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PROPOSED PORT TERMINAL AT FORMER TILBURY POWER STATION

TILBURY2

TRO30003

Appendix 12E: Marine Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

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Tilbury 2

Marine Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation



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County Essex

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Tilbury 2 Development

Marine Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd and Port of Tilbury London Ltd (PoTLL) to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for work to be conducted in the inter-tidal and marine zones of the Tilbury 2 development (hereafter 'the Development Area', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 This WSI is based on a geophysical survey report by Wessex Archaeology (2017a), a maritime cultural heritage baseline Desk Based Assessment by Wessex Archaeology (2017b); a Stage 1 Geoarchaeological Assessment by Wessex Archaeology (2017d); and the Geoarchaeological Fieldwork, Radiocarbon Dating & Updated Deposit Model Report by Quest (2017).
- 1.1.3 This WSI has been developed in agreement with Historic England and Essex County Council.
- 1.1.4 The WSI comprises the mitigation strategy below Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).

1.2 Development description

- 1.2.1 The proposed Development within the Development Area involves the re-development of the location as a new port terminal, upgrading the present jetty with new berthing dolphins, a link bridge and additional hopper and conveyor belt and a new berth for Roll-on/roll-off (Ro-Ro) ships. The raised pipeline to the Anglian Water Services sewage treatment plant to the west of the site will be removed. Associated dredge pockets around the jetty to create the berth will also be included in the Development, and are included within the Red Line Boundary (RBL) of the Development Area.
- 1.2.2 To facilitate its use for both the Ro-Ro terminal and the aggregates facility the existing jetty will be modified at both its upstream and downstream arms. The Ro-Ro berth, located at the western end of the existing jetty, will accommodate two vessels at a time and thus the existing jetty will be modified and extended to enable this. Similarly, the Construction Materials and Aggregates Terminal (CMAT) berth located at the eastern end of the existing jetty will be extended to accommodate barges and vessels of the required size.
- 1.2.3 These adaptations will be made up of the following (and may be subject to change):
- 1.2.4 The upstream berth will have five additional berthing dolphins, each with associated fenders, and four additional supports for a new footbridge. Should multipile foundations be used, each berthing dolphin will require 12 c.1.22 m diameter piles (making 60 in total), while the fenders will require three c.1.22 m diameter piles, making 15 in total. The four footbridge supports will require two c.0.914 m diameter piles, making a total of eight. Should monopile foundations be used, each berthing dolphin will require one c.3.5m diameter pile, making a total of five piles. There are not monopile foundation options for the fender foundations or footbridge supports.
- 1.2.5 The downstream berth (Jetty A) will have two additional berthing dolphins, each with associated fenders, and 13 new fenders for the jetty itself. Should multipile foundations be used, each berthing dolphin will require 12 c.1.22 m diameter piles (making 24 in total),

while the dolphin and jetty fenders will each require three c.1.22 m diameter piles, making 45 in total. Should monopile foundations be used, each berthing dolphin will require one c.3.5m diameter pile, making a total of two piles. There are not monopile foundation options for the fender foundations.

- 1.2.6 The CMAT Berth (Jetty B and beyond) will have eight additional berthing dolphins, each with associated fenders, and two additional supports for a new footbridge, as well as a conveyor hopper platform and three additional supports for the conveyor. Should multipile foundations be used, each berthing dolphin will require 12 c.1.22 m diameter piles (making 96 in total), while the fenders will require three c.1.22 m diameter piles, making 24 in total. The two footbridge supports will require two c.0.914 m diameter piles, making a total of four. Should monopile foundations be used, each berthing dolphin will require one c.3.5m diameter pile, making a total of eight piles. There are not monopile foundation options for the fender foundations, footbridge supports, conveyor hopper platform or conveyor supports.
- 1.2.7 The Ro-Ro pontoon and approach bridges will have two additional restraint dolphins, one additional bank seat, six piled bents and an abutment. The six piled bents and the abutment will be onshore, while the bank seat and the dolphins will be within the intertidal and marine zones. Should multipile foundations be used, each restraint dolphin will require 14 c.1.22 m diameter piles (making 28 in total), as will the bank seat and the abutment, making a further 28 c.1.22m piles. The piled bents will require four 1.22 m piles each, making a total of 24. Should monopile foundations be used, each restraint dolphin will require two c.3.5m diameter pile, making a total of four piles. There are not monopile foundation options for the bank seat, piled bents or abutment.
- 1.2.8 Dredging will take place around the improved terminal jetty to create a berthing pocket. In relation to the downstream (CMAT) jetty, the depth of pocket will be circa c.15m below Chart Datum (CD) and cater for the largest likely bulk aggregate vessels to visit the site in the future (100,000 tonnes). This will therefore mean the river bed will need to be lowered by between approximately c.1 m– c.5.8 m. A c.330 m long, c.25 m high sheet pile wall will be installed to run along the northern edge of the dredge pocket. The Ro-Ro berthing pocket (next to the western end of the existing jetty and around its westward extension) will require less dredging in order to create a depth of c.7.88m. The current river depth in relation to the upstream jetty (next to the western end of the existing jetty and around its westward extension) varies between c.-5.8m CD and c.-7.7m CD. The river bed will be lowered by between approximately c.0.10 m and c.2 m. A c.330 m sheet pile wall will be constructed along the northern side of the dredge pockets along the jetty. The immediately adjoining approaches to the berth pockets will also need dredging and are included within the Order limits.
- 1.2.9 It is understood that the two options currently being considered are dispersal dredging and backhoe dredging or a combination of these techniques. From an archaeological viewpoint, dispersal dredging has the potential to be damaging to archaeological receptors within the dredge area and lacks the opportunity to identify and recover unexpected or previously unknown archaeological receptors buried within the silt. Backhoe dredging would remove quantities of sediment and any associated buried archaeological material using an excavator arm on the stern of a specially adapted ship, and transfer the sediment to a lighter or barge nearby. This would allow investigation of the sediment of each bucket by an archaeologist and offers a level of control that is not available in dispersal dredging.
- 1.2.10 In its current form therefore, this WSI encompasses the range of development options assessed and consented to allow post-consent flexibility in the final project design. As such, this high level WSI addresses all possible requirements for archaeological consideration at all stages of development of the Tilbury2 Site; set out in Section 10.



1.2.11 The Proposals are shown in detail in **Figure 2**.

1.3 Construction Programme

1.3.1 The construction programme for the Development is as yet unspecified.

1.4 Scope of document

1.4.1 The contents of this WSI comprise the Development Area below Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) within the Thames Estuary (see **Figure 1**).

1.4.2 This document is written as part of an application for a Deemed Marine License within a Development Consent Order and so as yet there are no conditions on the proposals from an archaeological viewpoint at this point.

1.4.3 This WSI sets out the methodologies and standards that will be employed by PoTTL and the Retained Archaeologist (RA) to implement the mitigation strategy. In format and content, it conforms to current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015), the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee Code of Practice for Development (JNAPC 2006), The Assessment and Management of Marine Archaeology in Port and Harbour Development (Historic England 2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation (CIfA 2014a) as applicable.



2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AREAS

2.1 Co-ordinate System

2.1.1 Positions are reported in the British National Grid coordinate system for all aspects of this report.

2.2 Archaeological Assessment Areas

2.2.1 The recorded marine historic environment resource within two kilometres of the limits of the offshore and inter-tidal portion of the Development Area was considered. This is referred to hereafter as the Marine Study Area (MSA). The MSA includes both the inter-tidal and marine zones within the Development Area. The recorded terrestrial historic environment resource is discussed in a separate report (CgMs 2017).

2.2.2 The 2 km buffer (forming the MSA) used for this assessment allows for the capture of relevant archaeological records that may have poor positional data, including for example historic wrecks and aircraft losses, both of which are prevalent in this area.



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aim

3.1.1 The specific aim of this WSI is to set out the baseline resource for the known and potential archaeological assets within the MSA, and the mitigation strategies proposed to address the impacts identified.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 The objectives of this WSI are as follows:

- *to fulfil the requirements of the Archaeological Curator (Historic England)- in respect of archaeological monitoring and mitigation of works associated with the dredging activities aspect of this project;*
- *to mitigate the impact of dredging within the Tilbury2 Site via appropriate and recognised strategies;*
- *to propose measures for mitigating effects upon any archaeological material that may be encountered during the operations associated with the scheme including watching briefs on dredgers and in the inter-tidal zone;*
- *to ensure that any further geophysical and geotechnical investigations associated with the project are subject to archaeological input and review with subsequent recording and sampling if necessary;*
- *to provide for archaeological involvement in any diver and/or Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) obstruction surveys conducted for the scheme; and*
- *to establish the reporting, publication, conservation and archiving requirements for the archaeological works undertaken in the course of the scheme.*



4 ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND COMMUNICATION

4.1 Retained Archaeologist Services (RAS)

- 4.1.1 PoTTL will commission a Retained Archaeologist (RA) during the Tilbury2 pre-construction and construction phases.
- 4.1.2 The Historic England for the offshore heritage environment are the Historic England Marine Planning Unit with specialist advice provided by the Historic England East of England Science Advisor with regard to activities undertaken as part of this WSI. The relevant contacts are:
- *Christopher Pater, Marine Planning Archaeological Officer, Historic England, Eastgate Court, 195-205 High Street, Guilford, Surrey, GU1 3EH; and*
 - *Zoe Outram, Historic England Regional Science Advisor, East of England Region, Historic England, Brooklands, 24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 8BU*
- 4.1.3 RAs may be appointed by PoTTL and/or their appointed representatives (contractors / sub-contractors) to carry out specific packages of archaeological work. In these instances, the Retained Archaeologist has a coordinating role ensuring works are specified, planned, undertaken and reported in accordance with this WSI.
- 4.1.4 For the operation of the Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (PAD), the Nominated Contact for PoTTL will be confirmed.
- 4.1.5 PoTTL has committed to following guidance set out in the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee (JNAPC) code of practice for seabed development (JNAPC 2006) and The Assessment and Management of Marine Archaeology in Port and Harbour Development (Historic England 2016), as applicable.

4.2 Responsibilities

- 4.2.1 The responsibility for implementing this WSI rests with PoTTL and their appointed representatives.
- 4.2.2 PoTTL, and/or their appointed representatives, or any archaeological body that they may appoint to manage the implementation of the WSI, will seek curatorial advice from Historic England.
- 4.2.3 Interaction with Historic England will be administered by PoTTL and/or their appointed representatives with advice where appropriate through the Retained Archaeologist.
- 4.2.4 Other offshore archaeological services will be undertaken as required and agreed in advance with PoTTL (e.g. archaeological assessments of survey data) and planned and delivered through bespoke Method Statements as required (**Section 9**).
- 4.2.5 PoTTL and/or their appointed representatives will ensure that Contractors make project personnel aware of this WSI and the Protocol as described below in **Section 10.10**.
- 4.2.6 All relevant Contractors engaged in the construction of the proposals shall:
- *Familiarise themselves with the requirements of the WSI and make them available to all their staff working on the project (e.g. for PAD briefings and archaeological input to Method Statements);*



- *Obey legal obligations in respect of 'wreck' and 'treasure' under the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 and the Treasure Act 1996 respectively;*
- *Respect constraint maps;*
- *Assist and afford access to archaeologists employed by PoTLL;*
- *Inform the Retained Archaeologist of any environmental constraint or matter relating to health, safety and welfare of which they are aware that is relevant to the archaeologists' activities; and*
- *Implement the PAD.*

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE SUMMARY

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The results within this baseline are those identified in the Marine Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2017b); a Marine Geophysics Archaeological Report (Wessex Archaeology 2017a); a Stage 1 Geoarchaeological Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2017d); and the Geoarchaeological Fieldwork, Radiocarbon Dating & Updated Deposit Model Report by Quest (2017).

5.2 Previous archaeological work

- 5.2.1 An onshore archaeological assessment of the site was completed by Wessex Archaeology in 2007 and a marine assessment in 2009 for RWE nPower. Geoarchaeological studies have been completed by Wessex Archaeology (2008a) which build on the work of Devoy (1979) who completed an extensive study of the geoarchaeological potential of the Thames Estuary during the late 1970s and early 1980s. These have formed the basis of the current archaeological baseline, and has been updated with any new information uncovered or reported since then, including those studies identified in 5.1.1 above.

5.3 Data limitations

- 5.3.1 The sidescan sonar data utilised for this assessment have been rated as 'Variable' using the above criteria table, with some lines exhibiting good quality data and others being below average quality with some evidence of poor weather conditions or sea state. Overall the data were generally of good quality for archaeological assessment.
- 5.3.2 The magnetometer data utilised for this assessment have been rated as 'Variable' using the above criteria table. The site contains high magnetic background variation which is visible throughout the data caused by the underlying geology throughout the area, there is also a large amount of likely modern ferrous debris in the Study Areas. These factors make identifying magnetic anomalies of archaeological potential difficult and may also mask smaller magnetic anomalies.
- 5.3.3 The multibeam bathymetry data utilised for this assessment have been rated as 'Good' using the criteria table above, the data quality and resolution of 0.25 cm was found to be of a high standard and suitable for the archaeological assessment of seabed objects and debris over 0.25 cm.
- 5.3.4 The sub-bottom profiler .pdf images of the 3D chirp data utilised for this assessment have been rated as average for the identification of possible buried objects.

5.4 Summary of known and potential archaeological assets

Known riverbed and inter-tidal prehistory

- 5.4.1 The HER includes a poorly located (it is unclear whether it was found in the Thames or at Tilbury Docks) worked flint (**WA 1007**- also noted in the CgMs 2017 terrestrial DBA) possibly dating to the Palaeolithic period which is listed as a hand-axe. This is likely to be redeposited rather than in situ.
- 5.4.2 Some of the most favoured areas for occupation during the Mesolithic were the margins of the swampy regions of the tributaries of the Thames, and remains of Mesolithic occupation sites have been discovered on a number of sites beneath peat, tufa or alluvium deposits along with a human skull discovered during the construction of the Tilbury Docks within the

alluvial sediments which dated to this period (BGS 1996:136). The peat deposits Tilbury I and Tilbury II occurred during the Mesolithic period (c.10,000-6,000 BP) and as such it is possible that artefacts may remain within these sediments which relate to this period of human activity.

- 5.4.3 Tilbury III, the thickest peat in the succession, dates to the Neolithic period (c.6,000-4,000 BP). It is possible that Neolithic artefacts are discovered within this peat lens. Early Neolithic pottery has been found at Northfleet in deposits dating to this time (BGS 1996:127). There is little evidence for prolonged habitation of wetland areas during the Neolithic period, although human activities such as the clearance of fen woodland may have occurred (BGS 1996:127).
- 5.4.4 Eight borehole records and eight riverbed samples were reviewed by specialist geoarchaeologists from Wessex Archaeology as part of the Stage 1 Geoarchaeological Assessment. The eight boreholes all have limited potential for Stage 2 geoarchaeological sampling and assessment, primarily due to the lack of suitable peat horizons likely to contain palaeoenvironmental remains (e.g. pollen, plant macrofossils) and in-situ organic material to support radiocarbon dating. The key limiting factor is the absence of terrestrial plant macrofossils and other organic material in alluvium suitable for radiocarbon dating; any palaeoenvironmental data will therefore lack a secure chronological context, and will be coarsely dated at best, if at all, precluding reliable interpretations to any archaeology from the adjacent dry ground. (Wessex Archaeology 2017d).
- 5.4.5 The Geoarchaeological Fieldwork, Radiocarbon Dating & Updated Deposit Model Report by (Quest 2017) identified increased potential onshore with 3 distinct horizons of peat identified. Radiocarbon dating of Borehole QBH3 has identified the importance of these deposits for regional environmental and relative sea-level records in the Thames basin (Quest 2017).

Riverbed and inter-tidal prehistory potential

- 5.4.6 The presence of Mesolithic and Neolithic palaeo-environmental data from the surrounding area would suggest that there is a low to medium potential for more to be found within the estuarine and fluvial sediments within the wider MSA. As noted in 5.4.4 above however the results of the Geoarchaeological Stage 1 Assessment indicated that there is limited potential for palaeo-environmental data within the marine element of the Development Area (Wessex Archaeology 2017d).
- 5.4.7 The Mesolithic record of the UK suggests a strong relationship between human activity and coasts, wetlands, rivers and streams. These areas provide rich sources of food and resources for these hunter/gatherer groups, as well as important transport routes inland or between islands (Waddington and Bonsall 2016). Any surviving sedimentary deposits from this period could potentially contain both *in situ* and derived artefacts from a time when these coastal and littoral landscapes, now submerged by the sea, in a landscape known to be extensively used by early human populations (Bicket and Tizzard 2015). In addition, the area is likely to have been marsh/swamp for much of the Mesolithic and Neolithic, periods which saw extensive use of coastal and estuarine zones for subsistence. The estuarine silts are likely to preserve any features present from these periods, such as fish traps, if they are present.

Known maritime

- 5.4.8 **Figure 3** presents the receptors within the MSA. **Appendix I** lists the two medium potential receptors. **Appendix II** lists 24 the low potential receptors. The gazetteer comprises a range of features which may be debris or of possible archaeological interest.
- 5.4.9 Evidence of Roman occupation has been found in the inter-tidal zone to the east of the Development Area, comprising the remains of four adjacent hut circles (**WA 1008**) which are thought to still be preserved below the mud. These remains, found in 1920 but not excavated, are extensive, with the largest two having three rings of stakes each, with wattlework still surviving and rings of stone in between the stake rings, suggesting complex building techniques. One of these huts also had evidence for floor planking and an oven. The smallest hut circle also contained evidence for daub covered walling, while a number of roofing tile fragments has also been discovered in the area, suggesting they were roofed. The foreshore 100m either side of the site of **WA 1008** was covered with Romano-British ceramics, generally of “native” types but with some examples of Samian ware. The record suggests this may have been a landing point for material from abroad during the Romano-British period. These features are highly significant, with the potential for high quality survival of organic material in the protective riverine silts. If the site was a landing point for goods, then there is potential for damaged, lost or abandoned examples to be preserved within the river bed sediments in the immediate area.
- 5.4.10 The discovery of more Roman ceramic fragments (**WA 1003**) from the foreshore is a further indication of Roman activity within the area. This record also notes Romano-British burial material from the area, although it doesn't give more details of exact location and extent. Three other findspots for Roman material are also noted in the HER data, although there is minimal data for two (**WA 1004** and **WA 1005**), while the other, sherds of Samian ware (**WA 1002**) originally held by Tilbury Fort, has an uncertain origin, with a note suggesting the artefacts may have in fact come from Kent.
- 5.4.11 There are currently no modern shipwrecks subject to statutory protection within the Development Area or MSA.
- 5.4.12 An unusually shaped pillbox (**WA 1001**) dating to WWII is present on the inter-tidal zone to the east of the Development Area. It is 28ft x 15ft double ended octagon shape. This feature is half submerged at high tide.
- 5.4.13 A spigot mortar base (**WA 1006**) is located within a pre-WWII gun pit on the High Water Mark in Tilbury Fort and may suggest the presence of mortar round UXO within the Development Area.
- 5.4.14 Two steel/iron barge hulks (**WA 1015** and **WA 1016**) lie on the High Water Mark, partly covered by gravel, inter-tidal mud and vegetation, within the eastern half of the MSA 500m outside the Development Area. These are likely to be 20th century barges, more commonly known as lighters.
- 5.4.15 UKHO records note two further hulked wrecks further east (**WA 1022**) which appear on PLA surveys in 1992 as three areas of debris, suggesting that they have now broken up. These were not obvious during the site visit and may be multiples of the exact steel/iron barge wrecks noted above.
- 5.4.16 Two barge wrecks are listed in the UKHO dataset to the east of the Development Area, **WA 1026** and **WA 1028**. Both of these are listed as dead wrecks.

- 5.4.17 The wreck of the motor vessel *Hartnel* (**WA 1029**) is located by the UKHO as being almost mid-channel to the south-east of the Development Area, however the record also notes that the wreck was lifted around 1956. Some debris may remain. Similarly, the wreck of the SS *Southport* (**WA 1031**) was located to the west of the Development Area, having sunk following a collision. It was refloated in 1956 as well. Some debris may remain on the river bed.
- 5.4.18 Another wreck further east again (**WA 1023**) is known from a 2012 survey, and is located within the Thames, rather than in the inter-tidal zone.
- 5.4.19 Five UKHO obstructions or fouls are recorded on the north side of the Thames within the MSA, with one being a foul area of 80m x 30m (**WA 1021**), a set of three 8m long concrete piles listed as lifted (**WA 1027**), an uncategorised obstruction listed as dead (**WA 1030**) and two being remains of ground tackle from mooring buoys (**WA 1024** and **WA 1025**). The concrete piles **WA 1027** are within the dredging area but as the records say they have been lifted they should no longer be present.

