Appendix 1.

Fieldwork: test pit locations, by site.

Fig. A1-1. CCF 13: test pit locations in wider geological and landscape context

Fig. A1-2. CCF 13: test pit locations, closer view [see Fig. A1-1 for key]

Fig. A1-3. HAF 13: test pit locations [see Fig. A1-1 for key]

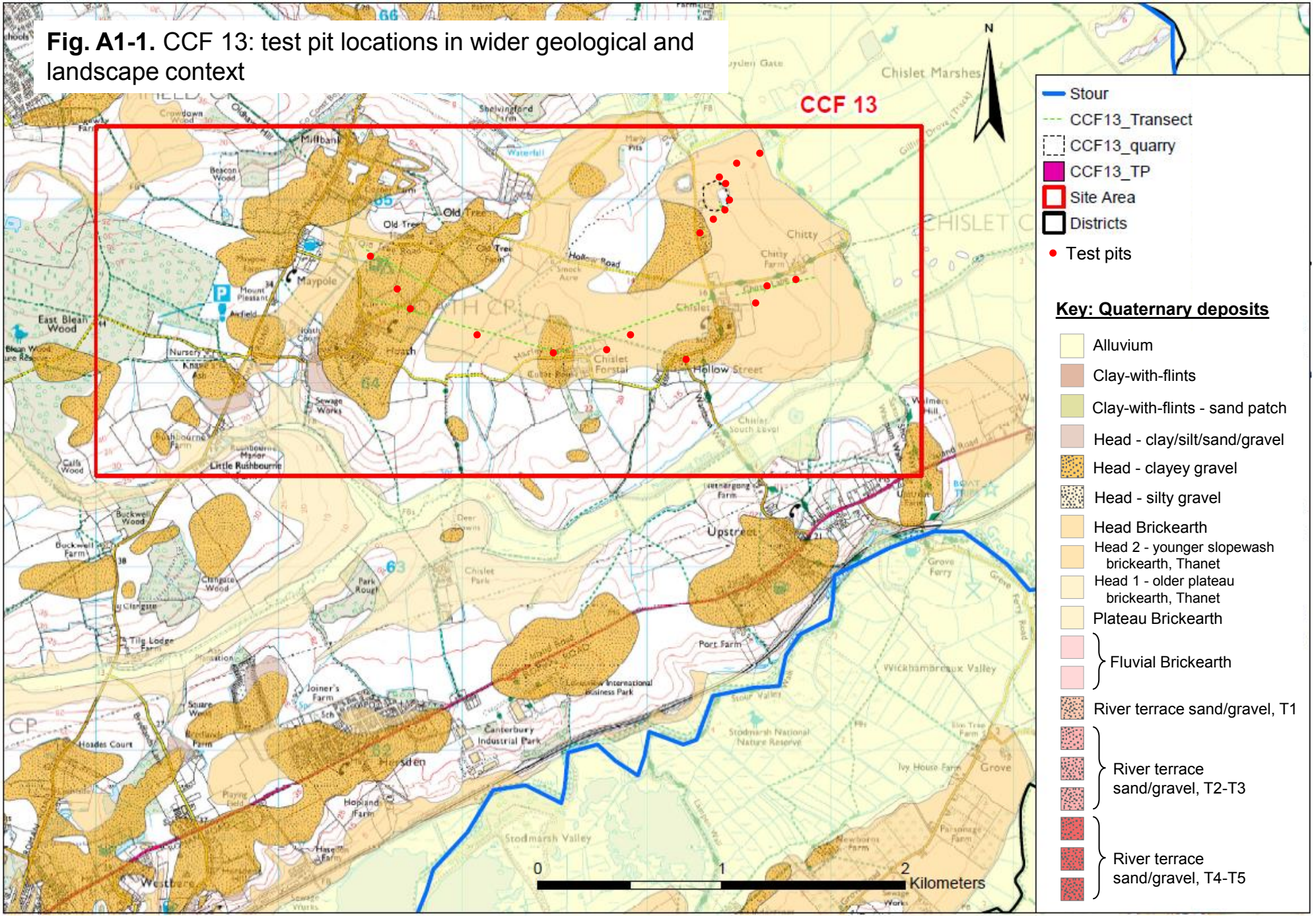
Fig. A1-4. HF 13: test pit locations [see Fig. A1-1 for key]

