will ensure appropriate investigation and or monitoring is undertaken at the relevant locations. These WSIs will form part of the phased process set out in this Outline WSI. The results of all phases of works covering relevant areas will be reviewed against the research objectives stated later in this WSI and fed back to inform final design and construction methods if required.
- 1.5.3 Consultation at all phases will continue with Kent County Council and HE with regard to the specific WSIs that fall under this process, so that review of results can lead to input to subsequent phase with a view to ensure the project archaeological aims and objectives are met, whilst minimising risk to construction.



2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aim of the WSI is to put in place the archaeological mitigation set out in the ES (VWPL 2018).

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The objectives of this WSI are as follows:

- to fulfil the requirements of Historic England and Kent County Council in respect of archaeological monitoring and mitigation works associated with this project;
- to establish and confirm the extent and depth of previous quarrying and landfill operations along the proposed cable route;
- to establish, characterise and model the deposit sequence (where not disturbed by modern activity) along the onshore cable route, and to see how this differs from or relates to the offshore sequence;
- to establish if possible whether deposits of geoarchaeological or palaeoenvironmental interest survive along the route, which may contribute to research goals in respect of the development of the Wantsum Channel and the coastal formation process at Pegwell Bay;
- to determine whether deposits of palaeoenvironmental (including waterlogged remains) or archaeological interest survive, which may contribute to research goals in respect of human activity in the location of the proposed works;
- to establish where possible whether the proposed cable route/substation and associated infrastructure will impact on any archaeological remains of key periods in the landfall/Pegwell Bay area, with consideration of Roman and other periods as necessary, and
- to assist in the preparation of a “risk model”, which highlights where areas of specific geoarchaeological, palaeoenvironmental and archaeological interest may potentially survive along the route or under the proposed construction footprint;
- to ensure that any construction activities in areas determined to be of geoarchaeological, palaeoenvironmental or archaeological interest as a result of the preceding works are subject to appropriate archaeological input, review, recording and sampling;
- to propose measures for the mitigation of unexpected archaeological and/or human remains encountered during further survey work or construction work associated with the project;
- to set out methodologies for post-construction monitoring; and
- to establish the reporting and archiving requirements for the archaeological works undertaken during pre-construction, construction, O&M and post-construction monitoring.

2.3 Interface with Coastal and Marine Geoarchaeology

2.3.1 It is intended that an overall deposit model is produced by a geoarchaeologist (and building on the work carried out to support the application) which will illustrate the nature of the change in deposit types and structures as they transition between the coastal/marine environments to the onshore environment. The development of this model is intended to be



an iterative process and updated with results of fieldwork and other investigations through the project.

- 2.3.2 It is intended that the archaeological work is presented as effectively one project, with marine and terrestrial teams being copied in to results, reports and communications, and involved in ongoing discussion including consultation with Kent County Council's Archaeologist and the Historic England Marine Archaeology team and regional Scientific Advisor as appropriate. Consideration will be given to the desirability of publication and dissemination of results from the onshore and offshore works separately or jointly.

3 ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND COMMUNICATION

3.1 Schedule

- 3.1.1 Mitigation measures required to inform the final engineering design for this project must be undertaken, completed and reported on in time to inform the design. Subsequent works will be subject to an interim reporting process and result fed back into the mitigation scheme where possible to allow changes in methodologies/sampling strategies etc., for forthcoming works. A final schedule will be developed based on the final consented design and construction programme, once known.