Known aviation

- 5.4.20 A single aircraft crash is listed in the NRHE records: that of a Mk VI de Havilland Mosquito fighter bomber (**WA 1042**) which crashed in the area in 1944. The precise location of the crash site is unknown and so potentially could be within the Development Area'. The Mosquito was built almost entirely of moulded wood and so is likely to be very broken up.

Maritime and aviation archaeological potential

Maritime Potential

- 5.4.21 Data informing the potential marine archaeological resource relate to a location of loss rather than to actual remains on the seabed, except by chance, and were assessed in order to provide an indication of the type of maritime activity that occurred across the study area, as well as providing an indication of the potential for the presence of the remains of currently uncharted wrecks to exist within the study area.
- 5.4.22 The geophysical report identified 116 anomalies of archaeological potential (**Appendix II**), which should be investigated further, as outlined in **Section 9**. It also identified an additional 70 isolated anomalies identified in the 3D chirp data that could represent buried material, with no associated magnetic anomaly indicating a non-ferrous composition (**Appendix III**). These anomalies could represent buried material which has the potential to be archaeological in nature. These are shown in **Figure 4** and **Figure 5**.
- 5.4.23 There is potential for the presence of archaeological material of a maritime nature spanning from the Mesolithic period to the present day within the study area, and are summarised by general period ranges in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Summary of maritime potential by period

Period	Summary
Pre-1508 AD	Potential for material associated with prehistoric maritime activities. Prehistoric maritime activities include coastal travel, fishing and the exploitation of other marine and coastal resources. Vessels of this period include rafts, hide covered watercraft and log boats.
	Potential for material associated with later prehistoric maritime activities, including seaworthy watercraft suitable for overseas voyages to facilitate trade and the exploitation of deep water resources. Such remains are likely to comprise larger boat types, including those representing new technologies such as the Bronze Age sewn plank boats that are associated with a growing scale of seafaring activities.



Period	Summary
	Potential for material of Romano-British/Romano-Gallo date, associated with the expansion and diversification of trade with the Continent. Watercraft of this period, where present, may be representative of a distinct shipbuilding tradition known as 'Romano-Celtic' shipbuilding, often considered to represent a fusion of Roman and northern European methods.
	Potential for material associated with coastal and seafaring activity in the 'Dark Ages', associated with the renewed expansion of trade routes and Germanic and Norse invasion and migration. Vessels of this period may be representative of new shipbuilding traditions including changes in technique.
	Potential for material associated with medieval maritime activity, including that associated with increasing trade between the UK and Europe, the development of established ports around the North Sea and the expansion of fishing fleets and the herring industry. Vessels of this period are representative of a shipbuilding industry which encompassed a wide range of vessel types (comprising both larger ships and vernacular boats). Such wrecks may also be representative of new technologies (e.g. the use of flush-laid strakes in construction), developments in propulsion, the development of reliable navigation techniques and the use of ordnance.
1509 to 1815 AD	Increasing potential for post-Medieval shipwrecks representative of continuing technological advances in the construction, fitting and arming of ships, and in navigation, sailing and steering techniques. Vessels of this period continued to variously represent both the clinker techniques and construction utilising the flush-laid strakes technique.
	Increasing potential for post-medieval shipwrecks associated with the expansion of transoceanic communications and the opening up of the New World.
	Increasing potential for post-medieval shipwrecks associated with the establishment of the Royal Navy during the Tudor period and the increasing scale of battles at sea.
	Increasing potential for post-medieval shipwrecks associated with continuing local trade and marine exploitation including the transport of goods associated with the agricultural revolution.
1816 to 1913 AD	Increasing potential for the discovery of shipwrecks associated with the introduction of iron and later steel in shipbuilding techniques. Such vessels may also be representative of other fundamental changes associated with the industrial revolution, particularly with regards to propulsion and the emergence of steam propulsion and the increasing use of paddle and screw propelled vessels.
	Potential for the discovery of shipwrecks demonstrating a diverse array of vernacular boat types evolved for use in specific environments.
	Potential for wrecks associated with large scale worldwide trade, the fishing industry or coastal maritime activity including marine exploitation.
1914 to 1945 AD	Potential for the discovery of shipwrecks associated with the two world wars including both naval vessels and merchant ships. Wrecks of this period may also be associated with the increased shipping responding to the demand to fulfil military requirements. A large number of vessels dating to this period were lost as a result of enemy action.
Post 1946	Potential for wrecks associated with a wide range of maritime activities, including military, commerce, fishing and leisure. Although ships and boats of this period are more numerous, losses decline due to increased safety coupled with the absence of any major hostilities. Vessels dating to this period are predominantly lost as a result of any number of isolated or interrelated factors including human error, adverse weather conditions, collision with other vessels or navigational hazards or mechanical faults.

Aviation Potential

5.4.24 There is the potential for aircraft crash sites, or debris associated with aircraft crash sites, to be uncovered. These would particularly relate to WWII, with the high amount of Allied

and Axis air traffic over this area during the Battle of Britain, Blitz and bombing of Germany. This includes both Allied aircraft on operations to the Continent and Axis aircraft on operations to London, the east of England and the east coast shipping channels (Firth 2014). There is also potential, although not as high for pre- and post-WWII aircraft crashes in the area. These sites often have poor/non-existent locational data of crashes, particularly in water or lowly-populated areas such as the south Essex Marshes, in general due to poor weather conditions, inaccurate reporting or a lack of survivors and witnesses. Previous reports into aircraft archaeology in the UK have noted that it is likely that over 10,000 aircraft have crashed in UK waters since the advent of flight in the early 20th Century (Wessex Archaeology 2008b: 18). Due to high population levels and the predominance of world war activity in the area, the Thames estuary can be considered to have a significant number of these losses. The potential for currently unknown aircraft remains should therefore be seen as low to medium.

- 5.4.25 There is therefore potential for the presence of aviation material dating from the early 20th century until more recent times, with a concentration dating to the World Wars and in particular World War Two (WWII) and are summarised by general period ranges in **Table 2** below. Discoveries may occur anywhere within the study area, but are likely to increase nearer the coastlines.

Table 2: Summary of aviation potential by period

Period	Summary
Pre-1939	Minimum potential for material associated with the early development of aircraft. Aircraft of this period may represent early construction techniques (e.g. those constructed of canvas covered wooden frames) or may be associated with the mass-production of fixed wing aircraft in large numbers during World War One (WWI).
	Minimum potential for material associated with the development of civil aviation during the 1920s and 1930s, with the expansion of civilian flight from the UK to a number of European and worldwide destinations.
1939 to 1945	High potential for WWII aviation remains, particularly as the study area was a hub for hostile activity. Aircraft of this period are likely to be representative of technological innovations propelled by the necessities of war that extended the reliability and range of aircraft.
Post-1945	Potential for aviation remains associated with military activities dominated by the Cold War, the evolution of commercial travel and recreational flying and the intensification of offshore industry (including helicopter remains). Aircraft of this period may be representative of advances in aerospace engineering and the development of the jet engine.



6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

6.1 Impacts on marine archaeology

6.1.1 The following aspects of the project have the potential to adversely affect marine and inter-tidal archaeology within the Tilbury2 Site. No impacts have been identified during operation of the jetty and associated activities. For each aspect the assessment has considered the different project aspects which could cause the impact and from these selected the worst case zone of influence; presented in **Table 3**. For piling operations, the worst-case zone of influence would be multipile displacement type foundations, which range from a minimum of c.14.64 m² (three c.1.22m piles for each fender with disruption to area 4 times area of pile- as described in Historic England 2015a) to a maximum of c.58.56 m² (twelve piles per berthing dolphin with disruption to area four times area of pile- as described in Historic England 2015a) as set out in the Atkins piling note in Technical Appendix 12A AS7. This is particularly true of the soft fine sediments within the Thames riverbed. Should replacement piling techniques or monopile foundations be used, the zone of influence for piling would be reduced.

Table 3: Impact zone of influence- marine archaeology

Project Phase	Aspect	Potential Impact	Receptor	Zone of Influence
Construction	Dredging	Direct disturbance to seabed	Potential riverbed prehistory receptors	30-50m
			Potential maritime and aviation receptors	30-50m
			Geophysical anomalies of possible anthropogenic origin	30-50m
			Currently unknown archaeological sites and artefacts	30-50m
Construction	Piling foundations/supports for dolphins and jetty uprights	Direct disturbance to buried archaeological remains and associated sediments	Potential riverbed and inter-tidal prehistory receptors, maritime receptors and aviation receptors	15-60m
Construction	Dredging	Indirect changes to sedimentary regimes due to removal of sediment	Potential riverbed prehistory receptors	Judged to be minor and localised in HR Wallingford 2017
			Potential maritime and aviation receptors	Judged to be minor and localised in HR Wallingford 2017
			Geophysical anomalies of possible anthropogenic origin	Judged to be minor and localised in HR Wallingford 2017



Project Phase	Aspect	Potential Impact	Receptor	Zone of Influence
			Currently unknown archaeological sites and artefacts	Judged to be minor and localised in HR Wallingford 2017

6.1.2 Both direct and indirect impacts may damage, disturb or destroy archaeological receptors that include riverbed and inter-tidal prehistory, shipwreck and/or aviation remains.

6.2 Direct impacts

- 6.2.1 Archaeological receptors may be buried within seabed sediments, particularly preserved within the finer-grained sediments of the Thames Estuary riverbed, or may rest upon the seafloor, either with or without height. As such, direct impacts to these receptors can occur during any development or related activity that makes contact with the sea floor or cuts through seabed deposits. Archaeological receptors with height, such as wrecks, may also be impacted by development or activities that occur within the water column (discussed below); these seabed morphologies may offer increased preservation potential for unknown cultural heritage receptors.
- 6.2.2 Construction activities have the potential to have the following direct impacts; which are listed below along with an indication of the effect on the receptor:
- *Dredging of riverbed sediments, removing either archaeological material or the supporting sediment around archaeological material; and*
 - *Piling of new berthing dolphins and jetty access damaging or removing buried in situ archaeological remains.*
- 6.2.3 Operational activities have the potential to have the following direct impacts, which are listed below along with an indication of the effect on the receptor:
- *Maintenance dredging of riverbed sediments following build up during operation of the jetty, removing archaeological material which has been redeposited in the sediments from elsewhere*
- 6.2.4 As noted in **Section 1.2** the different methodologies of dredging that may be used, while both have a potentially significant direct impact on any archaeological receptors on the riverbed.

6.3 Indirect impacts

- 6.3.1 Potential indirect impacts arise when direct impacts have effects beyond their primary footprint and can affect archaeological sites or material some distance away. Indirect impacts can include changes to erosion patterns, sediment transport, currents and water quality during installation, caused by the direct impacts listed above. In general, archaeological receptors exposed to marine processes will deteriorate faster than those buried within seabed sediments. Aspects of the project works that result in increased sediment cover may afford additional protection to archaeological receptors, thereby causing a positive beneficial effect.
- 6.3.2 However, aspects of the Development that result in increased scouring or removal of sediment cover may expose previously buried receptors thereby increasing the rate of deterioration.
- 6.3.3 Construction activities have the potential to have the following indirect impacts; which are listed below along with an indication of the effect to the receptor:
- *Changes to the hydrodynamic and sedimentary regimes due to spoil removal and distribution caused by dredging operations – increased protection to, or deterioration through erosion of, receptors resulting in a positive or negative effect on receptors in the vicinity.*



- *Should dispersal dredging be used, there is the potential for large quantities of dispersed sediment to accumulate elsewhere, which may adversely or positively affect archaeological receptors outside the study area*

6.4 Significance of impacts

- 6.4.1 Due to the fragile and non-renewable nature of the marine archaeological receptors on and/or under the seabed, any direct impacts have the potential to be permanent and negative. As a result, and in the absence of appropriate mitigation, both the sensitivity and the magnitude of direct impacts on such resources will automatically be considered high resulting in major negative impact significance. Appropriate mitigation is necessary to reduce this.
- 6.4.2 The report into the hydrodynamics and sediment movement of the Study Area by HR Wallingford (2017) has noted that the effects on both of these are likely to be minor and local, with the majority of sediment change being the berthing pockets filling up with fine sediments again. Therefore the magnitude of indirect impacts discussed above should be regarded as low, resulting in negligible impacts on archaeological receptors.



7 MITIGATION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This section provides an overview of the mitigation for each of the receptor types. Five mitigation measures proposed are listed in **Table 4**. More detailed information about the types of mitigation and the way they will be implemented for currently unknown receptors that may be encountered during works can be found in the Scheme of Investigations (**Section 10**).

Table 4: Mitigation measures

Proposed Mitigation Measures
<p>The remaining medium and low potential geophysical anomalies will be investigated as part of the UXO clearance, either through diver or ROV investigation, with archaeological assessment of any footage or still image of each receptor, in the case of the latter. It is possible that these anomalies could represent important archaeological material; however, they may also represent modern debris of no archaeological significance. Equally the receptor may be buried and not extant during the survey. Following investigation of each receptor, three options for further mitigation will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Should the receptor not have an archaeological potential, there will be no need for further mitigation• Should the receptor be a Minor or Intermediate Archaeological Find (as set out in Section 10.12), methods for recovering and recording the receptor should be outlined in a specific Method Statement.• Should the receptor be a Major Archaeological Find (as set out in Section 10.12), then an Archaeological Exclusion Zone should be implemented around it, or, if the location of the receptor rendering it necessary, full recovery and recording should take place, as outlined in a specific Method Statement. <p>Should dispersal dredging be chosen as the preferred methodology, this mitigation will be required to be fully completed prior to any commencement of dredging. Archaeological assessment of the footage will be the subject of a further task-specific Method Statement, to be approved by Historic England.</p> <p>See Appendices I and II. It should be noted that should dispersal dredging be conducted, that this measure will be the primary mitigation for these receptors.</p>
<p>Preservation of archaeological remains <i>in situ</i>, as the primary option for mitigation, can often be achieved through the implementation of Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs). The mitigation will establish appropriately sized AEZs around receptors which following diver/ROV inspection are considered of High archaeological potential, in consultation with the regulatory body (Historic England). These areas would be out of bounds to dredging activities and to anchored Jack Up and Spud Leg barges.</p> <p>There are currently no AEZs recommended within the dredge area.</p>
<p>Recovery of artefacts and/or other archaeological receptors should be a final resort, when all other mitigation has failed. Any recovery should be completed under the supervision of an appropriately trained/experienced archaeologist. Safe archaeological recovery can take many forms, from clamshell grabs of individual artefacts to ROV collection to full diver assisted lifts. Due to the vast differences in practice and implementation between these methods, each will be covered by a specific Method Statement should they be implemented.</p> <p>Archaeological recovery will be implemented on Minor and Intermediate Archaeological Finds, and on Major Archaeological Finds if AEZ mitigation proves unfeasible.</p>



Proposed Mitigation Measures

Should dispersal dredging be used, it is suggested that a programme of grab sampling and ground truthing of potential archaeological receptors is undertaken across the dredging area prior to any dredging works being completed. This would allow for the potential recovery of unknown and buried marine archaeology which would be lost during dredging, while also potentially identifying previously unknown concentrations of archaeological material. The sampling strategy and methodology would be outlined in a further task specific Method Statement, and may be targeted on receptors from the geophysical survey or ROV/diver survey as well as random or systematic sample points across the dredge area. This mitigation works jointly with a dredging watching brief and the use of a Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries.

The dredging sampling programme requirements will be set out in an activity-specific method statement in advance of any dredging works.

Following the results of the sampling programme, 'safe areas' for the anchoring of Jack Up and Spud Leg barges will be identified which contain no known archaeological receptors to ensure no surface/near surface archaeological receptors are damaged by this action.

'Safe areas' for anchoring will be located away from any active AEZs and in areas where geophysical anomalies with archaeological potential have been checked and proved non-archaeological.

A formal programme of archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief on board will be conducted during all dredging work close to identified receptors of archaeological potential attendance by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The purpose of a watching brief is to safeguard, to as great a degree as possible, any potential archaeological sites that may exist in this area. Watching brief activities will be conducted in accordance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's Standard Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014) and the Model Clauses for Archaeological Written Schemes of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology and The Crown Estate 2010). This mitigation works jointly with grab sampling and the use of a Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries.

The dredging watching brief programme requirements will be set out in an activity-specific method statement in advance of any dredging works.

A formal programme of archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief will be conducted during all construction work in the inter-tidal zone for the construction of the Ro-Ro off-ramp to ensure any potential archaeological deposits, particularly of Mesolithic date, are identified and recorded. This work will be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist employed or contracted by the RA. The purpose of a watching brief is to safeguard, to as great a degree as possible, any potential archaeological sites that may exist in this area. Watching brief activities will be conducted in accordance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's Standard Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014) and the Model Clauses for Archaeological Written Schemes of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology and The Crown Estate 2010).

The inter-tidal watching brief programme requirements will be set out in an activity-specific method statement in advance of any construction work in the inter-tidal zone.

A Protocol similar to the established Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries: Offshore Renewables Projects (The Crown Estate 2014) and the Marine Aggregate Industry Protocol for the Reporting of Finds of Archaeological Interest (BMAPA and Historic England 2005) will be established for the project and will continue to be used for the operational maintenance dredging in future. The Protocol provides a system for reporting and investigating unexpected archaeological discoveries encountered during the course of the project. The aim of the Protocol is to reduce any adverse effects of the development upon the historic environment by enabling project staff, contractors and sub-contractors to report finds in a manner that is both convenient to their every-day work and effective with regard to curatorial requirements. Archaeological discoveries reported via the Protocol may include submerged prehistoric material, shipwreck material or aviation material. The Protocol

Proposed Mitigation Measures

will also make provision for the institution of temporary exclusion zones around areas of possible archaeological interest, for prompt archaeological advice and, if necessary, for archaeological inspection of important features prior to further works in the area.

The Protocol is outlined in Sections 10.10, 10.11, 10.12 and 10.13. It should be applied to all works when a suitably qualified archaeologist is not present on site and requires awareness training for all contractors involved in relevant work. All contractors should be made aware of their contractual obligations through the Protocol.

8 METHOD STATEMENTS

- 8.1.1 This WSI provides a framework for archaeological investigations for the Tilbury2 Site. Detailed method statements will be produced, as required, for any detailed archaeological analysis associated with the survey works detailed in the Scheme of Investigations section below.
- 8.1.2 In the event that detailed specific archaeological analysis of survey data and reports is deemed necessary by the retained archaeologist an archaeological method statement will be produced to correspond to a package of works, for example, archaeological assessment of marine geophysical data, archaeological assessment of ROV data from the UXO survey, and investigation using divers and/or ROVs.
- 8.1.3 Method statements will provide details about:
- *Relation between the method statement, the WSI and the licence condition(s);*
 - *Context in terms of relevant construction works;*
 - *Specific objectives of archaeological works;*
 - *Extent of investigation;*
 - *Investigation methodology;*
 - *Anticipated post-investigation actions, including processing, assessment and analysis of finds and samples;*
 - *Reporting;*
 - *Timetable;*
 - *Monitoring arrangements; and*
 - *Health, safety and welfare.*
- 8.1.4 Method statements will be provided to PoTLL for comment. On receipt of comments from PoTLL and related updates, method statements will be submitted to Historic England for information. Such method statements will include provision for Historic England where appropriate to monitor the progress of the archaeological works, as appropriate to that element, be that through site visits or meetings with PoTLL, the Contractor(s), and the RA.
- 8.1.5 As noted in Section 12 below the RA will undertake review of the survey data and reports produced by the survey contractor and produce an interpretive report. As the RA will have the opportunity to advise on survey methods and reporting requirements it is expected that the need for detailed archaeological analysis of raw data and/or reprocessing of data will be limited.



The following Scheme of Investigations section summarises the Model Clauses for Archaeological Written Schemes of Investigation (TCE 2010). They provide a structure for implementing any additional mitigation that may subsequently be required in response to unexpected discoveries during construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project.

9 SCHEME OF INVESTIGATIONS

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The Mitigation section above provided a brief overview of the types of further archaeological investigations recommended for identified High, Medium and Low archaeological receptors, unknown, and riverbed prehistory and other archaeological receptors (Headland Archaeology 2014). The Scheme of Investigations section sets out how these investigations will be undertaken.