Fig. A1-5. OMF 13: test pit locations [see Fig. A1-1 for key]

Fig. A1-6. SOF 13: test pit locations [see Fig. A1-1 for key]

Fig. A1-7. THL 13: test pit locations [see Fig. A1-1 for key]

Fig. A1-1. CCF 13: test pit locations in wider geological and landscape context



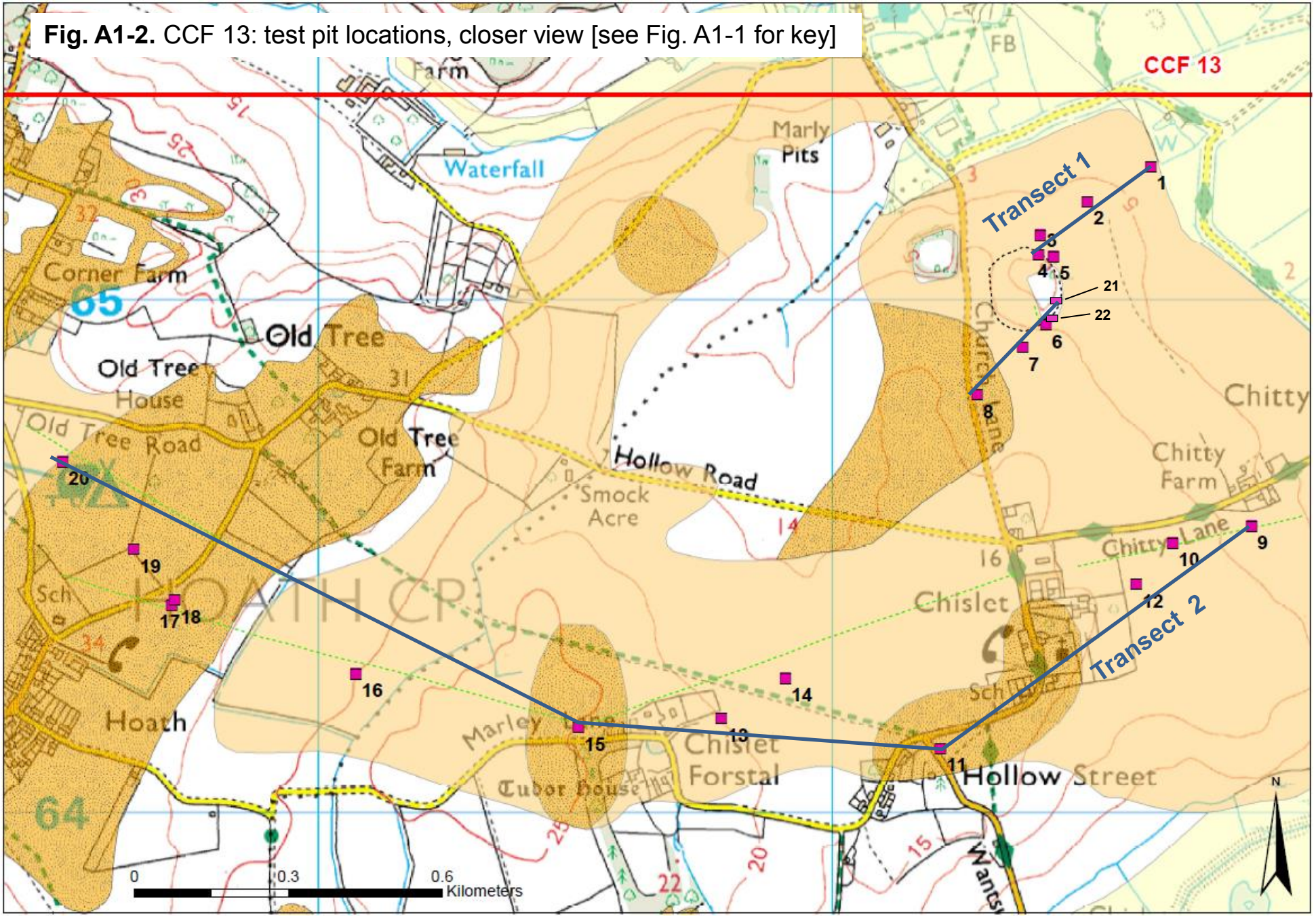


Fig. A1-2. CCF 13: test pit locations, closer view [see Fig. A1-1 for key]