3.2 Retained Archaeologist

- 3.2.1 The Developer and/ or their representative will commission a Retained Archaeologist during the Thanet Extension pre-construction, construction, O&M and post-construction phases. The Retained Archaeologist will oversee archaeological mitigation to provide consistency throughout the project, as required.
- 3.2.2 The Developer and/ or their representative will consult the Retained Archaeologist during the planning stages for any further survey work. The Retained Archaeologist will advise the Developer and/ or their representative and appropriate Contractor(s) on which elements warrant archaeological investigation. The Retained Archaeologist will advise the Developer and/ or their representative on necessary interaction with third parties with archaeological interest, and the Archaeological Curator(s).
- 3.2.3 The Retained Archaeologist will provide archaeological and geoarchaeological advice at the planning stages for any further surveys, such as geophysical, geotechnical, Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), ROV or diver. The Retained Archaeologist will produce archaeological method statements for further archaeological investigations and will ensure approval from Archaeological Curator(s).
- 3.2.4 The Retained Archaeologist will report any unexpected discoveries of archaeological material to the client's Nominated Contact.
- 3.2.5 The Retained Archaeologist will produce reports for approval by the Developer and/ or their representative and the Archaeological Curator(s). The Retained Archaeologist will also prepare project archives in consultation with the appropriate repository/ museum.

3.3 Archaeological Curator(s)

- 3.3.1 The Archaeological Curator for the onshore heritage environment is as follows.
- Senior Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council Archaeological Service



- 3.3.2 During the project, communication with the Archaeological Curator(s) will be undertaken via email and/ or telephone contact. Method statements for archaeological works will be submitted to the Archaeological Curator(s) for comment/ approval. After construction has been completed, the final archaeological report(s) or publication(s) for this project will be submitted to the Archaeological Curator(s).

3.4 Archaeological Contractor(s)

- 3.4.1 Archaeological Contractor(s) may be appointed to carry out specific packages of work, for example works beyond the in-house capabilities of the Retained Archaeologist, or additional works, as required. The Archaeological Contractor(s) may be appointed by the Developer or their appointed representatives (the Client, the Retained Archaeologist or other contractors/ sub-contractors). In these instances, the Retained Archaeologist will have a coordinating role, ensuring works are specified, planned, undertaken and reported in accordance with this WSI, and undertaken by appropriately qualified and experienced personnel, with access to the required specialist knowledge (such as geoarchaeology) as may be required.

3.5 Responsibilities

- 3.5.1 The responsibility for implementing the WSI rests with the Developer and their appointed representatives (including their Contractors).
- 3.5.2 The Developer and/ or their appointed representatives, or any archaeological body they may appoint to manage the implementation of the WSI, will seek curatorial advice from the Archaeological Curator(s) as appropriate.
- 3.5.3 Interaction with the Archaeological Curator(s) will be administered by the Developer and/ or their appointed representatives with advice where appropriate through the Retained Archaeologist. Should a new site be discovered during construction, the Archaeological Curator(s) will be contacted immediately.
- 3.5.4 The Developer and/ or their appointed representatives will ensure that Contractors make project personnel aware of this WSI.

3.6 Stakeholder Liaison

- 3.6.1 The onshore and offshore archaeological resource should be approached seamlessly, particularly in areas of overlap. Therefore, to cover such areas, there should be liaison with stakeholders, including communication between the onshore and offshore Retained Archaeologists, the onshore and offshore archaeological curators (Historic England's regional Scientific Advisor and the Coastal and Marine team), academics, and other interested parties. This could be particularly important with regards to issues concerning the intertidal/ foreshore/ landfall area, to ensure a joined-up approach is consistently applied.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE SUMMARY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The results within this baseline are summarised from the ES (VWPL 2018) and associated annexes: *Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm: Marine Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Technical Report* (Wessex Archaeology, 2017a) and *Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm: Archaeological Review of Geophysical and Geotechnical Data* (Wessex Archaeology, 2018).



4.2 Previous archaeological work

4.2.1 Considerable archaeological work has been undertaken in relation to TOWF, and a detailed list of surveys and reports can be found in the ES (VWPL, 2018).

4.2.2 A detailed list of reports, surveys and samples can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.3 Summary of known and potential archaeological assets within the Site

4.3.1 There are no known archaeological assets within the site area however, the proposed development site is located in a rich and diverse historic landscape that holds evidence for human activity from the earliest occupation of Britain to the present day.

4.3.2 The Isle of Thanet is situated on a promontory, which was formerly separated from north Kent by the Wantsum Channel. The land generally slopes westwards from the chalk cliffs along the North Sea coast and southwards to the low lying marshland around Pegwell Bay. The south side of the Isle of Thanet features three low hills rising out of a flat plain of alluvium, including Ebbsfleet Hill and Cottington Hill. These hills formed a low peninsula known as the Ebbsfleet Peninsula during the active life of the Wantsum Channel (VWPL, 2018).