9.1.2 The RA will provide input on contractors proposed survey method statements to ensure data collection is optimised so that it can be used to identify features of archaeological importance that could be impacted by cable installation works and inform mitigation proposals such as avoidance of wrecks and wreck debris.

9.2 Standards and Guidance

9.2.1 The method statements and specifications in this document are based on archaeological best practice and guidance for offshore development. The principal sources are:

- *Identifying and Protecting Palaeolithic Remains: Archaeological Guidance for Planning Authorities and Developers (Historic England 1998);*
- *Managing Lithic Scatters: Archaeological Guidance for Planning Authorities and Developers (Historic England 2000);*
- *Military Aircraft Crash Sites: Guidance on their Significance and Future Management (Historic England 2002);*
- *The Code of Practice for Seabed Developers (Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee and The Crown Estate 2006);*
- *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (Historic England 2008);*
- *Our Seas – A Shared Resource: High Level Marine Objectives (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2009);*
- *Ships and Boats: Prehistory to Present – Designation Selection Guide (Historic England 2012); and,*
- *Marine Geophysics Data Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation Guidance Notes (Bates et al. 2013).*

9.2.2 The scheme of investigation outlined below includes guidance outlining the requirements and expected standards in relation to:

- *recording, reporting, data management and archiving;*
- *samples and artefacts;*
- *marine geophysical investigations;*
- *marine geoarchaeological investigations;*
- *investigations using divers and/or ROVs;*
- *Ground-truthing and grab-sampling;*
- *watching briefs; and*
- *the Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (PAD)*

9.3 Archaeological Recording, Reporting, Data Management and Archiving

Relevance and Application: Tilbury2 Proposals

- 9.3.1 Each package of archaeological works will be accompanied by written reports pursuant to the requirements of those works and demonstrating appropriate planning, recording and data management and commitment to archiving and public dissemination of results.
- 9.3.2 For all aspects of recording, reporting, data management and archiving PoTLL will adhere to standards and guidance as set out in the Model Clauses document.
- 9.3.3 Key points relevant to recording, reporting, data management and archiving are included below.

Method Statements

- 9.3.4 Once agreed, any future package of archaeological works, including those required as a condition of consent, will be subject to a method statement to be prepared for the Licensee by the Retained Archaeologist (the RA) or by RAs monitored by the RA on behalf of the Licensee.
- 9.3.5 The Licensee will submit each method statement to the Archaeological Curator and archaeological works will not commence unless the Historic England have confirmed their agreement.
- 9.3.6 Method Statements will include provision for Historic England to monitor the conduct of the archaeological work as appropriate.
- 9.3.7 Unless otherwise agreed by the Licensee and the Historic England, Method Statements will address the following matters:
- *form of commission and contractual relationship with the Licensee;*
 - *relation between licence condition(s), WSI and the Method Statement;*
 - *context in terms of relevant construction works;*
 - *summary results of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity;*
 - *archaeological potential;*
 - *specific objectives of archaeological works;*
 - *extent of investigation;*
 - *relevant investigation methodology, to cover:*
 - *intrusive methods;*
 - *recording system;*
 - *finds, including the policy for selection,*
 - *Scientific dating, including the rationale for method selection;*
 - *retention and disposal and provision for immediate conservation and storage; and*
 - *environmental sampling strategy;*
 - *anticipated post-investigation actions, including processing, assessment and analysis of finds and samples;*

- *reporting, including Intellectual Property Rights in the report and associated data, confidentiality and timescale for deposition of the report in a publicly accessible archive;*
- *timetable, to include investigation and post investigation actions;*
- *monitoring arrangements, including monitoring by Historic England; and*
- *health, safety and welfare.*

Reports

- 9.3.8 Each package of work will give rise to one or more Archaeological Reports, as set out in the Method Statement relating to the work.
- 9.3.9 Each Archaeological Report will satisfy the Method Statement for the investigation and will present the project information in sufficient detail to allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive.
- 9.3.10 Archaeological reports will be prepared in accordance with the guidance given in the relevant IfA's Standards and Guidance documents. Reports will typically include:
- *a non-technical summary;*
 - *the aims and methods of the work;*
 - *the results of the work including finds and environmental remains;*
 - *a statement of the potential of the results;*
 - *proposals for further analysis and publication; and*
 - *illustrations and appendices to support the report.*
- 9.3.11 Illustrations will include a plan of the area subject to investigation in relation to the development scheme.
- 9.3.12 Each Archaeological Report will be submitted in draft to the Retained Archaeologist for submission to the Licensee. If the report is prepared by the Retained Archaeologist it will be submitted directly to the Licensee.
- 9.3.13 On completion of archaeological works relating to construction of the scheme and to a timetable agreed with the Licensee and Historic England, an overarching report on the archaeology of the scheme will be prepared.
- 9.3.14 Except where further analysis and publication are to take place (see below), a note based on the overarching report should be published in at least one appropriate peer-reviewed local, national, thematic or period-based journal.

Post-fieldwork Assessment

- 9.3.15 Decisions regarding the scope of post-fieldwork assessment will be made by agreement between the Licensee and Historic England following submission of investigation reports, based on the possible importance of the results in terms of their contribution to archaeological knowledge, understanding or methodological development.
- 9.3.16 The assessment phase may include (but is not limited to) the following elements:
- *the conservation of appropriate materials, including the X-raying of metalwork;*

- *the spot-dating of all pottery from any investigation. This will be corroborated by the scanning of other categories of material and may include scientific dating methods;*
- *the preparation of Site matrices with supporting lists of contexts by type, by spot-dated phase and by structural grouping supported by appropriate scaled plans;*
- *an assessment statement will be prepared for each category of material, including reference to quantity, provenance, range and variety, condition and existence of other primary sources; and*
- *a statement of potential for each material category and for the data set as a whole will be prepared, including specific questions that can be answered and the potential value of the data to local, regional and national investigation priorities.*

9.3.17 On the basis of post-fieldwork assessment, and as agreed by the relevant local or national Historic England, mitigation requirements will be satisfied by carrying out analysis of the post-fieldwork assessment to include publication of important results in a recognised peer-reviewed journal or as a monograph.

Archiving

9.3.18 It is accepted practice to keep project archives, including written, drawn, photographic and artefactual elements (together with a summary of the contents of the archive) together wherever possible and to deposit them in appropriate receiving institutions once their contents are in the public domain.

9.3.19 The relevant Historic England and the RA will agree with the receiving institution a policy for the selection, retention and disposal of excavated material, and confirm requirements in respect of the format, presentation and packaging of archive records and materials, and will notify the receiving institution in advance of any fieldwork.

9.3.20 In England, the National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE) is the repository for fieldwork records. The NRHE operates a policy for the selection of records relating to sites of national importance. The Licensee must produce an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS') form for any completed and agreed archaeological reports produced as a result of this WSI and that a copy is submitted as a PDF file to Historic England's NRHE ([oasis@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto: oasis@english-heritage.org.uk)). This is normally a condition of the MMO Marine License consent.

9.4 Marine geophysical investigations

9.4.1 Geophysical surveys have already been undertaken for the proposals and these have been archaeologically assessed in a Marine Geophysics Archaeological Assessment Report (Wessex Archaeology 2017a).

9.4.2 As no surveys solely for archaeological purposes are planned, PoTLL will allow for archaeological involvement in the planning, acquisition and review of any further geophysical surveys, should any be undertaken. For all aspects of marine geophysical investigations, PoTLL will adhere to standards and guidance. Key points relevant to marine geophysical investigations are set out below.

9.4.3 The specification of any proposed marine geophysical survey whose primary aim is non-archaeological (i.e.: engineering or environmental) will be subject to advice from the RA to ensure that archaeological input is provided at the planning stage and to enable archaeological considerations to be taken into account without compromising the primary objective of the survey.

- 9.4.4 The archaeological input will take the form of advice from an appropriately qualified marine archaeologist on the following points:
- *Available details of sites and/or anomalies identified in the desk-based assessment;*
 - *Archaeological potential of areas where no existing sites and/or anomalies are yet known;*
 - *Geophysical sources/equipment;*
 - *Methodologies, including spacing and orientation of lines and cross lines;*
 - *Source/equipment settings; and*
 - *Requirements for post-processing, interpreting and archiving resulting data*
- 9.4.5 Where archaeological objectives have been added to a survey whose primary objectives are non-archaeological, consideration will be given to having an archaeologist or geophysicist with appropriate archaeological expertise on-board during the acquisition of data. The on-board representative responsible for archaeology will advise on the suitability for archaeological purposes of the data being acquired and be able to propose, through communication with the RA minor changes to the survey method, settings, etc., in order to optimise archaeological results, and thereby minimise the need for repeat surveys.
- 9.4.6 Where a survey is carried out primarily for archaeological purposes, the specification should be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist. In addition, the survey should be carried out by a survey company with appropriate archaeological expertise and including geophysicists with appropriate archaeological expertise on-board if required.
- 9.4.7 Data sources with the potential for identifying archaeological remains are as follows:
- *Sidescan data may identify wrecks and other related debris of all periods that lie (at least in part) above the surface of the seabed;*
 - *Magnetometer data may identify wrecks and other related debris of all periods (though principally post-medieval and modern) on the surface of and under the seabed;*
 - *Sub-bottom profiler data may identify features and deposits that relate to the topography of an area prior to its burial and inundation during the prehistoric period, and buried objects such as wrecks; and*
 - *Bathymetry may be used to characterise wrecks and other related debris of all periods that lie (at least in part) on the surface of the seabed, and can be integrated with sub-bottom profiler data to calculate absolute depths.*
- 9.4.8 Any new survey data will be reviewed by the RA, and will be interpreted by an archaeologist with an appropriate level of expertise. If any further items of interest are identified, Historic England will be consulted prior to any changes to the mitigation strategy.
- 9.4.9 The results of further geophysical interpretation will be compiled as an Archaeological Report by the RA, consistent with the provisions on reporting within this WSI (**Section 10.3**) and with the updated Scope of Works.

9.5 Marine and intertidal geoarchaeological investigations

- 9.5.1 A substantial amount of geoarchaeological work has already been completed within the Tilbury2 Site. The latest programme of investigation was set out in a geoarchaeological

Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2017c), forming a Stage 1 Assessment of the marine cores recovered from the Tilbury2 Site. This assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2017d) found limited potential for Stage 2 Geoarchaeological sampling and assessment due to a lack of defined peat horizons and so recommended no further work to be conducted on the cores.

- 9.5.2 Further geoarchaeological investigation in the marine zone is therefore not recommended.
- 9.5.3 Any future geotechnical investigations within the intertidal zone will be monitored by Wessex Archaeology. To help frame any further geoarchaeological investigations of this nature within the intertidal zone, Wessex Archaeology has developed a five-stage approach, encompassing different levels of investigation appropriate to the results obtained, accompanied by formal reporting of the results at the level achieved. These include desk-based borehole log assessments through to full sampling, assessment and reporting to inform the preparation of a deposit model for the area. The stages are summarised in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Geoarchaeological programme of analysis

Stage	Method	Description
1	Assessment	A desk-based archaeological assessment of the borehole and CPT logs generated by geotechnical contractors aims to establish the likely presence of horizons of archaeological interest and broadly characterise them, as a basis for deciding whether and what Stage 2 archaeological recording is required. The Stage 1 report will state the scale of Stage 2 work proposed.
2	Geoarchaeological Recording	Each sample containing sediment units identified as having archaeological, palaeoenvironmental or dating potential will be cleaned, recorded, and the sediments described geoarchaeologically following Hodgson (1997). Core analysis for magnetic susceptibility will also be undertaken (if appropriate) using a Bartington MS2 meter, typically at 5cm intervals. Preliminary interpretations will be made, those units of particular archaeological / palaeoenvironmental interest will be highlighted, and an outline deposit model will be constructed/ added to if appropriate. The Stage 2 report will set out the nature and scope of any Stage 3 work which may be required to further characterise and interpret the sediment units in order to identify areas of potential archaeological or palaeoenvironmental significance. If during Stage 2 the potential is shown to be limited to well-defined areas which could be addressed by specific targeted sampling, a programme of investigation combining limited Stage 3/4 works may be proposed. This work would output to a final client report or straight to publication, depending on the requirements of the client and curator.

Stage	Method	Description
3	Sampling and Assessment	<p>Sub-sampling and assessment of any units of archaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental interest. Sub-samples for the assessment of microfossil environmental indicators (including pollen, diatoms, plant macrofossils, molluscs, ostracods and/or foraminifera) will be taken; deposits which have good potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental indicators, such as peat, will be a focus. As far as possible the subsamples will be taken in such a manner that the remaining core is retained intact should further sub-sampling be required.</p> <p>The subsamples will be assessed, with the relevant ecofacts being identified to at least main Taxon, with quality of preservation and approximate quantification). This enables the value of the palaeoenvironmental material surviving within the samples to be identified.</p> <p>Should radiocarbon dating have been specified at this stage by the Stage 2 report, then suitable material will be extracted from appropriate subsamples and submitted. If not, then subsamples will also be taken and retained at this stage in case radiocarbon dating is required during Stage 4. The Stage 3 report will set out the results of each laboratory assessment, and summarise the archaeological implications of the combined results. The potential of the material will be summarised, and recommendations will be made as to whether any Stage 4 work is warranted. If Stage 4 work is recommended, then the specifics will be laid out.</p>
4	Analysis and Dating	<p>Full analysis of environmental indicators (including pollen, diatoms, plant macrofossils, molluscs, ostracods and/or foraminifera) from subsamples specified in the Stage 3 report. Typically, Stage 4 will be supported by scientific techniques including magnetic susceptibility and radiocarbon dating (¹⁴C) of suitable sub-samples if warranted. Should Stage 3 assessment indicate that there is no further analytical work required on the microfossil assemblages, consideration will still be given for a programme of radiocarbon analyses to provide a chronological framework for the deposits encountered unless no suitable samples could be procured. The Stage 4 report will provide an account of the palaeoenvironment(s) at each relevant sample location within a chronological framework (absolute or relative) and an outline of the archaeological implications of the analysis.</p>
5	Final Report	<p>If the archaeological results are sufficiently significant, a final report will be compiled for submission to a suitable journal, to be agreed with the client and curator. This publication report will cover all aspects of the palaeo-topography and prehistory of the area affected by the development, incorporating the results of each stage.</p> <p>If the archaeological results are not significant then the relevant Stage Report(s) will constitute the final documents for the investigation.</p>

9.5.4 Cores should be split in half prior to any further sampling to enable further analysis if required.



- 9.5.5 The results of any further geoarchaeological assessment will be combined with the terrestrial geoarchaeological work being undertaken by Quest.

9.6 Archaeological Investigation using Divers

Relevance and Application: Tilbury2 Proposals

- 9.6.1 It is possible that certainty of the nature and extent of individual receptors or anomalies may only be achieved through the use of diver survey. It is expected that this may only be relevant if engineering constraints prevent the avoidance of wrecks, aircraft or other anomalies. At the time of writing, it is unconfirmed whether any archaeological investigations using divers are planned.
- 9.6.2 For all aspects of archaeological investigations using divers the Licensee will adhere to standards and guidance as set out in the Model Clauses document.
- 9.6.3 Key points relevant to archaeological investigations using divers are included below.

Non-archaeological Diver Surveys

- 9.6.4 In order to maximise the potential benefits of any proposed diver surveys undertaken primarily for engineering, ecological or other non-archaeological purposes, the Licensee will seek archaeological input at the planning stage of any such works. Any such survey specification will be informed by previous stages of the project, including any documentary studies, as well as geophysical and geotechnical analysis, so that archaeological considerations can be taken into account.
- 9.6.5 Where the primary objectives of dive survey are non-archaeological, consideration will be given to having an RA present during any diver surveys, either as observer(s) or participating diver(s) to optimise archaeological results and thereby reduce the need for repeat survey.
- 9.6.6 Following the completion of a non-archaeological diver survey, all data, including video footage, will be reviewed by an RA with appropriate expertise. If non-archaeological survey does not provide clear results the additional archaeological diver survey may be required.

Archaeological Diver Site Assessment

- 9.6.7 Archaeological diver investigations will take place where the primary objectives are archaeological and the diving is led by archaeologists.
- 9.6.8 Archaeological diver surveys can be employed in order to gather archaeological data concerning wreck sites and geophysical anomalies to safeguard the archaeological record. Specifically, an archaeological diver-based assessment may be required where it is not possible to protect an archaeological site through avoidance.
- 9.6.9 A total of 116 A2 anomalies (those of uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest) have been identified by marine geophysics; 25 in Study Area West; and 91 in Study Area East. As mentioned in 10.6.1 it is currently unknown as to whether any diver surveys are planned and therefore how many of these anomalies will be targeted. It is recommended that all A2 anomalies be surveyed either during non-archaeological diver survey or archaeological diver site assessment.
- 9.6.10 The results of assessments will be compiled as an Archaeological Report consistent with the Model Clauses on reporting.

9.7 Grab sampling and ground-truthing

Relevance and Application: Tilbury2 Proposals

- 9.7.1 A programme of grab sampling for ground-truthing purposes is suggested if dispersal dredging is used, to allow potential archaeological receptors to be assessed, and to conduct either a random or systematic sample of the remaining dredge area. This work would take place prior to any dredging work commencing and be undertaken with a suitably qualified archaeologist present.
- 9.7.2 For all aspects of archaeological watching briefs the Licensee will adhere to standards and guidance as set out in the Model Clauses document.

Grab sampling and ground-truthing

- 9.7.3 Grab-sampling is a formal programme of targeted and random or systematic sampling completed over the dredge area. It uses a hydraulic clamshell grab to assess the sediment on the riverbed, along with any potential archaeological receptor on or within that sediment and will involve attendance by an RA during the works. A method statement will be developed to outline the sampling strategy, and should any material be recovered, it will be analysed and recorded according to the principles set out in **Section 10.3**.
- 9.7.4 It is suggested that a minimum of 50% of A2 anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and located in areas to be disturbed through development are investigated, with the potential to widen this should quantities of identified archaeological material be found. This will allow the RA to establish the overall nature of anomalies within the dredge area.
- 9.7.5 Wessex Archaeology have previously used a Kinshofer 280 litre clamshell grab which has a maximum surface penetration of 0.5m. Depending on the depth of dredging, repeated sampling following removal of this depth of sediment may be necessary to ensure no surviving archaeological receptors are present.
- 9.7.6 Excavated surfaces and material will be inspected by the RA. Any finds will be collected and allocated a record number and their position will be logged.
- 9.7.7 The Sediment Study report (HR Wallingford 2017) suggests that the majority of the river bed sediments are fine riverine clays, silts and organics, up to 6 m in depth (minimum of 0.8 m) overlying sands and terrace gravels. It is likely therefore that the majority of the material to be removed will be homogeneous riverine silts. To check for preserved stratigraphy within a clamshell grab, the clamshell will be 'cracked' or opened slightly to allow a suitably qualified archaeologist to investigate the contents before they are emptied. Should no stratigraphy be identified then the contents of the clamshell will be emptied onto a gridded area of deck and washed over with fire hoses to reveal any potential source of the A2 anomaly. This will also sieve the sample for any other archaeological finds.
- 9.7.8 Should stratigraphy be identified within the clamshell, then it will be carefully opened over a non-gridded area of deck and the stratigraphic elements separated and investigated by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Any archaeological features or structures will be examined. A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type will be investigated in order to elucidate the date, character, relationships and function of the feature/structure.
- 9.7.9 Recording will include written, drawn, and photographic elements as conditions allow.
- 9.7.10 The results of the sampling strategy will be compiled as an Archaeological Report consistent with industry standards set out in **Section 10.3**.

9.8 Archaeological Watching Briefs: Dredging

Relevance and Application: Tilbury2 Proposals

- 9.8.1 A Watching Brief is likely to be required to monitor the dredging work if a backhoe methodology is used. This work would be located on the dredger itself. Should dispersal dredging be employed, there will be no useful function in an archaeological watching brief on board the dredger, and more emphasis should be put on the mitigation completed during the potential diver inspection work for UXO (**Section 10.7**).
- 9.8.2 For all aspects of archaeological watching briefs the Licensee will adhere to standards and guidance as set out in the Model Clauses document.

Watching Brief

- 9.8.3 A watching brief is a formal programme of archaeological monitoring and will involve attendance by an RA during dredging. A method statement will be developed to include archaeological monitoring on board the dredger, and should any material be recovered, it will be analysed and recorded according to the principles set out in **Section 10.3**.
- 9.8.4 Excavated surfaces and up-cast material will be inspected by the RA. Any finds will be collected and allocated a record number and their position will be logged.
- 9.8.5 Archaeological features or structures that are encountered will be examined and/or excavated using divers. A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type will be investigated in order to elucidate the date, character, relationships and function of the feature/structure.
- 9.8.6 Recording will include written, drawn, and photographic elements as conditions allow.
- 9.8.7 The findings of any watching briefs will be compiled as an Archaeological Report consistent with industry standards set out in **Section 10.3**.

9.9 Archaeological Watching Briefs: Inter-tidal works

Relevance and Application: Tilbury2 Proposals

- 9.9.1 A Watching Brief is likely to be required to monitor the construction work in the inter-tidal zone for the construction of the Ro-Ro off-ramp to ensure that any surviving buried archaeological deposits, particularly those of Mesolithic date, are recovered and recorded.
- 9.9.2 For all aspects of archaeological watching briefs the Licensee will adhere to standards and guidance as set out in the Model Clauses document.

Watching Brief

- 9.9.3 A watching brief is a formal programme of archaeological monitoring and will involve attendance by an RA during groundworks. A method statement will be developed to include archaeological monitoring, and should any material be recovered, it will be analysed and recorded according to the principles set out in **Section 10.3**.
- 9.9.4 Excavated surfaces and up-cast material will be inspected by the RA. Any finds will be collected and allocated a record number and their position will be logged.
- 9.9.5 Archaeological features or structures will be examined and/or excavated during low tide. A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type will be investigated in order to elucidate the date, character, relationships and function of the feature/structure.

- 9.9.6 Recording will include written, drawn, and photographic elements as conditions allow.
- 9.9.7 The findings of any watching briefs will be compiled as an Archaeological Report consistent with industry standards set out in **Section 10.3**.

9.10 On-board Finds Reporting Protocol (The Protocol)

- 9.10.1 The Protocol will be implemented throughout the duration of the channel dredge and across the full geographical extent of the project, with particular attention paid to areas of interest defined by the DBA and previous archaeological reports (**Figure 3**):
- 9.10.2 The Protocol will be implemented in order to ensure that unexpected discoveries of archaeological material – including submerged prehistoric material, shipwreck material aircraft remains, and any other archaeological material – are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner.
- 9.10.3 Archaeological finds made during the course of dredging activities are important, because they can shed light on past human use of landscape, sea and seabed. The information that such discoveries bring to light can help archaeologists better understand the past and should therefore be conserved to better protect these aspects of our history on behalf of further generations.
- 9.10.4 The Protocol that follows has specifically been designed to deal with any discoveries made in the proposed capital dredging area undertaken during the Tilbury2 Project. Flow charts of actions/communications and recording sheets associated with the Protocol can be found in **Appendices IV-VI**.
- 9.10.5 This Protocol is designed to be used in conjunction with a TSHD methodology. Should other dredging methodologies be proposed, a review and re-issuing may be necessary.

9.11 Awareness Training

- 9.11.1 The RA will provide awareness training to all contractors working on the dredging works. The detailed training on the identification of finds of archaeological potential will ensure that staff are aware of what constitutes an appropriate find and the procedure for reporting such discoveries. Where the origin or nature of an item is in question the precautionary principle will be employed and the item added to the archaeological skip.
- 9.11.2 Training will focus in particular on the types of material likely to be discovered during the dredging, for example:
- *Aircraft material, what constitutes it, what types of material could be present and how to recognise it;*
 - *Shipwreck material, including identifying wood that has been worked (for example, includes the presence of treenails and/or has been shaped, for example for a logboat or a clinker-built boat), fixtures and fittings, pottery, and other material that could be present on a shipwreck; and*
 - *Prehistoric material, such as handaxes and palaeoenvironmental material that could be encountered.*
- 9.11.3 Training will include an overview of levels of importance, and what constitutes a *Major Archaeological Find*, an *Intermediate Archaeological Find* and a *Minor Archaeological Find* (as defined in **Section 3.3**). More information regarding the types of materials that could be discovered can be found in **Appendix VII**.



- 9.11.4 Training will also include information on handling and storing archaeological discoveries, as outlined in **Appendix VIII**.
- 9.11.5 Training given to the UXO and diving contractors will have a substantially greater level of detail than that provided for general staff under the terms of the Protocol and will include advice on their responsibilities with regard to the implementation of the WSI and Protocol as agreed by the MMO.
- 9.11.6 In addition, training will ensure that all staff understand their role and the methods for reporting finds of archaeological potential through the Protocol.
- 9.11.7 Awareness visits will take place prior to the commencement of work, and they will include: the works manager, superintendents, UXO experts, UXO divers and general vessel crew and office staff.
- 9.11.8 The timing of these visits will be based upon the dredging scheduled and staff/vessel changeovers, including pre-dredge clearance operations. There will be two dredging crews active at a time on each of the four vessels, and they will change over through the process.
- 9.11.9 An awareness visit will be provided for each vessel before the dredging work commences, and therefore it is expected that there will be four awareness visits. The captain and other crew members will be responsible for the training handover with their colleagues, however, up to four additional awareness visits could be provided if requested to smooth the transition. Once the dredging work begins, should the vessel be working seven days a week, 24 hours a day it will not be possible to undertake further awareness visits, however, any questions or concerns can be brought to the attention of the RA.
- 9.11.10 PoTLL will keep the RA informed of the exact arrival dates for each vessel during construction.
- 9.11.11 Provision will be made for Historic England to attend a training session to monitor the approach and provide additional information if required. The RA will contact Historic England regarding the most suitable awareness training.
- 9.11.12 Periodic visits to the dredge plant by the RA will be planned to ensure proper adherence to the Protocol. The frequency and timing of these visits will be determined in accordance with the dredging programme.
- 9.11.13 Although unlikely to be an issue, should the need arise, Historic England and the MMO will be informed if the methods of reporting are falling short of necessary standards. This is to ensure that the MMO, as Regulator and Historic England, as their historic environment advisor, can be confident that every effort is made to protect and record archaeological material from unwarranted impacts.

9.12 Archaeological Discoveries during Dredging Works (Backhoe dredging only)

Introduction

- 9.12.1 The types of dredgers and when they will be employed will be outlined in a Construction Programme which will be subject to a task specific Method Statement updating this WSI.
- 9.12.2 Prior to the commencement of dredging, dredging vessel staff, UXO and diving contractors, and other key staff will receive information regarding any identified areas of archaeological interest. Details of these areas will be supplied to vessel staff via this task specific Method Statement. In addition, such areas will be identified during the awareness training, and copies of site diagrams that illustrate the areas will be provided both as handouts and as

part of the Protocol binder for on-board reference. In addition, ESRI ArcGIS shapefiles of the areas will be provided to PoTLL in British National Grid (BNG). The shapefiles will ensure that the areas are clearly visible on the dredge plant computer dredge screens, to ensure complete awareness of these areas and the potential for archaeological and/or historical finds.

- 9.12.3 PoTLL will notify the RA when key areas are to be dredged, so that the RA can ensure the vessel staff/UXO specialists are aware of any specific considerations.
- 9.12.4 Computer systems and displays on each vessel, linked to a differential GPS system and radio tide gauge, give the dredge master continuous visual information on the exact position of the dredger.
- 9.12.5 However, it will likely be more difficult for crews to accurately position discoveries made on the dredgers, as discussed in the following paragraphs.
- 9.12.6 The Project Manager will ensure that all staff on-board the dredging vessel are aware of the nominated Site Representative. A flowchart detailing actions on-board the dredging vessel in the event of anomalies discovered on the seabed or finds recovered from the seabed can be found in **Appendix IV**.
- 9.12.7 All finds of archaeological interest will be reported by the on-board operatives to the Site Representative, who will inform the Project Manager, who will then inform the RA
- 9.12.8 In the event that an unexpected archaeological obstruction is encountered on the seabed, PoTLL will notify Wessex Archaeology the RA whether it merits further investigation to determine historic or archaeological significance and consideration as a heritage asset. Obstructions with archaeological potential will be photographed and/or videoed by the stand by dredge dive team, and the photographs and/or video data will be forwarded to the RA for further assessment by a suitably qualified marine archaeologist. If the divers identify a site of potential archaeological interest (based on the criteria outlined in **Appendix VII**), they will follow the strategy outlined in the *Major Archaeological Find*, *Intermediate Archaeological Find* and *Minor Archaeological Find* sections below.
- 9.12.9 In the event that a find is discovered on-board, the find will be assessed for their level of archaeological interest by the on-board operatives, based on awareness training and the criteria outlined in **Appendix VII**). If the find is of potential archaeological interest, they will follow the strategy outlined in the *Major Archaeological Find*, *Intermediate Archaeological Find* and *Minor Archaeological Find* sections below.

Major Archaeological Finds

- 9.12.10 Major archaeological finds could include a shipwreck, logboat, aircraft, or human remains (see **Appendix VII** for more details).
- 9.12.11 Following the discovery of a major archaeological find either on-board or on the seabed, PoTLL will cease all dredging immediately within the area, and a Temporary Exclusion Zone (TEZ) will be implemented around the location of the find.
- 9.12.12 The Site Representative (generally the foreman on the dredger) will notify the Project Manager of the dredging project, who will then notify Wessex Archaeology within 24 hours of discovery. In addition, the Site Representative will:
- *Ensure that the find is photographed and/or videoed if on the seabed, by the stand by dive team, if on the surface by the on-board operatives;*

- *Provide the find with a reference number from a continuous unique numbering system;*
- *Obtain a position for the find from the vessel's GPS location in conjunction with the 2015 sidescan sonar target position and/or the location provided by the ARIS high resolution sonar and video in use for UXO investigation;*
- *Fill in a preliminary recording form (**Appendix V**)*
- *Forward the preliminary recording form, and any additional information, to the Project Manager;*
- *The Project Manager will confirm all details in the preliminary recording form are comprehensive and correct and will forward it, along with copies of any photographs, video and other relevant information, to the RA within 24 hours of discovery;*
- *On receipt of a report, the marine archaeologist will review the data provided and supply further advice as relevant.*

9.12.13 If the discovery is on the seabed:

- *An archaeological diver from the RA will accompany the standby dive team to investigate the site and provide further advice within 48 hours. The archaeological diver will undertake a significance assessment and provide advice; and*
- *The methodology for addressing these sites will be agreed prior to any further dredge activity at that location. Existing geophysical data from these locations will be reviewed to determine the extent of the site if possible and to correlate new discoveries with existing data assessment.*

9.12.14 If the discovery is made on-board:

- *All material will be handled with care;*
- *Any rust, sediment, concretion or marine growth, should not be removed, and 'groups' of items or sediments should not be separated;*
- *It will be assumed that the find is not isolated and further material may be present on the seabed;*
- *An archaeological diver will accompany the standby dive team to investigate the site and provide further advice within 48 hours;*
- *If the discovery is determined to be an isolated find, then the find will be provided with 'first aid' conservation, including keeping the find submerged in clean, cold water until further requirements can be determined;*
- *The find will be moved to the quay side lay down area for immediate attention by a marine archaeologist; and*
- *Advice from the RA will be provided regarding the most suitable place to store the object prior to the arrival of a marine archaeologist at the site.*

9.12.15 It should be noted that archaeological investigation of *in situ* discoveries on the seabed does not typically cause undue disruption to dredging programmes and timescales, instead, archaeological divers are able to quantify and qualify the extent of any remains relatively quickly, which in turn facilitates the reporting of findings by the RA to PoTLL and Historic England.



- 9.12.16 Following initial recording and review the marine archaeologist will provide further advice in accordance with the Protocol and WSI. Additional works will be carried out to ensure the appropriate recording and removal of archaeological material in accordance with specific methodology to be advised by the marine archaeologist and agreed with Historic England.
- 9.12.17 Only in agreement with the MMO and Historic England will any action be taken to implement any potential lift and recovery operations following satisfactory completion of in situ inspection.
- 9.12.18 In the event of the discovery of human remains, where the remains have been intentionally buried, applications should be made to the Ministry of Justice for an exhumation licence. In all other cases, the RA will immediately inform the Coroner and the Police. If neither the Coroner nor the Police propose to investigate the remains, they may be dealt with as set out below.
- 9.12.19 Following discussions with the Coroner and Historic England, assessment of the area and subsequent need for and appropriateness of their excavation/removal, where necessary, will be determined once the area has been investigated by a member of the RA's dive team. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in ClfA's *Technical Paper No. 7 Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (2004).
- 9.12.20 Dredging will not recommence within the area of the TEZ until confirmation has been received from Historic England that the TEZ can be removed.

Intermediate Archaeological Find

- 9.12.21 Intermediate archaeological finds could include: an anchor, individual mammoth tooth, isolated animal bone, isolated ships timbers or concretions (see **Appendix VII** for more details).
- 9.12.22 If an intermediate archaeological discovery is identified on the seabed by the standby divers in the course of operations, the discovery will be photographed and/or videoed in situ by the divers.
- 9.12.23 Then the following steps will be undertaken:
- *Provide the find with a reference number from a continuous unique numbering system;*
 - *If possible, attach a label to the find with information regarding the object and its reference number, or photograph the find with the label prominently displayed, in order for the item to be identified during the Quay Side Archaeological Monitoring;*
 - *Record the location of the find from the vessel's GPS location, or the vessel's trackplot;*
 - *Fill in a preliminary recording form (**Appendix V**);*
 - *The Site Representative will forward the preliminary recording form to the Project Manager, along with any photographs, videos or other information;*
 - *The Project Manager will then forward the preliminary recording form, along with any photographs, videos or other information, to the RA (**Appendix VI**);*
 - *On receipt of a report, the marine archaeologist will review the data provided and provide further advice as relevant; and*

- 9.12.24 Dredging will not recommence at the location of the discovery until the find has been fully recorded and, removed in accordance with the advice of the marine archaeologist.
- 9.12.25 During the Quay Side Archaeological Monitoring (**Section 10.13**), the find will be reviewed by the marine archaeologist, additional recording will be carried out and further advice sought from experts as required. Details of the find will be entered in the finds database and provision will be made for the removal of the find to the RA for further conservation and recording if required or to an alternative facility if appropriate.

Minor Archaeological Find

- 9.12.26 Minor archaeological finds could include modern debris such as fishing gear (see **Appendix VII** for more details).
- 9.12.27 If a minor archaeological discovery is identified on the seabed by the standby divers in the course of operations, the discovery will be photographed and/or videoed *in situ*. Small finds may be brought to the surface.
- 9.12.28 The following steps will be taken:
- *Photograph and/or video the find, using a camera with a time/date stamp;*
 - *Provide the find with a reference number from a continuous unique numbering system;*
 - *If possible, attach a label to the find with information regarding the object and its reference number, or photograph the find with the label prominently displayed, in order for the item to be identified during the Quay Side Archaeological Monitoring;*
 - *Fill in a preliminary recording form (**Appendix V**), to be sent to the RA along with any photographs and/or video.*
 - *The Site Representative will forward any photographs and/or video to the Project Manager who will forward them to the RA; and*
 - *The find will be provided with 'first aid' if appropriate and placed in the skip containing archaeological material. The skip will then be removed to the quay side lay down area to await assessment by a marine archaeologist.*
- 9.12.29 On receipt of photograph and/or video data and/or a preliminary recording form, the marine archaeologist will review the data provided and provide further advice as relevant. Should the material be determined to be of intermediate archaeological interest, the location of the discovery will be determined based on the vessel track plot corresponding with the time/date stamp on the photographs and/or video of the find.
- 9.12.30 During the Quay Side Archaeological Monitoring, the find will be reviewed by the marine archaeologist and additional recording will be carried out if required. Details of the find will be entered in the finds database prior to disposal.

9.13 Quay Side Archaeological Monitoring

- 9.13.1 For any major archaeological finds that have been recovered, once the dredger has returned to the quay, the finds recovered will be stored safely for review by the RA. Finds will be stored in a secure location on the quay side, and treated with basic 'first aid': keeping the finds wet, cool and dark. PoTLL will notify the RA of any major archaeological finds within 24 hours of discovery, and the RA will provide further advice regarding suitable storage on a case by case basis'



- 9.13.2 For the skips containing intermediate and minor archaeological finds, PoTLL will notify the RA when skips are in a secure lay-down area, and will grant access.
- 9.13.3 The skips will be loaded and unloaded at a location agreed between the RA and PoTLL.
- 9.13.4 Following confirmation of a drop off of material to shore, staff from the RA will attend the agreed laydown area at a time agreed with the client representative. It is expected that the RA staff will visit the quay once or twice per week, depending on the quantity of material recovered and the results of the assessments of the preliminary recording forms.
- 9.13.5 RA staff will be subject to international port security, and will be provided with the same level of clearance as PoTLL staff.
- 9.13.6 Arrangements will be made for PoTLL to remove the material from the skips and lay it down on the quay side prior to the archaeological assessment. Whether this is done in the presence of RA staff or prior to their arrival will depend on the material in the skip and advice provided by the marine archaeologists upon review of the preliminary recording forms. RA staff must not be required to access the skips in order to record the archaeological material.
- 9.13.7 The on-site archaeologist(s) will visually review the material in conjunction with their corresponding preliminary reporting forms, if completed. Where reports have not been completed, RA staff will review photographs and/or video footage against the items recovered in order to establish the time of recovery and an approximate location for the item, the material will be examined and should material of archaeological interest be confirmed, the material will be fully recorded on the lay down area.
- 9.13.8 Archaeological finds will be dealt with in accordance with the Archaeological Finds Strategy outlined in **Section 12**.
- 9.13.9 Quay side archaeological monitoring will be undertaken either by a team of two marine archaeologists, or by a single marine archaeologist if supported by a member of the dredge team staff to avoid lone working. The work will be undertaken as required and will be informed by the dredge vessel programme.
- 9.13.10 Regular contact will be maintained with the dredge team/vessel throughout the dredging works.
- 9.13.11 Consistency of staff will be maintained throughout the life of the project and that, where handovers of key staff members are necessitated, comprehensive briefings to new staff are provided to ensure understanding of the project in advance of staff changeover.

10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW OF SURVEY DATA AND REPORTS

- 10.1.1 Survey data and reports will be reviewed from an archaeological perspective to ensure suitable mitigation is put in place for the proposed cable installation works. The reviews will take into account:
- *Relationship between the survey work, the WSI and the licence condition(s);*
 - *Context in terms of relevant construction works;*
 - *Specific objectives data review;*
 - *Extent of investigations undertaken;*
 - *Methodology for data review or analysis;*
 - *Mitigation requirements;*



- *Monitoring arrangements;*
- *Recommendations.*

10.1.2 Method statements will be provided to PoTLL for comment. On receipt of comments from PoTLL and related updates, method statements will be submitted to Historic England for approval and will include provision for the relevant Historic England to monitor the progress of the archaeological works, as appropriate to that element, be that through site visits or meetings with PoTLL, the Contractor(s), and the RA.

10.1.3 Reports will be prepared in accordance with the relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the ClfA and will typically include:

- *A non-technical summary;*
- *The aims and methods of the work;*
- *The results of the work including finds and environmental remains;*
- *A statement of the potential of the results;*
- *Proposal for further analysis and publication; and*
- *Illustrations and appendices to support the report.*



11 APPROACH TO FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

11.1 Artefacts

- 11.1.1 All artefacts identified from material recovered will be retained, processed and recorded in accordance with the ClfAs Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2014a) and Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material (2014b).
- 11.1.2 All finds and other items of archaeological interest have an owner, but the law regarding ownership varies according to the character of the material, the environment in which it was found, and national legislation. From the point of discovery, all finds will be held by the RA in appropriate conditions pending further recording, investigation, study or conservation. Ownership will be transferred to the institution receiving the archive unless other arrangements are agreed with Historic England.
- 11.1.3 Artefacts that are exposed in the course of scheme works will be recovered by the RA or, where recovery is impracticable, recorded. All finds will be recorded by context and in the case of significant objects ('special finds'), in three dimensions using a unique sequence of reference numbers.
- 11.1.4 Recovered objects will be selected, retained or disposed of in accordance with the policy agreed with the institution receiving the archive, and in consultation with the Historic England.
- 11.1.5 Subject to the agreement reached with the receiving institution regarding selection, retention and disposal of material, the RA will retain all recovered objects unless they are undoubtedly of modern or recent origin. The presence of discarded objects will, however, be noted on context records. In these circumstances sufficient material will be retained to characterise the date and function of the deposit from which it was recovered.
- 11.1.6 In the event of the discovery of unexpected, unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects and deposits, the RA, PoTLL and the Historic England will be notified immediately. Additional work required to recover, record, analyse, conserve and archive such objects and deposits will be agreed in consultation with the Historic England.
- 11.1.7 In the event of the discovery of items that may be eligible for legal protection, the Contractor will immediately notify the RA, who will notify the relevant legal authority as soon as possible. PoTLL and the Historic England will be notified as soon as possible.
- 11.1.8 The RA will prepare and implement a finds monitoring and maintenance programme, which will cross-refer to finds management/monitoring systems maintained by the RA(s)/Developer.
- 11.1.9 Contingency will be made for specialist advice and conservation needs on-site should unexpected, unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects be recovered, and the advice and input from an appropriate Conservation Service will be sought through the RA's Finds Manager. A range of internal and external specialists will be consulted as appropriate.
- 11.1.10 Objects that require immediate conservation treatment to prevent deterioration will be treated according to guidelines laid down in First Aid for Finds (Watkinson 1998) and First Aid for Underwater Finds (Robinson 1998). A full record will be made of any treatment given.