4.3.3 There is substantial evidence for prehistoric occupation of Thanet, particularly of the land on the margins of the wetland of the Wantsum Channel, which has recently been enhanced by substantial excavations along the line of the East Kent Access Road and at Weatherlees Hill Water Treatment Works. These excavations have also produced evidence for Romano-British activity around Ebbsfleet Hill, including potential evidence for the earliest Roman activity in England (VWPL, 2018).

4.3.4 The proximity of Thanet to continental Europe and the apparent suitability of the coast here for landing in the pre-modern period means that Ebbsfleet is also recorded as the initial landing place of the Anglo-Saxons in England and as the landing place of the Augustinian Mission. These claims are impossible to verify, and in the former case, almost certainly represent a literary simplification of a much more complex process but attest to the significance of the low-lying coast of Thanet as a point of entry to England. Remains of early medieval activity have been observed at Cliffsend and in the wider area outside the study area (VWPL, 2018).

4.3.5 During the medieval period, natural change in the landscape resulting from the gradual silting of the Wantsum Channel and the continuing development of the Deal Spit, Stonar Bank and Sandown Spit was accelerated by human reclamation of former marshland along the Wantsum Channel and the Thanet coast by sea walls and floodbanks, of which elements such as The Abbot's Wall and the Boarded Groin survive. This landscape change also affected the fortunes of the towns of the area, resulting in the abandonment of Stonar after it was attacked by the French and subsequently inundated by the sea in the 14th century. Geoarchaeological evidence for these coastal and anthropogenic processes is a key contributing element to the heritage significance of the area, providing a context for the other archaeological remains and defining the nature and extent of human activity in the area (VWPL, 2018).

4.3.6 The area appears to have been primarily agricultural during the post-medieval period, with the gradual decline of Sandwich resulting from changes to navigation and the size of vessels used, and a harbour more suitable for deep water vessels was built at Ramsgate in the mid-17th century (VWPL, 2018).



- 4.3.7 During the First World War (WWI), the area became a major embarkation point for men and military materiel being transported to the Western Front, with the construction of a military port at Richborough. This site was reused during the Second World War (WWII), and the suitability of this part of the Kent Coast as an invasion site led to the construction of substantial anti-invasion and anti-aircraft defences (VWPL, 2018).
- 4.3.8 Modern development of the area has included the construction of the Richborough Power Station and other industrial development within the former Richborough Port site, the rapid expansion of the former hamlet of Cliffsend, and the construction of golf courses between Stonelees and Cliffsend. Landfill sites are recorded at Pegwell Bay and Stonelees Golf Centre (VWPL, 2018).
- 4.3.9 This modern development is likely to have caused substantial but localised disturbance, and the presence of archaeological remains of potentially high significance is likely in areas that have not previously been disturbed (VWPL, 2018).
- 4.3.10 Within the wider area, there are a number of designated heritage assets along the north and east Kent coast, many of which are of the highest significance, comprising mainly Grade I and II* listed buildings, and scheduled monuments. These reflect the historic development of the area, and primarily relate to the interaction of the inhabitants of the area with the sea, whether for migration, fishing, trade, warfare or leisure (VWPL, 2018).
- 4.3.11 Given the above, it is considered that a watching brief on ground investigation works could reveal surviving buried archaeological remains in previously undisturbed areas and (together with analysis of the borehole/test pit logs) inform an understanding of the deposit sequence and contribute to better understanding of coastal formation processes in Pegwell Bay, and further understanding of the evolution of the Wantsum Channel (VWPL, 2018).