11.1.11 Finds will be primarily conserved, bagged and boxed in accordance with guidelines set out in the United Kingdom's Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No 2 (UKIC 1984).

11.1.12 Finds and other items of archaeological interest recovered offshore in the course of investigation are the property of The Crown Estate as the landowner, with the exception of all human remains, and 'wreck' for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995.

11.2 Ordnance

11.2.1 In the event that any item(s) of ordnance is discovered it should be treated with extreme care as it may not be inert. Industry guidelines provided by the UXO contractor must be followed prior to any recording of items for archaeological purposes.

11.2.2 Depending on the items' age, ordnance may be of archaeological interest, especially when discovered with other related material from a wreck, either shipwreck or aircraft, and should be recorded if it is safe to do so.

11.2.3 Any firearms and ammunition (e.g. from a crashed military aircraft) are likely to be subject to the Firearms Acts (various dates). Ammunition should be regarded as ordnance, irrespective of its size.

11.3 Treasure

11.3.1 In the event of the discovery of any material covered or potentially covered by the Treasure Act 1996, PoTLL and the Curator(s) will be notified immediately. All necessary information required by the Treasure Act 1996 (i.e. finder, location, material, date, associated items, etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days. Items falling under the Treasure Act will be removed from the site by the RA and stored in a secure location, pending a decision by the Coroner.

11.4 Aircraft

11.4.1 The majority of aircraft wrecks are military and therefore fall under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. Any finds that are suspected of being military aircraft will be reported immediately to the RA. In the case of a military aircraft being investigated under licence, any human remains will be reported immediately.

11.5 Wreck

11.5.1 Archaeological artefacts that have come from a ship are 'wreck' for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995. PoTLL, via the RA, should ensure that the Receiver of Wreck is notified within 28 days of recovery, for all items of wreck that have been recovered.

11.6 Environmental

11.6.1 Deposits (i.e. sediments) of archaeological/ historical/cultural interest that do not comprise artefactual remains will not be considered to be 'finds' but may be subject to sampling. Any artefactual material subsequently discovered in the course of processing such samples would be treated as finds thereafter.

11.6.2 For each programme of archaeological work, environmental sampling strategies and methods – including methods for processing, assessing and/or analysing samples – will be set out in the method statement for the archaeological work.



11.6.3 Approaches and methods will be consistent with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage 2011) and *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (Historic England 2015b).

11.7 Conservation and storage

11.7.1 All recovered materials will be subject to a Conservation Assessment to gauge whether special measures are required while the material is being held. This Conservation Assessment will be carried out by the RA or an RA with an appropriate level of expertise, with advice from appropriate specialists. The RA or an RA with appropriate expertise will implement recommendations arising from the assessment. If no special measures are recommended, finds will be conserved, bagged, boxed and stored in accordance with industry guidelines (ClfA 2014b: *Standard and guidance for the collection, storage, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*).



12 STORAGE AND CURATION

12.1 Museum

- 12.1.1 The project archive should be deposited with the Essex Record Office. Deposition of any finds with the archive will only be carried out with the full agreement of The Crown Estate or the owner (as confirmed by the Receiver of Wreck).
- 12.1.2 If the archive is not accepting archaeological archives at the close of the project, every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, The RA will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, the RA will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the Client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

12.2 Preparation of archive

- 12.2.1 It is accepted practice to keep project archives, including written, drawn, photographic and artefactual elements together whenever possible, along with a summary of the contents of the archive, and to deposit them in appropriate receiving institutions once their contents are in the public domain.
- 12.2.2 The complete site archive, which may include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Essex Record Office, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Society of Museum Archives 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; Archaeology Archives Forum 2007; ClfA 2014c; UKIC 1984 and Walker 1990). The archive will be deposited with the Essex Record Office once the contents are in the public domain.
- 12.2.3 Historic England and the RA will agree with the receiving institution a policy for the selection, retention and disposal of recovered or excavated material, and confirm requirements in respect of the format, presentation and packaging of archive records and materials. The receiving institution will be notified in advance of any fieldwork.
- 12.2.4 All digital data will be considered part of the primary archive and will accord with the procedures recommended by The Crown Estate, Marine Environment Data and Information Network (MEDIN), Archaeological Data Service (ADS) and Historic England.
- 12.2.5 Data will be compiled in a format suitable for submission of Monument, Event and Source records for entry into the NRHE (offshore) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (inshore).
- 12.2.6 Following completion of the scheme of construction, the Client will produce an OASIS form for any completed and agreed Archaeological Reports produced as a result of this WSI and will submit a copy as a PDF file to Historic England's NRHE (oasis@english-heritage.org.uk).

12.3 Discard policy

- 12.3.1 The RA should follow the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993) which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.



12.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; SMA 1995; English Heritage 2011).

12.4 Security copy

12.4.1 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. A 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.



13 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES

13.1 Internal quality standards

- 13.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number FS 606559), confirming the operation of a Quality Management System which complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2008 – covering professional archaeological and heritage advice and services. The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates WA's commitment to providing quality heritage services to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.
- 13.1.2 Wessex Archaeology operates a computer-assisted Project Management system. Projects are assigned to individual managers who are responsible for the successful completion of all aspects of the project. This includes monitoring project progress and quality; control budgets from inception to completion; all aspects of Health and Safety. At all stages the manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets, while the manager's performance is monitored in turn by the Team Leader/Regional Manager.
- 13.1.3 All work is monitored and checked whilst in progress on a regular basis by the Project Manager, and all reports and other documents are checked by the Team Leader/Technical Manager, or Regional Manager, before being issued. A series of guideline documents or manuals form the basis for all work. The Technical Managers in the Graphics, Finds & Analysis and GeoServices and IT Sections provide additional assistance and advice.
- 13.1.4 All staff are responsible for following Wessex Archaeology's quality standards but the overall adherence to and setting of these standards is the responsibility of the Executive Management Team in consultation with the Team Leaders/Regional Managers who also ensure projects are adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's portfolio of project commitments.



14 HEALTH AND SAFETY

14.1 Health and safety

- 14.1.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times. Wessex Archaeology will supply trained, competent and current staff to perform the tasks and operate the equipment used on site.
- 14.1.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999, and all other applicable Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 14.1.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of the company's Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read, understood and signed by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.
- 14.1.4 WA staff will comply with the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements for working on site (hard hat, safety boots, high visibility clothing, ear, eye and hand protection) and any other specific additional requirements of the Principal Contractor.
- 14.1.5 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 Health and Safety Management Regulations 1992, the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) health and safety manual, Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 2007, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.



15 COPYRIGHT

15.1 Archive and Report Copyright

- 15.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The Client will be licenced to use each report in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. The museum/receiving organisation, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003.
- 15.1.2 Once the scheme is completed and/or contents of the archive are in the public domain, information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

15.2 Third Party Data Copyright

- 15.2.1 This document, the report and the project archive 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.

16 REFERENCES

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17 APPENDICES

Appendix I: Updated gazetteer of Receptors of archaeological potential within 2km MSA (adapted from Wessex Archaeology 2017b)

Dimensions in metres.

WA ID	MonUID	EHCR_No	RecordType	Site_Name	MonType	Description	Easting	Northing
1001	MEX31812; NRHE 1423397	10287	MON	Pillbox, S of Tilbury Power Station	PILLBOX	An unusual pillbox standing on the mud at the river's edge. Basically, a 28' long x 15' wide double-ended octagon with the entrance on the W side - but built 3' high on top and across the middle is a 22" thick wall. This was probably intended as an extra firing position. This wall projects some 5' each side of the pillbox. The entire structure is now sinking into the mud which has filled the interior.	566200	175400
1002	MEX6471	1785	FS	West Tilbury - Tilbury Fort		Samian ware, RB vessel (1871) in BM, fibulae (Roman?). "I understand that Tilbury Fort had a Roman collection. Were the fibulae from that collection at its disposal or were they excavated. Material was brought from Kent for foundation consolidation, and all excavated items are suspect"	565000	175100
1003	MEX6630	1828	FS	Tilbury Foreshore		Roman pottery reported from foreshore along frontage. Notable collection of RB Burial material by P Benton of Southend-on-Sea. Mid 19th S.end of West Tilbury Manor Way". <1> May well duplicate other sites-see TQ67-008, 1694, TQ67-038, 1734, 1735.	566500	175400
1004	MEX6468	1783	FS	West of West Tilbury - Tilbury Fort		RB remains found around 1960?	564720	175100
1005	MEX6254	1734	FS	West Tilbury - Foreshore		RB ceramics (rim sherd) remains found around 1968?	566600	175500
1006	MEX31804	10280	MON	Spigot Mortar Base, SE Bastion, Tilbury Fort	SPIGOT MORTAR EMPLACEMENT	The SE bastion of Tilbury Fort has two pre-WWII 6" gun pits and the eastern pit has been converted to a spigot mortar position. The pit is constructed of concrete and is 12' in diameter. In the centre a 7' square x 2' high concrete platform has been constructed. On top of this a standard spigot mortar pedestal has been built so that the stainless steel pintle is 6" below the level of the parapet. Thus the mortar could have fired across the parapet onto the eastern approaches and the Thames. The iron cage inside the pedestal is now showing through due to deterioration of the concrete.	565210	175310
1007	MEX6469	1784	FS	Find from Tilbury Fort, West Tilbury		Worked flint found, possibly Palaeolithic. A Palaeolithic implement found at Tilbury dock in 1913 now in the British Museum is possibly from this same site. See TQ67-070, 1710, for 'Tilbury Dock' finds, presumably the 1913 find is the 1st hand-axe mentioned there.	565200	175300



WA ID	MonUID	EHCR_No	RecordType	Site_Name	MonType	Description	Easting	Northing
1008	MEX6102; NRHE 413469	1694	MON	East Tilbury Foreshore	SETTLEMENT, HUT CIRCLE, WOOD, FLOOR, OVEN, TRACKWAY	Below 'present' high tide level, remains of settlement of hut circles, associated with much 1st-2nd century pottery. In 1920 3 adjacent huts and fragmentary remains of a 4th nearby were visible. The two largest circles had 3 rings of stakes forming a frame for wattlework which was still preserved below the mud. Between the 2 inmost stake rings were the remains of a stone ring, a similar ring seemed to have been outside the outer stake ring. One hut had traces of a partition, another had a small circular platform in the middle, probably a support for a central pole. The latter hut had a piece of floor-planking, close by this were foundations for an oven with hard clay walls, no indication of its function however. The smallest circle appeared to have an entrance marked by two thick posts. In and around the huts were fragments of clay daub for covering walls. The stone rings can't have gone up to a great height. Many roofing tile fragments may indicate roofing. East of the huts, a shallow channel ran north east-south west with traces of flanking stakes. This may have been a former trackway from the old river edge. The foreshore for c100yds either side of the huts was covered with pottery, including 1st-2nd century Samian of forms 15-17, 18, 18-31, 27, 30, 31, 37, 38, 54 (plain), 78, 79. Stamps-list in this source. Most pottery was "of native type, with marked late Celtic elements"-eg cordons, bosses, incised linear patterns-"and represents the production of native manufacturers working under Roman influence". No wasters were noticed, there was no evidence that pottery was made on the site. The site "may have been a landing-place for traffic from Kent or elsewhere", the amount of pottery "seems excessive for the ordinary requirements of a small hut settlement". Source 1 has plan and photos of the oven.	567100	175600
1009	CITIZAN 8737; NRHE 1180031		WRK	Anne Royal	Recorded Loss	1636 wreck of English Third Rate ship of the line which was bilged when she took the ground at Tilbury Hope, on her arrival at Tilbury from Chatham and/or Gillingham. She was afterwards weighed and taken to Blackwall but was judged too expensive to repair and instead broken up. Constructed of wood as a galleon in 1587 for Sir Walter Raleigh, she was purchased by the Crown and served as ARK ROYAL under Howard of Effingham against the Armada in 1588 (1583091). She was renamed ANNE ROYAL on the accession of James I of England and was rebuilt in 1608.	565180	175160
1010	CITIZAN 58503; NRHE 896342		WRK	Three Sisters	Recorded Loss	Wreck of an English Barge, 1880	565180	175160
1011	CITIZAN 58547; NRHE 896638		WRK	Sultan	Recorded Loss	Wreck of an English Barge, 1886	565180	175160
1012	CITIZAN 58558; NRHE 896657		WRK	Georgian	Recorded Loss	Wreck of an English cargo vessel, 1887	565180	175160
1013	CITIZAN 58690; NRHE 896945		WRK	Pearl	Recorded Loss	Wreck of an English schooner, 1898	565180	175160
1014	CITIZAN 58731; NRHE 897434		WRK	H C	Recorded Loss	Wreck of an English Barge, 1908	565180	175160



WA ID	MonUID	EHCR_No	RecordType	Site_Name	MonType	Description	Easting	Northing
1015	UKHO 13336		WRK	Iron Hulk	Wreck	Hulked iron/steel barge on the north Thames foreshore to east of Tilbury B power station. Overgrown with vegetation and partially covered with gravel and inter-tidal mud. Pointed bow and rounded stern with straight stem. Small fore and aft decks, now badly corroded and a large rectangular internal cargo space now filled with mud and gravel.	566764	175468
1016	UKHO 13337		WRK	Iron Hulk	Wreck	Hulked iron/steel barge on the north Thames foreshore to east of Tilbury B power station. Overgrown with vegetation and partially covered with gravel and inter-tidal mud. Snub-nosed punt bow and square stern. Small fore and aft decks, now badly corroded and a large rectangular internal cargo space now filled with mud and gravel.	566802	175452
1017			MON	Linear stakes and stones		A linear feature of stones and stakes running ENE-WSW within the inter-tidal mud, with an arc of stones/stakes to the east of it, again within the inter-tidal mud. Noted on the walkover	565091	175182
1018			MON	Linear stone pier		A linear pier/jett feature running from foreshore out into Thames, made of stone. Broken and falling down on west side. Noted during walkover	565067	175168
1019			MON	Linear stakes		A line of small stakes within the inter-tidal mud to the east of the covered conveyor belt on the coaling jetty. These may be part of a fish trap or revetment but their definite purpose and date remains unknown. Noted on the walkover	566202	175340
1020			MON	Concrete blocks		A set of parallel poured concrete blocks on the foreshore, just above the High Tide Mark. They are likely to be modern in date, and may relate to the construction or use of the power station. Noted on the walkover	565709	175291
1021	UKHO 13400		FOUL	Obstruction	UKHO obstruction	FOUL AREA CENTRED ON 512711.2N, 002421E. ORIENTATED 083/263DEGS. 80MTRS LONG, 30MTRS WIDE. SHOWN ON PLA 337/13 [APR-SEP'97, REC'D 9.3.98]. BR STD.	567139	175478
1022	UKHO 12776		WRK	Wreck	Wreck	25.11.63 2 STF HULKS, OF OLD BARGES, SHOWN CENTRED IN 512711N, 002415E ON SURVEY K3034/47C - NE2151, 20.3.92 SHOWN AS 3 AREAS OF WRECKAGE ON PLA SURVEY - NE1186.	567050	175490
1023	UKHO 79651		WRK	Wreck	Wreck	30.10.12 ST SHOWN IN 5127.182N, 0024.059E [WGD] ON BA 1186 [EDN 11 DTD 12.5.11].	566919	175406
1024	UKHO 66740		FOUL	Obstruction	Cables/Chains/Mooring/Nets/Tackle/Wires	6.10.05 GROUND TACKLE LOCATED IN 5127.024N, 0022.310E [WGD] USING DGPS. HEIGHT 0.25MTR. (HMSML GLEANER, HI 1092). INS AS FOUL. BR STD.	564903	175047
1025	UKHO 57638		FOUL	Obstruction	UKHO obstruction	3.8.99 OBSTN 5.3MTRS SHOWN IN 5127.091N, 0023.630E [OGB] ON PLA 336/12 [JAN 1999]. NE 1186. BUT 25.8.05 NOT LOCATED BY M/B, DCS3	566419	174592
1026	UKHO 12777		WRK	Wreck	Wreck	Barge wreck. 14.11.63 DWP SHOWN IN 512713.8N, 002432E [OGB] ON SURVEY [K2954]. NE 2151. 14.8.78 NO LONGER SHOWN ON PLA 337 DTD 19.9.77. AMENDED TO DEAD. DELETE. BR STD.	567465	175513
1027	UKHO 57638		FOUL	Obstruction	UKHO obstruction	3 x 8m long concrete piles. 5.3m depth. UKHO record says lifted	566313	175279
1028	UKHO 13228		WRK	Wreck	Wreck	Barge wreck. Listed as dead. 9.2.90 STBD HAND BUOY, FL G 5S, TEMPORARILY ESTABLISHED IN POSN 318 DEG, 1000MTRS FROM MILTON MILE MARK, TO MARK SUNKEN BARGE LYING CLOSE W. (PLA NAV WARNING NO.2 OF 1990). NCA YET.	567492	175267



WA ID	MonUID	EHCR_No	RecordType	Site_Name	MonType	Description	Easting	Northing
1029	UKHO 69976		WRK	Hartnel	Wreck	Motor vessel wreck. Listed as lifted. 13.2.56 WK IN 512656N, 002358E [OGB], LYING IN MID CHANNEL, GRAVESEND REACH, IS NOW REMOVED. (LLOYDS LIST & PLA NM 1/56). AMENDED TO LIFT. NFA.	566827	174942
1030	UKHO 13107		FOUL	Obstruction	UKHO obstruction	13.5.82 OBSTN 8.2MTRS SHOWN IN 512700N, 002204.5E ON PLA 96/5. NE 2151. 7.5.85 DELETE OBSTN, RETAIN AS SOUNDING ONLY. (PLA LTR, 15.4.85). AMENDED TO DEAD. NE 2151.	564515	175046
1031	UKHO 69991		WRK	Southport	Wreck	Steamship wreck. EX- YEWHILL [1937], EX- SPORTSMAN, BUILT 1914 BY ARDROSSAN D.D. & S.B CO LTD, WITH 3 CYLINDER TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE, SINGLE SHAFT. OWNED AT TIME OF LOSS BY PARK SHIPPING CO. LTD. PASSAGE ANTWERP FOR LONDON. SANK FOLLOWING A COLLISION. Wreck refloated in 1956. Amended to lifted.	564545	174991



Appendix II: Gazetteer of Medium and Low receptors of archaeological potential within geophysical survey area (from Wessex Archaeology 2017a)

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
7000	Debris	566266	175226	A2	1.8	1.4	0.2	108	A distinct right angled dark reflector with a bright and tapered shadow, distinct feature on a sandy and even area of the seabed and identified in the bathymetry data as a small mound. Has a large magnetic anomaly associated indicating ferrous debris. Interpreted as a possible anchor.		East
7001	Debris	566271	175264	A2	5.3	1	0.2	4824	A long, thin and distinct dark reflector with a bright shadow, possibly debris, located on a rough and uneven area of the seabed. Has a very large magnetic anomaly possibly associated with it, indicating ferrous debris.		East
7002	Dark reflector	566176	175249	A2	2.1	0.3	0	-	A long and very thin curvilinear dark reflector with no shadow, looks anthropogenic compared to surrounding seabed features, non-ferrous.		East
7003	Dark reflector	565479	175177	A2	1.7	0.3	0	-	A distinct and solid oval shaped dark reflector with no shadow, located on a sandy area of the seabed. Non-ferrous object. 3D chirp target is situated 2.8 m from this location buried less than 1m and may be associated.	TIL2_3DC_003	West
7004	Debris	565687	175222	A2	2.5	0.4	0.2	-	A thick linear dark reflector, possibly debris located on a rough and uneven area of the seabed. Located close to modern infrastructure and possibly related. This is not covered by the magnetometer data and as such ferrous composition unknown.		West
7005	Dark reflector	565681	175223	A2	2.4	0.3	0.1	-	An indistinct dark reflector with a bright shadow, long and thick linear item similar to other objects on this area of the seabed, possibly debris though not as distinct as other anomalies. Located close to modern infrastructure, possibly related. This is not covered by the magnetometer data and as such ferrous composition unknown.		West



WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
7006	Debris	565685	175191	A2	6.3	1.5	0.8	870	A large thick and distinct curvilinear dark reflector with some smaller dark reflector features coming off its centre and a bright bulbous shadow, possible large item of debris, has a very large magnetic anomaly associated indicating ferrous debris. 3D chirp target is located 7 m from this location at a depth of 2.10 m and could be associated.	TIL2_3DC_057	West
7007	Debris field	566146	175269	A2	80	30	2	-	A large spread of debris possibly related to the construction of the port seen next to the debris field. Tens of thin, linear and rounded dark reflectors scattered across the riverbed, example dimensions of distinctive linear features 6.6 m x 0.6 m x 0.1 m; 3.4 m x 0.3 m x 0.1 m and 1 m x 0.3 m x 0.1 m. This area is not fully covered by the magnetometer data and as such ferrous composition is unknown.		East
7008	Debris field	566277	175277	A2	6.6	6	0.6	-	Possible debris field, three distinct and thin linear dark reflectors with bright shadows aligned with smaller debris pieces in-between. Highly anthropogenic debris field visible in the bathymetry data as aligned linear mounds, not covered by the magnetometer data and may be ferrous debris. 3D chirp target is located 9 m from this location and may be associated.	TIL2_3DC_240	East
7009	Debris	566313	175274	A2	7	3	0.5	185	A very long, thick and distinct linear piece of debris visible as a dark reflector with a bright, short shadow, has a large magnetic anomaly associated indicating ferrous debris, distinct in the bathymetry data as a long linear piece with one bulbous end		East
7010	Debris	566327	175279	A2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	A long, thin and slightly curvilinear dark reflector with a dull shadow, possibly a rope or chain or debris feature, very indistinct linear depression in bathymetry data. This is not covered by the magnetometer data and ferrous composition is unknown		East
7011	Debris	566317	175230	A2	1.7	1.3	0.5	302	An indistinct almost diamond shaped dark reflector with a dull, tapered shadow, has a		East



WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
									large magnetic anomaly associated indicating ferrous debris		
7012	Debris	566298	175280	A2	6.5	4.2	0.2	-	Very indistinct possible debris feature, a small circular hollow dark reflector with a possible rope or chain attached and a 'T' shaped object at one end with a dull shadow. This is not covered by the magnetometer data and as such ferrous composition is unknown		East
7013	Bright reflector	566233	175252	A2	10.9	2	0	-	An oval bright reflector object with a curvilinear bright reflector coming off this, possibly a rope or chain attached to something, oval object measures 1.7 x 1.4 m, probable non-ferrous debris		East
7014	Debris	565441	175168	A2	3.5	0.4	0.3	-	A very distinct curvilinear piece of debris, a long and thin dark reflector with a large and bright shadow located on a sandy area of the seabed, non-ferrous debris		West
7015	Dark reflector	566128	175235	A2	2.5	1.1	0.1	-	A hollow circular dark reflector feature, looks anomalous to the surrounding seabed, visible in the bathymetry as two small mounds within a depression, non-ferrous. Two 3D chirp targets are located 8 m from this location at depths of 0.86 and 1.02 m sub-seabed, which may be associated buried debris	TIL2_3DC_221, TIL2_3DC_222	East
7016	Dark reflector	566135	175242	A2	0.8	0.4	0.1	-	A very small hollow dark reflector feature with a bright shadow, possibly natural, non-ferrous		East
7017	Debris	566321	175251	A2	1.3	0.7	0.4	154	A hollow circular dark reflector with a bright shadow, possibly tyre. Has a large magnetic anomaly associated indicating ferrous debris		East
7018	Debris	566333	175223	A2	2.3	0.6	0.7	440	Possible debris. Dark reflector slightly right-angled at one end with a bright shadow. Located on a rough and uneven area of the seabed, has a large magnetic anomaly identified on more than one survey line indicating ferrous debris		East
7019	Dark reflector	566121	175119	A2	1.2	0.8	0.1	-	A rounded dark reflector that does not appear to be solid, anomaly has no shadow and is situated on a rough and uneven area of the seabed, visible in the bathymetry data as a small mound identified within a geological		East



WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
									depression. Possible non-ferrous debris or natural feature.		
7020	Debris	566121	175119	A2	18	1.8	0.2	423	A very long thick and slightly curvilinear dark reflector with a short bright shadow, possibly large piece of debris, clearly visible in the bathymetry and has a large magnetic anomaly associated indicating ferrous debris		East
7021	Debris	565560	175220	A2	2.8	2.2	0.4	549	A distinct rectangular dark reflector with a large but dull shadow, has a large magnetic anomaly possible associated indicating ferrous debris		West
7022	Debris	565541	175210	A2	1	0.3	0	-	A long, thick and curvilinear dark reflector with a slight shadow and in a slight depression. Possibly non-ferrous debris		West
7023	Bright reflector	565560	175211	A2	0.8	0.7	0	-	A medium sized oval bright reflector, possibly debris or could just be natural		West
7024	Dark reflector	565627	175233	A2	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	A thick short linear dark reflector with a shadow and possibly in a slight depression. This is not covered by the magnetometer data and therefore ferrous composition unknown		West
7025	Debris	565620	175222	A2	2.1	0.1	0.4	-	An indistinct rounded dark reflector with an internal shadow, or hollow object on a rough area of seabed, in the bathymetry this is visible as a small but distinct mound within a depression measuring 2.2 x 2 m. Non-ferrous debris. 3D chirp target is located 5 m from this location at a depth of 0.22 m sub-seabed	TIL2_3DC_053	West
7026	Dark reflector	565611	175206	A2	0.5	0.4	0.3	-	A thick linear dark reflector with a slight shadow, distinctive on a sandy area of the seabed. Non-ferrous material.		West
7027	Dark reflector	565625	175189	A2	0.4	0.2	0.3	-	A distinct S shaped linear dark reflector with a bright shadow, possibly two stretched rocks but maybe anthropogenic non-ferrous feature		West
7028	Dark reflector	565719	175241	A2	1	0.4	0.6	-	An indistinct dark reflector with a bright and rectangular shadow, possibly in a slight depression. This is not covered by the magnetometer data and therefore ferrous composition unknown		West



WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
7029	Dark reflector	565792	175247	A2	0.6	0.1	0	-	A very small linear dark reflector with no shadow. This is not covered by the magnetometer data and therefore ferrous composition unknown		West
7030	Dark reflector	566209	175275	A2	2.4	0.2	0	-	A long and thin curvilinear dark reflector with no shadow, very distinct. This is not covered by the magnetometer data and therefore ferrous composition unknown		East
7031	Magnetic	566627	175151	A2	-	-	-	379	Large anomaly identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7032	Magnetic	566583	175161	A2	-	-	-	69	Medium asymmetric dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7033	Magnetic	566418	175190	A2	-	-	-	87	Small negative monopole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7034	Magnetic	566210	175139	A2	-	-	-	83	Medium asymmetric dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7035	Magnetic	566124	175132	A2	-	-	-	321	Large dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7036	Magnetic	566238	175144	A2	-	-	-	157	Large negative monopole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7037	Magnetic	566256	175155	A2	-	-	-	15	Small dipole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7038	Magnetic	566450	175179	A2	-	-	-	56	Medium asymmetric dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7039	Magnetic	566435	175178	A2	-	-	-	31	Small positive monopole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7040	Magnetic	566380	175174	A2	-	-	-	58	Medium asymmetric dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East



WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
7041	Magnetic	566396	175180	A2	-	-	-	23	Small positive monopole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7042	Magnetic	566290	175170	A2	-	-	-	63	Medium asymmetric dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7043	Magnetic	566419	175185	A2	-	-	-	208	Large dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7044	Magnetic	566450	175189	A2	-	-	-	83	Medium positive monopole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7045	Magnetic	566361	175182	A2	-	-	-	85	Medium asymmetric dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7046	Magnetic	566330	175179	A2	-	-	-	211	Large dipole weakly identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7047	Magnetic	566361	175192	A2	-	-	-	36	Small anomaly only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7048	Magnetic	566360	175220	A2	-	-	-	42	Small dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7049	Magnetic	566188	175213	A2	-	-	-	112	Large anomaly only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7050	Magnetic	566228	175218	A2	-	-	-	154	Large dipole weakly identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7051	Magnetic	566291	175224	A2	-	-	-	137	Large dipole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7052	Magnetic	566164	175217	A2	-	-	-	195	Large asymmetric dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7053	Magnetic	566185	175220	A2	-	-	-	143	Large asymmetric dipole only identified on one survey line. 3D chirp target is located 4.6 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object		East



WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
7054	Magnetic	566276	175228	A2	-	-	-	59	Medium dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7055	Magnetic	566314	175241	A2	-	-	-	278	Large asymmetric dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7056	Magnetic	565685	175197	A2	-	-	-	462	Large anomaly identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		West
7057	Magnetic	565701	175209	A2	-	-	-	2622	Very large dipole identified on more than on survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		West
7058	Magnetic	565566	175201	A2	-	-	-	2163	Very large dipole identified on more than on survey line. 3D chirp target is located 5 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object at depth of 0.29 m	TIL2_3DC_031	West
7059	Magnetic	566496	175136	A2	-	-	-	37	Small dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7060	Magnetic	566553	175141	A2	-	-	-	2307	Very large dipole identified on more than on survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7061	Magnetic	566618	175142	A2	-	-	-	118	Large asymmetric dipole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7062	Magnetic	566672	175140	A2	-	-	-	1781	Very large negative monopole possibly identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7063	Magnetic	566178	175119	A2	-	-	-	66	Medium dipole possibly on more than one survey line, possibly natural. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7064	Magnetic	566160	175118	A2	-	-	-	80	Medium positive monopole only identified on one survey line, possibly natural. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7065	Magnetic	566134	175115	A2	-	-	-	56	Medium positive monopole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7066	Magnetic	566109	175113	A2	-	-	-	86	Medium dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East



WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
7067	Magnetic	566066	175109	A2	-	-	-	65	Medium dipole only identified on one survey line. 3D chirp target is located 2 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object at depth of 2.34 m	TIL2_3DC_100	East
7068	Magnetic	566331	175218	A2	-	-	-	113	Large dipole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7069	Magnetic	566155	175236	A2	-	-	-	703	Very large anomaly only identified on one survey line, possibly natural. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7070	Magnetic	566195	175238	A2	-	-	-	155	Large dipole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7071	Magnetic	566483	175137	A2	-	-	-	56	Medium dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7072	Magnetic	566189	175133	A2	-	-	-	50	Medium asymmetric dipole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7073	Magnetic	566349	175184	A2	-	-	-	115	Large negative monopole possibly identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7074	Magnetic	566349	175225	A2	-	-	-	73	Medium dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7075	Magnetic	566296	175254	A2	-	-	-	85	Medium negative monopole weakly observed on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7076	Magnetic	565695	175201	A2	-	-	-	2741	Very large anomaly only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		West
7077	Magnetic	566178	175252	A2	-	-	-	1732	Very large dipole identified weakly on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7078	Magnetic	566193	175254	A2	-	-	-	6428	Very large dipole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East



WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
7079	Magnetic	566461	175175	A2	-	-	-	215	Large anomaly identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7080	Magnetic	566446	175173	A2	-	-	-	150	Large positive monopole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7081	Magnetic	566538	175149	A2	-	-	-	94	Large negative monopole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7082	Magnetic	565559	175240	A2	-	-	-	190	Large dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		West
7083	Magnetic	566282	175228	A2	-	-	-	74	Medium dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7084	Magnetic	566277	175232	A2	-	-	-	74	Medium dipole possibly identified on more one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7085	Magnetic	566077	175213	A2	-	-	-	150	Large dipole only identified on one survey line. 3D chirp target is located 10 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object at depth of 0.54 m	TIL2_3DC_113	East
7086	Magnetic	566299	175220	A2	-	-	-	40	Small dipole identified on more than one survey line. 3D chirp target is located 5 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object at depth of 1.92 m sub-seabed	TIL2_3DC_128	East
7087	Magnetic	565474	175169	A2	-	-	-	736	Very large dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		West
7088	Magnetic	565614	175174	A2	-	-	-	391	Large negative monopole only identified on one survey line. 3 D chirp target is located 7 m from this location, may be buried ferrous object at a depth of 0.53 m	TIL2_3DC_043	West
7089	Magnetic	565575	175171	A2	-	-	-	81	Medium asymmetric dipole only identified on one survey line. 3D chirp target is located 6 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object at a depth of 1.81 m	TIL2_3DC_024	West
7090	Magnetic	566145	175229	A2	-	-	-	591	Large asymmetric dipole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East



WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
7091	Magnetic	566263	175248	A2	-	-	-	560	Very large dipole only identified on one survey line. 3d chirp target is located 3.5 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object at a depth of 1.42 m sub-seabed	TIL2_3DC_238	East
7092	Magnetic	565576	175181	A2	-	-	-	217	Large dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		West
7093	Magnetic	566262	175252	A2	-	-	-	431	Large dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7094	Magnetic	566151	175241	A2	-	-	-	522	Very large anomaly identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7095	Magnetic	566376	175156	A2	-	-	-	60	at a depth of 0.26 m sub-seabedMedium dipole possibly faintly seen on more than one survey line. 3D chirp target is located 6 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object	TIL2_3DC_118	East
7096	Magnetic	566184	175144	A2	-	-	-	176	Large dipole possibly faintly seen on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7097	Magnetic	566218	175256	A2	-	-	-	499	Large anomaly identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7098	Magnetic	566238	175261	A2	-	-	-	417	Large negative monopole faintly identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7099	Magnetic	566116	175248	A2	-	-	-	469	Large dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris at a depth of 0.43 m sub-seabed	TIL2_3DC_227	East
7100	Magnetic	566541	175143	A2	-	-	-	243	Large anomaly identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7101	Magnetic	566430	175139	A2	-	-	-	75	Medium dipole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7102	Magnetic	566112	175203	A2	-	-	-	56	Medium dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7103	Magnetic	566055	175225	A2	-	-	-	619	Very large dipole only identified on one survey line. 3d chirp target is located 5 m from this	TIL2_3DC_206	East



WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
									location, possibly buried ferrous object at a depth of 0.48 m sub-seabed		
7104	Magnetic	566282	175265	A2	-	-	-	145	Large dipole only identified on one survey line. 3D chirp target is located 7 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object at a depth of 0.89 m sub-seabed	TIL2_3DC_239	East
7105	Magnetic	566247	175258	A2	-	-	-	869	Very large dipole identified on more than one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7106	Magnetic	566201	175255	A2	-	-	-	1350	Very large positive monopole only really seen on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7107	Magnetic	565598	175208	A2	-	-	-	312	Large dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		West
7108	Magnetic	566098	175214	A2	-	-	-	291	Large dipole only identified on one survey line. 3D chirp target is located 7 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object at a depth of 1.20 m sub-seabed	TIL2_3DC_216	East
7109	Magnetic	565593	175235	A2	-	-	-	67	Medium dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		West
7110	Magnetic	566096	175230	A2	-	-	-	249	Large dipole only identified on one survey line, possibly buried ferrous object		East
7111	Magnetic	566143	175218	A2	-	-	-	71	Medium dipole only identified on one survey line. 3D chirp target is located 8 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object at a depth of 0.96 m sub-seabed	TIL2_3DC_213	East
7112	Magnetic	566163	175248	A2	-	-	-	253	Large dipole only identified on one survey line, noisy area, they have picked it and it is quite large. 3D chirp target is located 7 m from this location, possibly buried ferrous object at a depth of 0.86 m sub-seabed	TIL2_3DC_237	East
7113	Magnetic	566316	175264	A2	-	-	-	652	Large dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East
7114	Magnetic	566283	175256	A2	-	-	-	134	Large positive monopole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East



WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological Discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Magnetic Amplitude (nT)	Description	External References	Area
7115	Magnetic	566148	175130	A2	-	-	-	46	Small asymmetric dipole only identified on one survey line. Indicative of possible buried ferrous debris		East

Notes:

1. All coordinates are in OSGB36 British National Grid
2. Positions are considered accurate to within approximately ± 10 m



Appendix III: Potential buried anomalies identified on the 3D chirp data

3D_CHIRP_ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m) sub-seabed (@1600 m/s)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Thickness (m@1600 m/s)	Notes	WA ID	Area
TIL2_3DC_001	565451	175175	0.56	0.9	0.9	0.3	May be geology		West
TIL2_3DC_002	565466	175175	0.22	0.9	2.2	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_003	565476	175178	0.59	0.8	0.8	0.2	May be geology	2.8 m from 7033	West
TIL2_3DC_004	565455	175165	1.38	0.7	2.1	0.15			West
TIL2_3DC_005	565465	175179	0.17	1.1	1.7	0.4			West
TIL2_3DC_006	565481	175181	0.44	1	1	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_007	565465	175181	0.24	1.2	2.4	0.5			West
TIL2_3DC_010	565476	175190	0.26	2.5	3.7	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_011	565488	175191	0.24	1.9	2.5	0.4	May be geology		West
TIL2_3DC_014	565470	175212	0.42	0.7	0.8	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_015	565444	175213	1.79	1.1	1.1	0.5			West
TIL2_3DC_018	565475	175225	2.32	1.3	1.7	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_019	565483	175231	2.62	0.7	0.7	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_020	565505	175232	1.98	0.7	1.2	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_024	565566	175172	1.81	0.6	1.4	0.2		6 m from 7089	West
TIL2_3DC_028	565514	175186	8.66	1.4	1.5	0.4			West
TIL2_3DC_030	565515	175192	1.03	0.7	0.9	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_031	565565	175196	0.29	1.2	1.2	0.5		5 m from 7058	West
TIL2_3DC_032	565577	175197	0.29	1.5	1.6	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_034	565552	175206	4.18	1	1.1	0.4			West
TIL2_3DC_039	565529	175229	1.90	0.8	2	0.4			West
TIL2_3DC_040	565533	175236	2.06	0.9	1	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_041	565514	175237	2.41	0.6	0.6	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_042	565650	175179	1.06	0.8	0.9	0.4			West



3D_CHIRP_ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m) sub-seabed (@1600 m/s)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Thickness (m@1600 m/s)	Notes	WA ID	Area
TIL2_3DC_043	565620	175178	0.53	0.9	0.9	0.3		7 m from 7088	West
TIL2_3DC_045	565616	175189	2.78	0.8	1.8	0.4			West
TIL2_3DC_046	565642	175197	2.36	0.8	0.8	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_051	565646	175215	0.23	1	1.5	0.2			West
TIL2_3DC_053	565625	175220	0.22	1.2	1.6	0.3		5 m from 7025	West
TIL2_3DC_054	565635	175222	0.26	1	2	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_057	565691	175186	2.10	1.4	2.5	0.2		7 m from 7006	West
TIL2_3DC_058	565711	175191	1.72	1.3	2.4	0.2			West
TIL2_3DC_059	565712	175194	1.71	0.8	1.2	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_060	565682	175212	1.19	0.9	1.7	0.2			West
TIL2_3DC_061	565721	175215	0.82	1.1	1.5	0.4			West
TIL2_3DC_063	565706	175217	1.51	1.2	2.3	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_064	565694	175216	1.18	0.8	1.7	0.3			West
TIL2_3DC_065	565684	175217	1.42	2.1	2.7	0.3		5 m from 7004	West
TIL2_3DC_066	565698	175219	1.46	0.9	1.4	0.1			West
TIL2_3DC_067	565722	175220	1.07	1.6	1.7	0.4			West
TIL2_3DC_071	565733	175203	0.71	1.4	1.6	0.1			West
TIL2_3DC_074	565732	175218	1.48	0.9	1.3	0.2			West
TIL2_3DC_100	566068	175111	2.34	0.9	2	1.5		2 m from 7067	East
TIL2_3DC_113	566072	175203	0.54	1.5	1.8	0.4		10 m from 7085 Mag	East
TIL2_3DC_118	566370	175155	0.26	1.5	3.6	0.2			East
TIL2_3DC_119	566386	175164	0.19	1.6	2.4	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_121	566376	175196	1.60	1.7	3.2	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_124	566321	175208	1.84	2.4	3.5	0.4			East
TIL2_3DC_125	566317	175207	2.08	1.2	2.2	0.4			East
TIL2_3DC_126	566302	175206	2.17	1.7	3.4	0.4			East