5 METHOD STATEMENTS

5.1 Onshore Zone

- 5.1.1 This Outline WSI provides for the implementation of appropriate archaeological works in respect of the proposed onshore cable route and substation etc. Techniques to be applied will be finalised once the final construction design is known, but will may include watching briefs, purposive coring and other sampling techniques, formal set piece investigations and geophysical or other non-intrusive surveys. All works will be undertaken in accordance with the specific methodologies to be set out in Site Specific Written Schemes of Investigation to be agreed with Kent County Council and in compliance with the relevant standards outlined by the ClfA (ClfA, 2014a-g), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 5.1.2 Once individual WSIs has been approved by the Client and/or their representative, they will be submitted to the Archaeological Curator(s) for approval and will include provision for the relevant Archaeological Curator(s) to monitor the progress of the archaeological works, as appropriate, be that through site visits or meetings with the Developer, the Client, the Contractor(s), and/ or the Retained Archaeologist.

5.2 Intertidal zone

- 5.2.1 Detail on appropriate investigation techniques will depend on the method selected. If any method for investigation is based on board or deployed from a barge or boat or involves divers, then this will be set out and detailed in a relevant method statement prepared as part of the Marine WSI requirements.



5.2.2 If the method is land based, such as watching brief at low tide, or test-pitting or trenching at the beach head, then this will be detailed in a site specific WSI falling under the remit of the process covered by this Onshore Outline WSI.

5.2.3 Selection of investigative or mitigation techniques will be made in consultation with each team, and KCC and HE specialists and curators as appropriate.

6 POST-EXCAVATION METHODS AND REPORTING

6.1 Stratigraphic evidence

6.1.1 All written and drawn records from the watching brief will be collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data will usually be transcribed into an Access database, which can be updated during any further analysis. The watching brief will be preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from finds, particularly pottery.

6.1.2 A written description will be made of all archaeologically significant features and deposits that were exposed and excavated, ordered by period and/or feature group as appropriate. This will be informed by reference to the test pit logs and drilling logs provided by the Site Investigation works Contractor.

6.2 Finds evidence

6.2.1 All retained finds will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. They will then be recorded to a level appropriate to the aims and objectives of the watching brief. The report will include a table of finds by feature/context.

6.2.2 Metalwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and, along with other fragile and delicate materials, stored in a stable environment. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in-house conservation staff, or by another approved conservation centre.

6.2.3 Finds will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum and generally in accordance with the standards of the ClfA (2014b).

6.3 Environmental evidence

6.3.1 Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by standard flotation methods and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits. The flot will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm and dried if necessary. Coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) will be sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. Finer residues will be retained until after any analyses and discarded following final reporting (in accordance with the selection policy, section 6.4).

6.3.2 In the case of samples from cremation-related deposits the flots will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm. In the case of samples from inhumation deposits, the sample will be artefact sieved through 9.5 mm and 1 mm mesh sizes. The coarse fractions (9.5 mm) will be sorted with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist together with the finer residues.

6.3.3 Any waterlogged or mineralised samples will be processed by standard waterlogged flotation methods.



6.4 Reporting

6.4.1 Following completion of the fieldwork and the assessment of the stratigraphic (including reference to logs provided by the Site Investigation work contractor), artefactual and ecofactual evidence, a draft report will be submitted for approval to the client and the Kent County Council Archaeological Advisor, for comment. Following review, a final version will be submitted.

6.4.2 The report will include the following elements:

- Non-technical summary;
- Project background;
- Archaeological and historical context;
- Aims and objectives;
- Methods;
- Results – stratigraphic, finds and environmental, including if appropriate a deposit model and geoarchaeological interpretation;
- Conclusions in relation to the project aims and objectives, and discussion in relation to the wider local, regional or other archaeological contexts and research frameworks etc;
- Archive preparation and deposition arrangements;
- Appendices;
- Illustrations; and
- References.

6.4.3 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the HER, along with surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to watching brief.

Publication

6.4.4 If no further excavation works are undertaken, a short report on the results of the watching brief will be prepared for publication in a suitable journal, if considered appropriate and agreed with the client and the Kent County Council Archaeological Advisor.

OASIS

6.4.5 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) will be created, with key fields completed, and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.



7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 Currently no collecting museums in the vicinity of the Site are accepting archaeological archives. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, The Retained Archaeologist will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue.