3D_CHIRP_ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m) sub-seabed (@1600 m/s)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Thickness (m@1600 m/s)	Notes	WA ID	Area
TIL2_3DC_127	566306	175211	1.84	2.2	3.1	0.4			East
TIL2_3DC_128	566300	175216	1.92	1	1.8	0.3		5 m from 7086	East
TIL2_3DC_131	566403	175194	1.62	1.6	3.8	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_132	566576	175136	2.26	1.3	2	0.4			East
TIL2_3DC_133	566564	175137	2.06	1.2	1.5	0.4			East
TIL2_3DC_202	566057	175212	0.45	1.2	2.3	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_203	566064	175213	0.38	0.9	3.3	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_204	566044	175213	1.32	2.1	2.2	0.4			East
TIL2_3DC_205	566021	175216	0.64	1	1	0.5			East
TIL2_3DC_206	566051	175224	0.48	1.5	4	0.4		5 m 7103	East
TIL2_3DC_209	566089	175210	0.58	1.6	2.5	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_210	566107	175213	1.10	2.1	2.1	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_213	566135	175214	0.96	1.2	1.6	0.3		8 m from 7111	East
TIL2_3DC_214	566128	175218	1.46	2	2.3	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_215	566120	175216	0.46	1.2	1.2	0.4			East
TIL2_3DC_216	566105	175217	1.20	1.6	2.5	0.3		7 m from 7108	East
TIL2_3DC_220	566109	175223	1.15	0.7	1.8	0.2			East
TIL2_3DC_221	566130	175227	0.86	1.5	1.5	0.4		8 m from 7015	East
TIL2_3DC_222	566133	175227	1.02	1.6	1.6	0.4		8 m from 7015	East
TIL2_3DC_223	566087	175231	1.06	0.9	1.3	0.3	L-shaped		East
TIL2_3DC_224	566102	175238	1.48	1.7	2.6	0.4			East
TIL2_3DC_225	566121	175245	0.45	1.8	3.7	0.5	Possibly geology?		East
TIL2_3DC_226	566128	175250	0.54	1.2	2	0.2			East
TIL2_3DC_227	566118	175249	0.43	1.1	2.7	0.3		2 m from 7099	East
TIL2_3DC_228	566136	175251	0.68	2.1	2.2	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_229	566141	175252	0.37	1.2	1.2	0.2	Possibly 2 targets		East

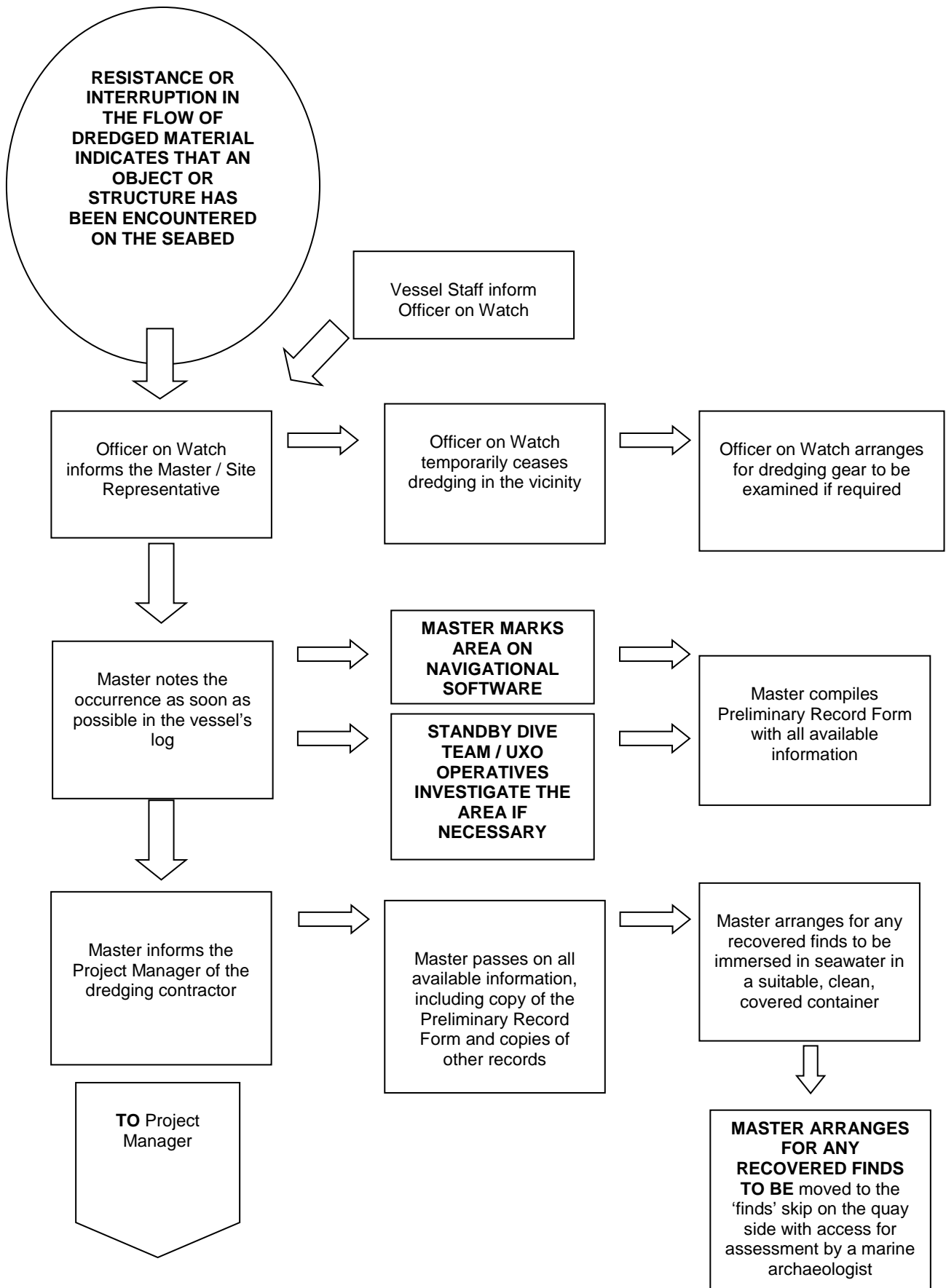


3D_CHIRP_ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m) sub-seabed (@1600 m/s)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Thickness (m@1600 m/s)	Notes	WA ID	Area
TIL2_3DC_230	566101	175253	1.70	1	1.9	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_231	566111	175253	0.81	0.7	1.8	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_232	566117	175253	3.05	1.1	3	0.2			East
TIL2_3DC_233	566121	175254	0.51	2	2.5	0.2			East
TIL2_3DC_234	566121	175263	4.33	1.9	2.6	0.6			East
TIL2_3DC_237	566156	175251	0.86	1.2	1.8	0.3		7 m from 7112	East
TIL2_3DC_238	566261	175245	1.42	1.3	2.2	0.5		3.5 m from 7091	East
TIL2_3DC_239	566289	175266	0.85	1.2	1.8	0.4		7 m from 7104	East
TIL2_3DC_240	566285	175282	2.74	2.5	2.5	0.5		9 m from 7008	East
TIL2_3DC_244	566314	175298	4.11	3	3	0.6	Possibly artifact		East
TIL2_3DC_246	566117	175228	1.32	1.5	2	0.4			East
TIL2_3DC_248	566114	175252	3.05	1.2	2.2	0.3			East
TIL2_3DC_249	566118	175225	1.32	1.5	2.5	0.4			East
TIL2_3DC_250	566116	175228	1.32	0.6	0.9	0.3			East

Notes:

1. All coordinates are in OSGB36 British National Grid
2. Data as provided in SAND (2017)

Appendix IV: Actions on the dredging vessel - anomalies on the seabed or finds recovered from the seabed

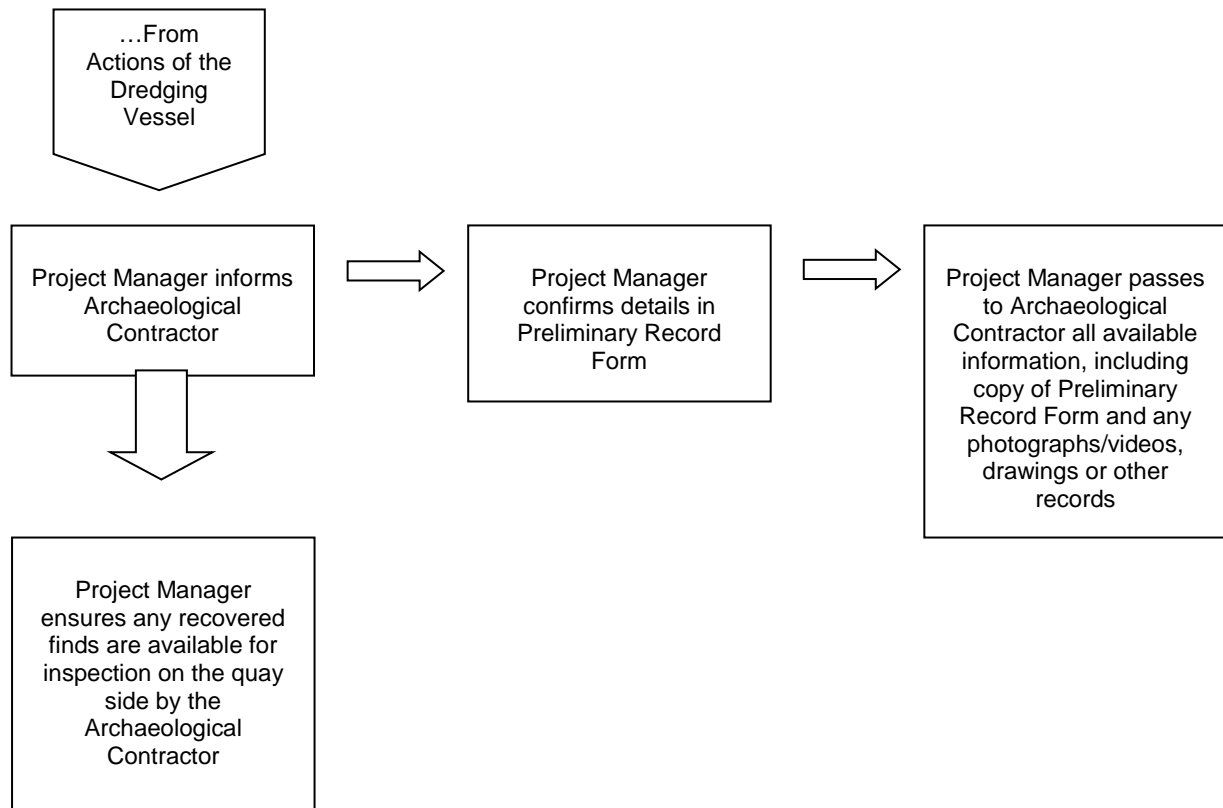




Appendix V: Preliminary Recording Form

Unique ID:		
Date:	Name of Report Compiler:	Contact details:
Vessel Name:	Dredging Area:	Name of Master:
Name of Officer on Watch:	Name of Finder:	Time that anomaly was encountered / find discovered
Vessel position at time when the anomaly was encountered / find discovered:		
BNG Eastings:	BNG Northings:	Datum (if different from BNG):
Notes on position given: ie: How accurate is the position given above? Is the position the original position of the anomaly on the seabed or have operations moved the material some distance from its original location?		
Description of the anomaly / find:		
For Anomalies: Apparent extent of anomaly: m long x m wide x m above general level of seabed:		
For Anomalies: Extent of deviation and of route development:		
For Finds: Details of any photographs, drawings or other records made of the find:		
For Finds: Details of any treatment given to the find:		
Date and time at which Project Manager was informed:	General notes:	

Appendix VI: Actions for the Project Manager



Appendix VII: Guidelines for Identifying Finds of Archaeological Interest

This text is based on the categories outlined in the Protocol for Reporting Finds of Archaeological Interest, published by the British Marine Aggregate Producer's Association (BMAPA) and English Heritage (now Historic England), 2005. The variety in significance across each type of find means that the day to day assessment of individual receptors as Major, Intermediate or Minor finds will be completed by an appropriately qualified archaeologist, either working directly on site with each receptor or remotely using images, dimensions and video stills.

Bone

Major Archaeological Finds

Human bone is definitely of archaeological interest and is also subject to special legal requirements under the Burial Act 1857. Any suspected human bone should be reported and treated with discretion and respect.

Large quantities of animal bone may indicate a wreck (the remains of cargo or provisions) and should be reported.

Intermediate Archaeological Finds

Animal bone, teeth and tusks are of archaeological interest because they may date to periods when the seabed formed dry land, and should be reported. Such bones, teeth, tusks etc. may have signs of damage, breaking or cutting that can be directly attributed to human activity.

Objects made out of bone – such as combs, harpoon points or decorative items – can be very old and are definitely of archaeological interest. All occurrences should be reported and recovered if feasible.

Pottery

Intermediate Archaeological Finds

Any fragment of pottery is potentially of interest, especially if it is a large fragment. Items with unusual shape, glaze or fabric should be reported. It is noted that there is the potential for residue analysis on ceramic sherds and vessels recovered from marine environments, and this should be considered where these are recovered (Historic England 2017).

As the area may have been used as a landing place for ships during the Roman period (see Section 6.4.7), there is also the potential for trade and exchange to be visible within the ceramic assemblage.

Minor Archaeological Finds

Items which look like modern crockery would be considered to be a minor archaeological find, until further assessment.

Brick

Intermediate Archaeological Finds

Bricks that do not have v-shaped hollows ('frogs') and/or are small, thin, or generally appear different than modern bricks could date back to the medieval or Roman period and should be reported.

Minor Archaeological Finds

Bricks with modern proportions and 'frogs' are of little to no archaeological interest.

Wood

Major to Intermediate Archaeological Finds

If the material discovered on the seabed, or recovered to the surface, appears to represent material from a wreck site, it must be reported. The differentiation between Major and Intermediate wooden finds will be made following an investigation of the artefact by an appropriately qualified archaeologist.

Pieces of wood that have been shaped or jointed may be of archaeological interest, especially if fixed with wooden pegs, bolts or nails. All occurrences should be reported. Objects made out of dark, waterlogged wood, such as bowls, handles, shafts and so on – can be very old and are definitely of archaeological interest. All occurrences should be reported. Roundwood that has clearly been shaped or made into a point should be reported.

Minor Archaeological Find

Light coloured wood, or wood that floats easily, is probably modern and is unlikely to be of archaeological interest. 'Roundwood' with bark, such as branches – is unlikely to be of archaeological interest.

Peat and Clay

Major Archaeological Find

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

Fine-grained sediments such as silts and clays are often found in the same places as peat. These fine-grained sediments also contain the microscopic remains that can provide information about past environments and sea-level change.

Intermediate Archaeological Finds

Isolated discoveries of peat or clay.

Stone

Major Archaeological Finds

The recovery of numerous stones may indicate the ballast mound of a wreck or a navigational cairn, and all occurrences should be reported. Additionally, if a large concentration of stone material (as described below) is encountered, it would also be considered a major archaeological find.

Intermediate Archaeological Finds

Small to medium size stones that are shaped, polished and/or pierced may be prehistoric axes. Objects such as axe heads or knife blades made from flint are also of prehistoric date. Large blocks of stone that have been pierced or shaped may have been used as anchors or weights for fishing nets. All occurrences should be reported.

Rubber, Plastic, etc.

Major Archaeological Finds

If rubber and plastic materials are discovered in the same area as aluminium objects and structures, they could indicate wreckage from a World War II aircraft, and therefore this material should be reported.

Minor Archaeological Finds

Except for the above, in most cases, rubber, plastic, Bakelite and similar modern materials are of little to no archaeological interest.

Iron and Steel

The potential range and date of iron and steel objects is so wide that it is difficult to provide general guidance. However, the following provides an outline of what might constitute a major or intermediate find.

Major Archaeological Finds

If the material discovered on the seabed, or recovered to the surface appears to represent material from a wreck site.

If an area contains numerous 'concretions' (iron and steel objects covered by a thick amorphous concrete-like coating), it could represent a wreck site, and should be treated as a major archaeological find.

A concentration of pieces of metal sheet and structure may also represent a wreck site, and should be treated as a major archaeological find.

Intermediate Archaeological Finds

The discovery of an isolated anchor would be considered to be an intermediate archaeological find, however, if it is discussed in association with timber or iron and steel material as discussed above, it could be part of a wreck site.

Isolated concretions, pieces of sheet metal and/or structure may also be of archaeological interest, and should be reported.

Minor Archaeological Finds

Isolated modern material, such as lost fishing gear, would be considered a minor archaeological find.



Other Metals

Major Archaeological Finds

Aluminium objects may indicate aircraft wreckage from World War II, especially if two or more pieces of aluminium are fixed together by rivets. All occurrences should be reported.

Concentrations of copper and copper alloy (bronze, brass) objects, precious metal objects and coins are of interest, as they could indicate a wreck site.

Minor Archaeological Finds

Items made of thin, tinned or painted metal sheet are unlikely to be of archaeological interest.

Isolated discoveries.

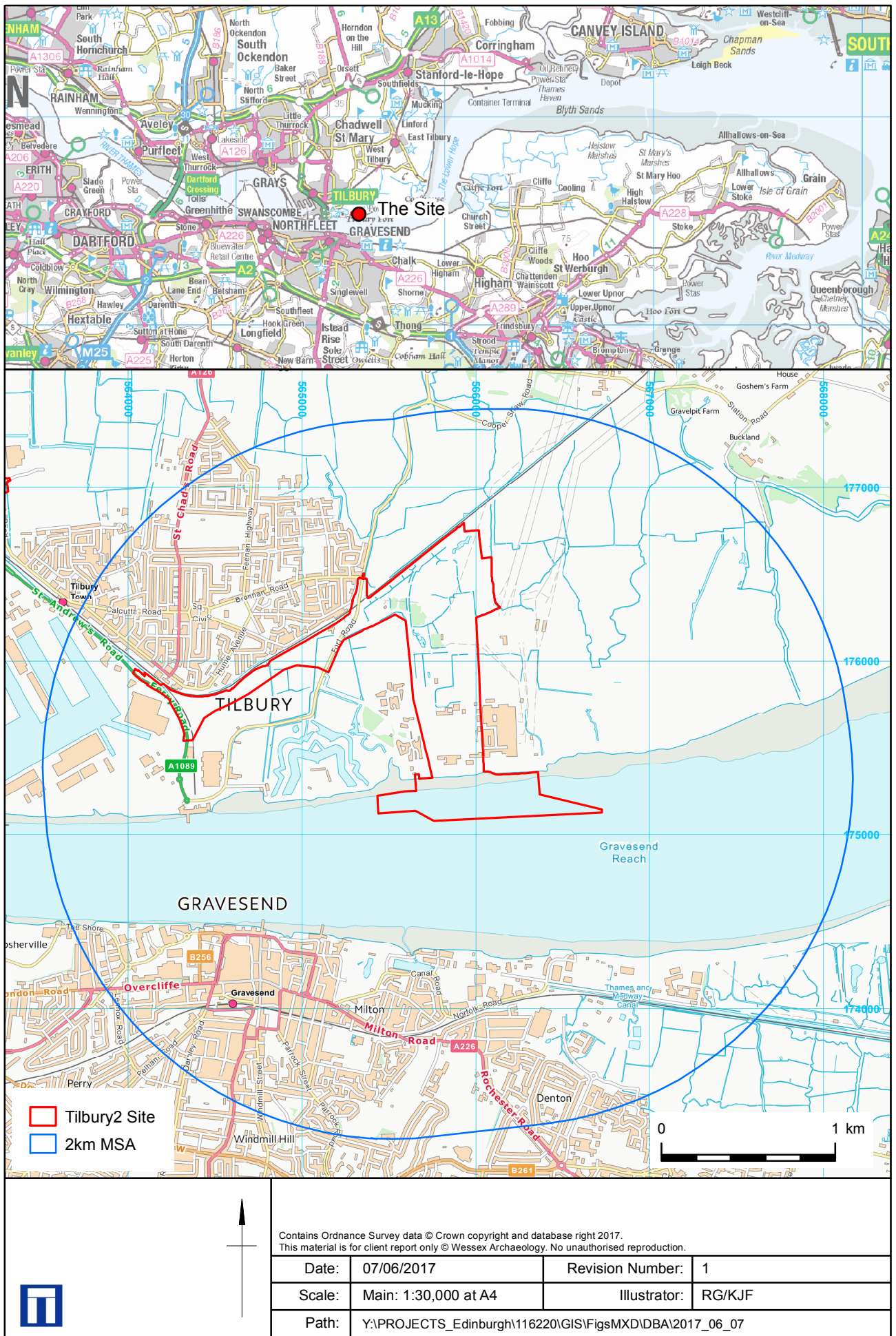
Ordnance

Any ordnance that is discovered should be dealt with based on the company UXO policy, as safety takes priority over archaeological objectives. However, discoveries of ordnance may be of archaeological interest (including cannonballs, bullets and shells), and they should be reported.