7.2 Transfer of title

7.2.1 On completion of the watching brief (or extended fieldwork programme), every effort will be made to persuade the legal owner of any finds recovered (i.e., the landowner), with the exception of human remains and any objects covered by the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Coroners and Justice Act 2009), to transfer their ownership to the museum in a written agreement.

7.3 Preparation of archive

7.3.1 The complete archive, which may include paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by a collecting museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). The archive will usually be deposited within one year of the completion of the project, with the agreement of the client.

7.4 Selection policy

7.4.1 The Retained Archaeologist will follow national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and fully documented in the project archive.

7.5 Security copy

7.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 Third party data copyright

8.1.1 This document may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



9 QUALITY PROCEDURES

9.1 External quality standards

9.1.1 The Retained Archaeologist will be registered as an archaeological organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and fully endorses its Code of conduct (CIfA 2014d) and Regulations for professional conduct (CIfA 2014e). All staff will be employed in line with the CIfA codes of practice and will normally be members of the CIfA or otherwise appropriately qualified and experienced.

9.2 Personnel

9.2.1 The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by an experienced archaeologist (ideally with geoarchaeological experience) provided by the Retained Archaeologist, who will be on site at all times for the length of archaeological fieldwork as required. The site personnel should have access to appropriate specialist support (such as a geoarchaeologist and/or palaeoenvironmental specialist). The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by the Retained Archaeologist, who will visit the fieldwork as appropriate to monitor progress and to ensure that the scope of works is adhered to. Where required, monitoring visits may also be undertaken by a Health and Safety manager. The appointed project manager and fieldwork director will be involved in all phases of the investigation through to its completion.

9.2.2 The analysis of any finds and environmental data will be undertaken by appropriately qualified and experienced specialist staff. A complete list of finds and environmental specialists will be provided on request.

9.3 Internal quality standards

9.3.1 The Retained Archaeologist will operate a defined and verifiable Quality Management System,

9.4 Health and Safety

9.4.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times. The Retained Archaeologist will supply trained, competent and suitably qualified staff to perform the tasks and operate the equipment used on site. All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, and all other applicable Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

9.4.2 The Retained Archaeologist will supply a copy of the company's Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the client before the commencement of the watching brief. The Risk Assessment will have been read, understood and signed by all staff attending the site before any fieldwork commences. Field staff will comply with the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements for working on the site, and any other specific additional requirements of the principal contractor.

9.4.3 All fieldwork staff will be certified through the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) or UK equivalent and have had UKATA Asbestos Awareness Training. Key staff also have qualifications in the use of CAT and Genny equipment and as banksmen/Plant Machinery Marshalls through the National Plant Operators Recognitions Scheme (NPORS).



9.5 Insurance

- 9.5.1 The Retained Archaeologist will have appropriate levels of both Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Technical Report Name	Type of Assessment	Data acquired	Details	Location	Sample Type	Present location
<i>Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm: Marine Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Technical Report.</i> (Wessex Archaeology 2017a)	Desk-Based Assessment	Undertaken by Wessex Archaeology	Data from: UKHO NRHE KHER Reports related to TOWF			Wessex Archaeology
<i>Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm: Archaeological Review of Geophysical and Geotechnical Data</i> (Wessex Archaeology 2018)	Geophysical survey datasets	Acquired by Fugro, 29 July to 6 September 2016	SSS Magnetometer SBP MBES			Wessex Archaeology
	Geotechnical data	Acquired by Fugro, 2016 for engineering purposes	Geotechnical logs from: - 10 locations within the array; and - 1 location within the OECC. These comprise: - 11 CPTs; and - 9 vibrocores.	001	VC and CPT	Fugro Wallingford
				002	VC and CPT	
				003	VC and CPT	
				004	VC and CPT	
				005	VC and CPT	
				006	VC and CPT	
				007	VC and CPT	
				008	VC and CPT	
				009	CPT	
				011	CPT	
				013 (OECC)	VC and CPT	
				<i>Project NEMO: Archaeological Report Form: Summary Record for the Discovery of MAG_11081/ Anomaly 70050: Possible aircraft wing</i> (Wessex Archaeology 2017b)	ROV data	



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