Appendix VIII: Guidelines for Artefact Handling and Storage

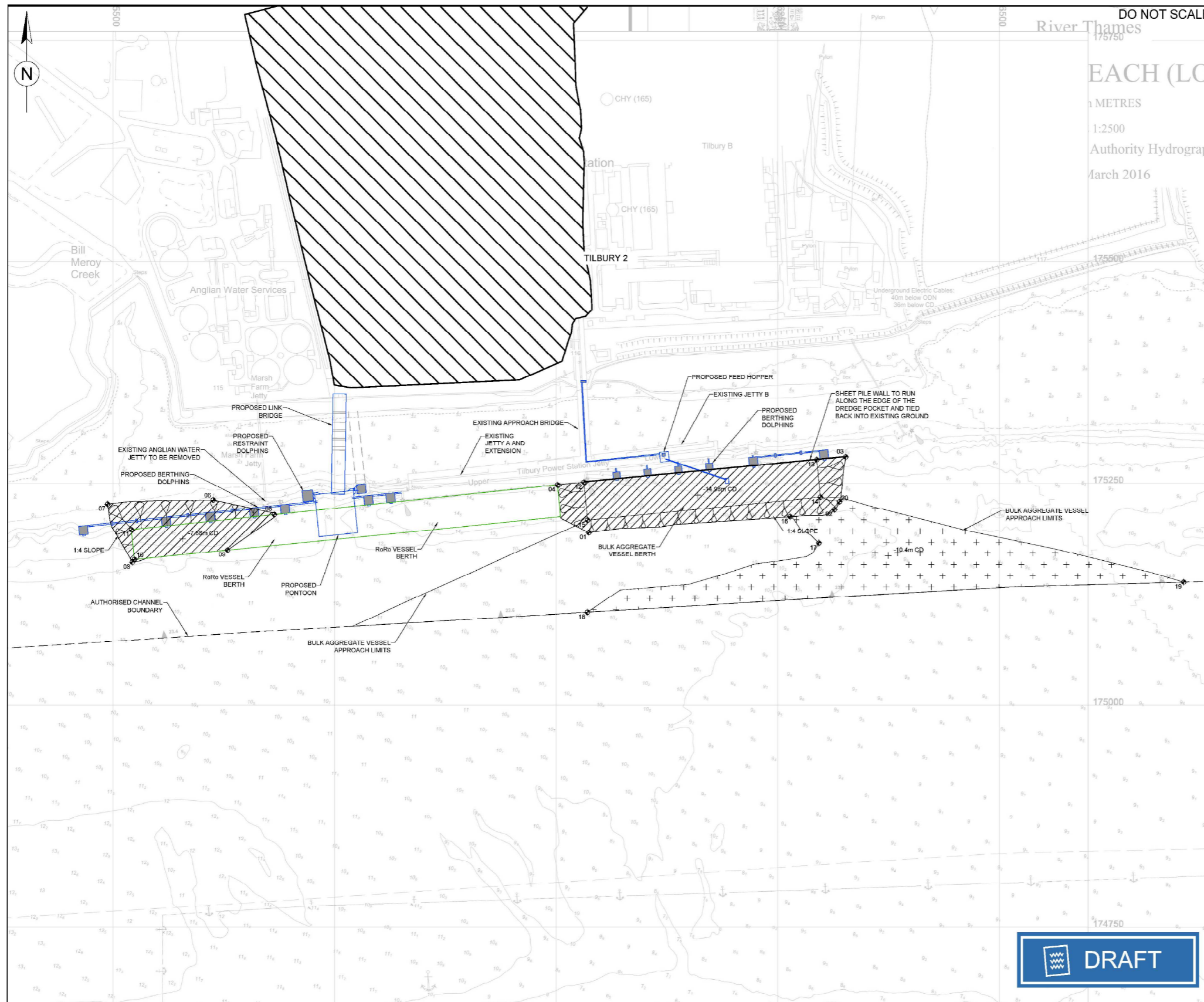
It should be noted that 'time is of the essence' in terms of the recovery of wet archaeological material. If organic objects such as wood are allowed to dry out, this can cause irreparable damage. Care in handling items is therefore paramount. A recovered object should be handled and stored in the following manner, particularly those identified as major archaeological finds:

- *Handle all material with care;*
- *Do not remove any rust, sediment, concretion or marine growth and do not separate 'groups' of items or sediments;*
- *All objects should be kept completely immersed in sea water if possible; if this is not possible because of their size, they should be kept damp and wrapped in plastic to prevent them drying out;*
- *Objects should be kept in clean storage containers, preferably rigid plastic boxes with lids, which should be kept in a safe, sheltered location (preferably cool and dark); large objects that will not fit in containers should be kept covered so that they do not dry out;*
- *Each object should be marked with its unique number, either by means of a tag attached to the object(s) or by writing the number on the bag that it is stored on. If this is not possible, photographs of the artefact with a label clearly displayed on it should be taken, in order for the artefact to be identified later;*
- *Each small object should be kept in its own zip-lock plastic bag;*
- *Any sediments of interest should be collected and double-bagged into zip-lock bags, if possible; and*
- *If particularly delicate or significant items are recovered, Wessex Archaeology should be contacted as soon as possible for further advice.*



Location map

Figure 1



DRAFT

DO NOT SCALE
 EACH (LO...)
 METRES
 1:2500
 Authority Hydrograph...
 March 2016

- NOTES:
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
 - ALL LEVELS ARE TO METRES CHART DATUM (mCD) UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
 - LAND SIDE LAYOUT OMITTED FOR CLARITY
 - THE BATHYMETRIC INFORMATION SHOWN HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM PLA CHART 338 MAY - OCTOBER 2015

CONFIDENTIAL

- KEY:
- EXTENT OF BERTHING DREDGING WITH SLOPES NO GREATER THEN 1:4, VOLUME = 80,000m³
 - EXTENT OF APPROACH DREDGING VOLUME = 20,000m³
 - RORO VESSEL BERTH POCKET
 - BULK VESSEL BERTH POCKET
 - PROPOSED MARINE WORKS

LOCATION POINTS			
ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	PROPOSED LEVEL (mCD)
01	566036.70	175194.79	NO CHANGE
02	566313.94	175220.88	NO CHANGE
03	566326.63	175279.92	NO CHANGE
04	566001.37	175248.15	NO CHANGE
05	565681.89	175214.97	-7.88
06	565612.94	175231.34	NO CHANGE
07	565493.73	175226.77	NO CHANGE
08	565521.68	175161.13	NO CHANGE
09	565629.22	175174.87	-7.88
10	565524.09	175164.15	-7.88
11	565520.62	175198.21	-7.88
12	566031.23	175251.07	-14.88
13	566293.92	175275.72	-14.98
14	566290.02	175234.45	-14.90
15	566035.33	175208.79	-14.98
16	566263.86	175212.62	NO CHANGE
17	566296.28	175182.84	NO CHANGE
18	566040.84	175105.13	NO CHANGE
19	566707.97	175138.70	NO CHANGE
20	566319.70	175229.48	NO CHANGE

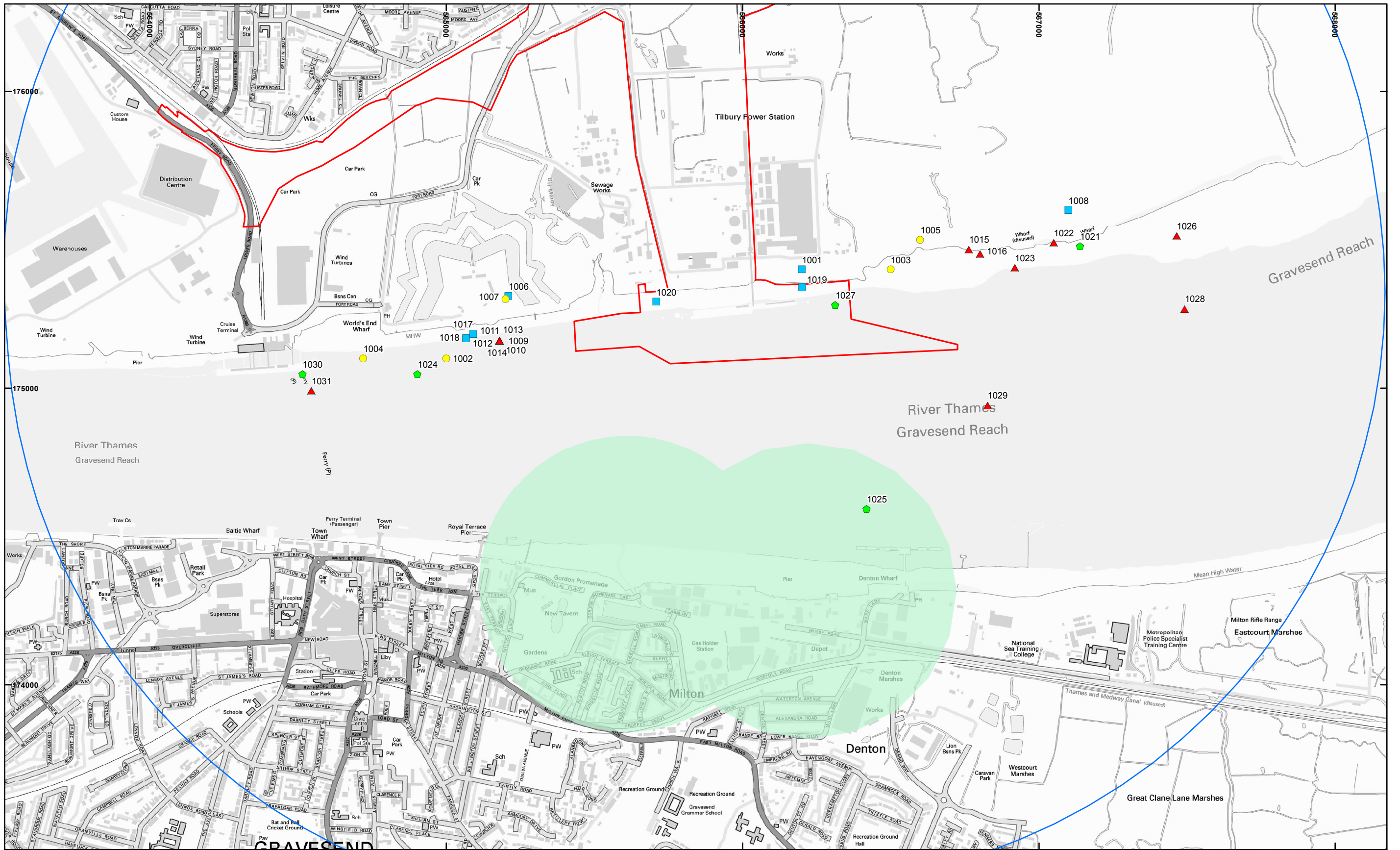


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Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS_Edinburgh\116220\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\DBA\2017_06_07

CAD drawing of Proposed Development, showing dredge areas, berthing dolphins and upgrades to jetty (© CgMs)

Figure 2



- Tilbury2 Site
- 2km MSA
- NRHE polygons
- Monument
- ▲ Wreck
- Find spot
- ◆ Obstruction



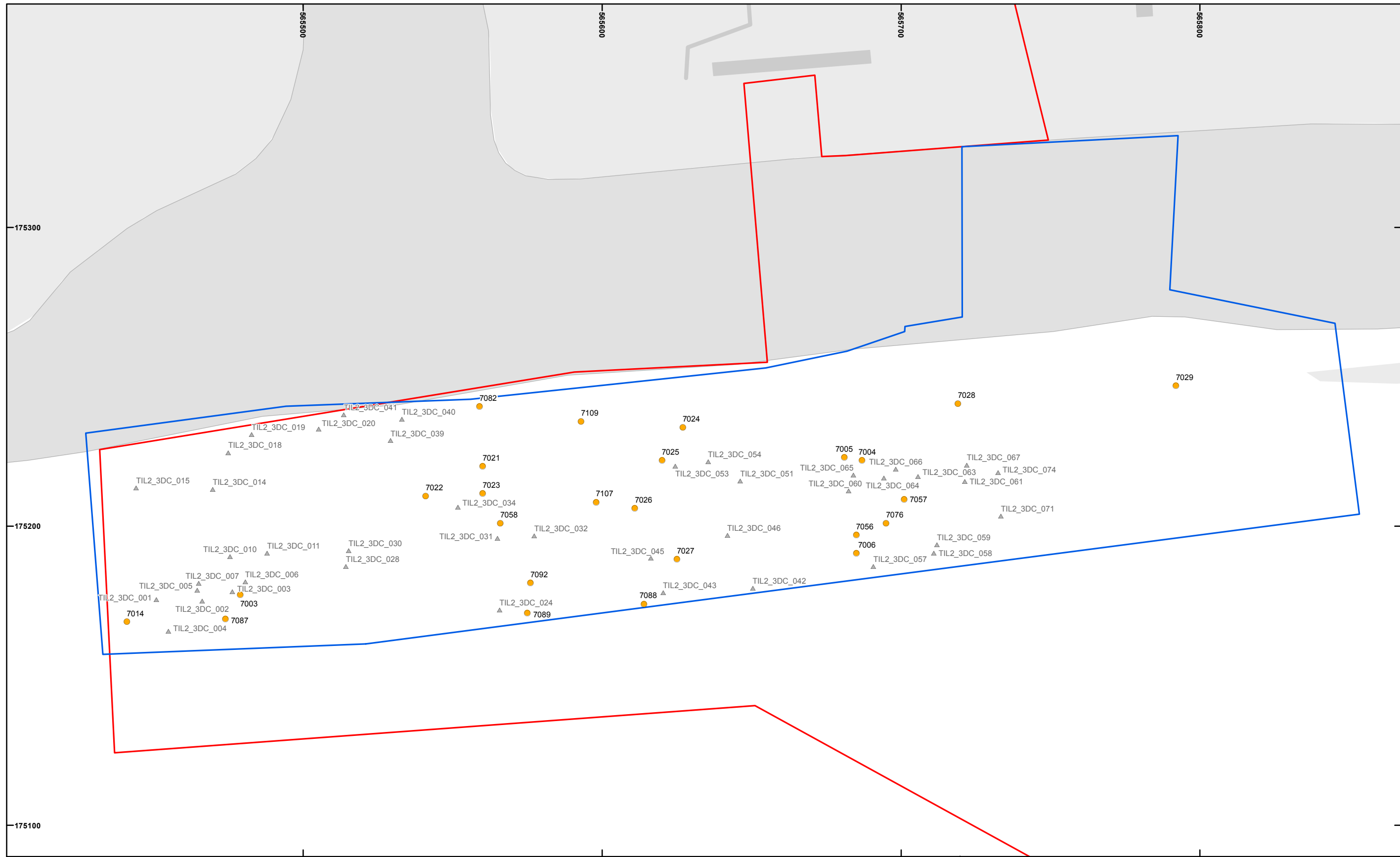
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Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

2km MSA with inter-tidal and marine archaeological receptors

Figure 3




 Coordinate system:
 OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

- Tilbury2 Site
- Study Area West
- Study Area East

- Geophysical Anomalies**
- A2 (Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest)
 - ▲ Potential buried features (SAND 2017)

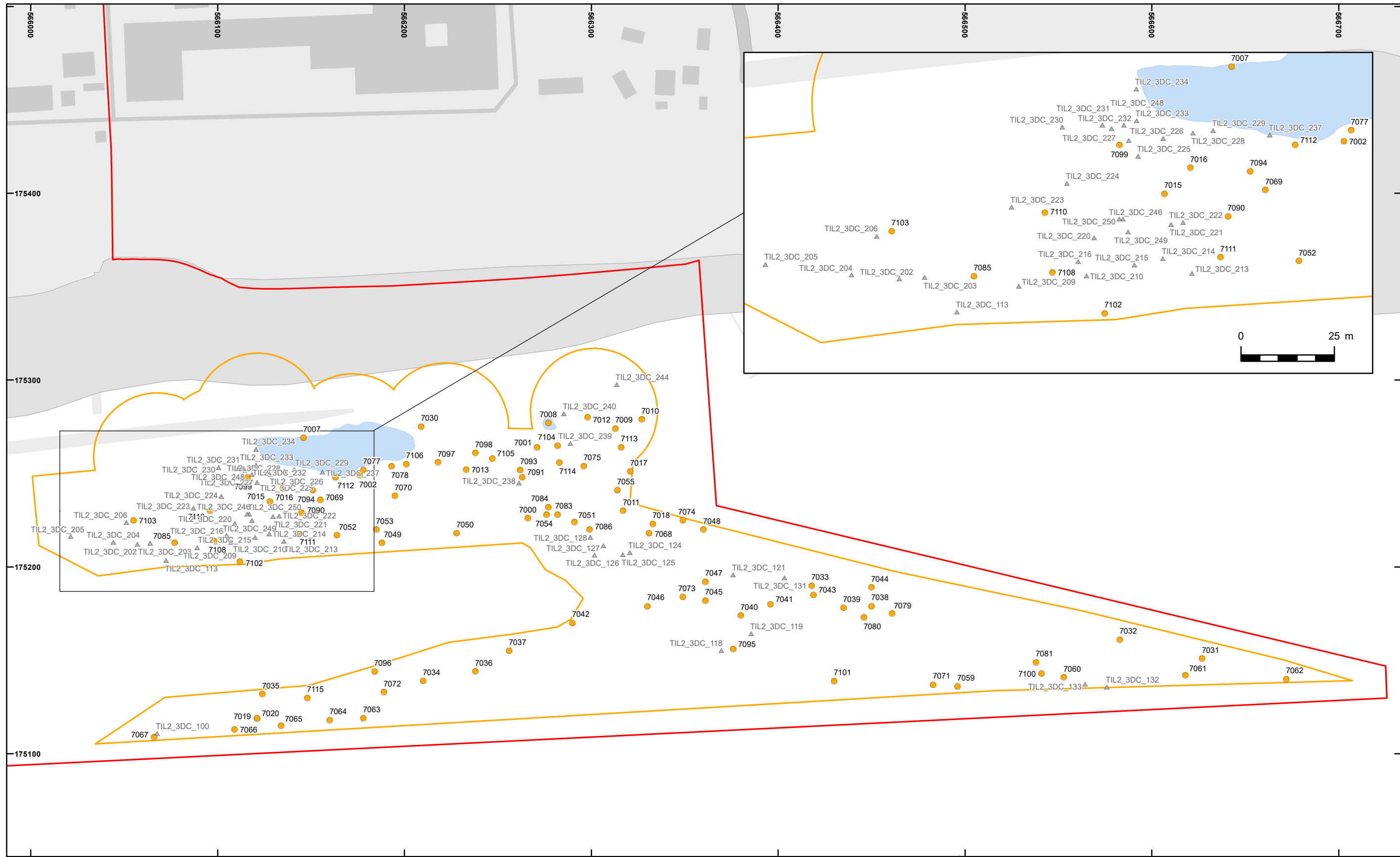


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Seabed features of archaeological potential (Study Area West)

Figure 4



Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

- Tilbury2 Site
- Study Area West
- Study Area East
- Debris field extents

- Geophysical Anomalies**
- A2 (Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest)
 - ▲ Potential buried features (SAND 2017)



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Seabed features of archaeological potential (Study Area East)

Figure 5