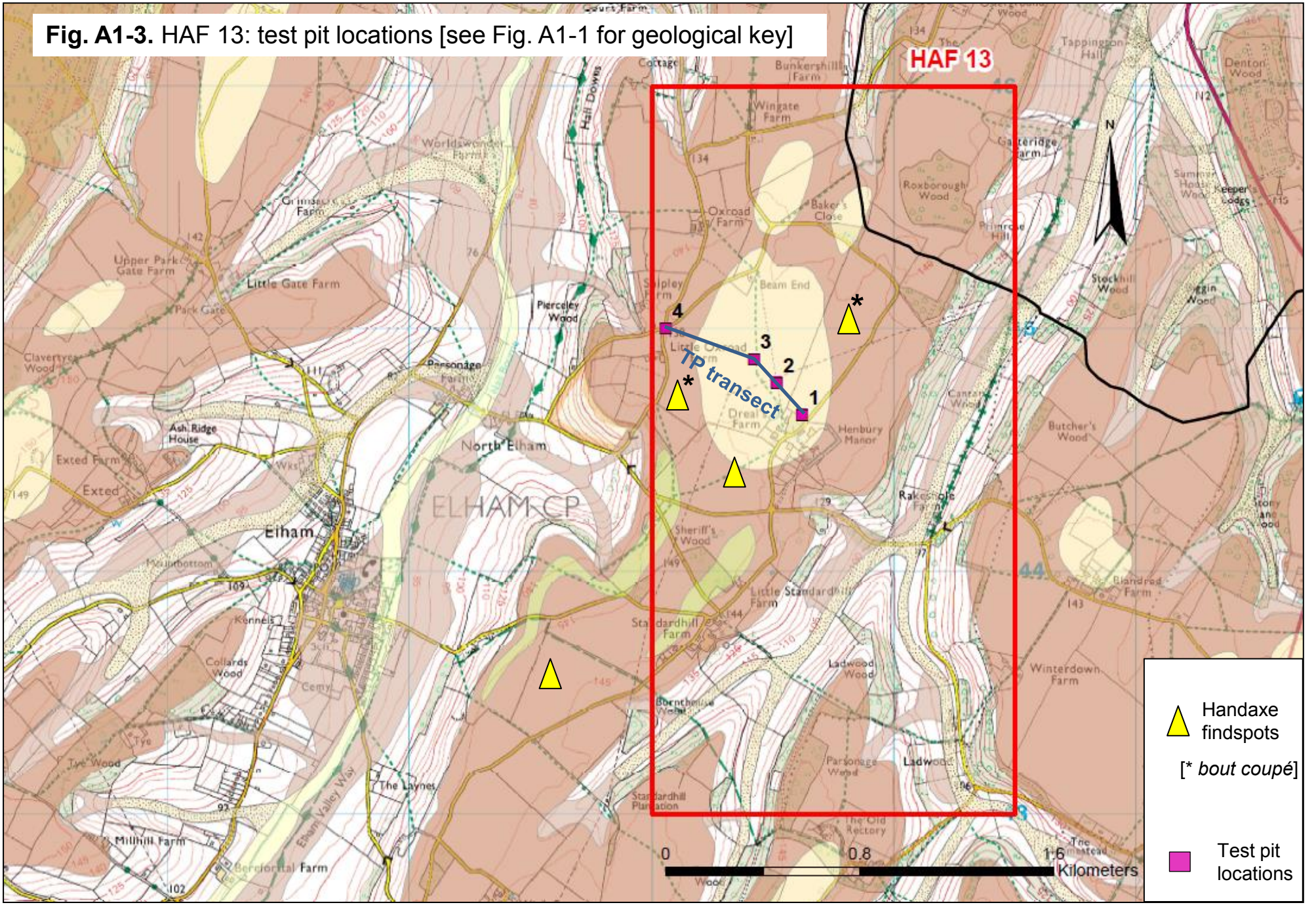


Fig. A1-3. HAF 13: test pit locations [see Fig. A1-1 for geological key]

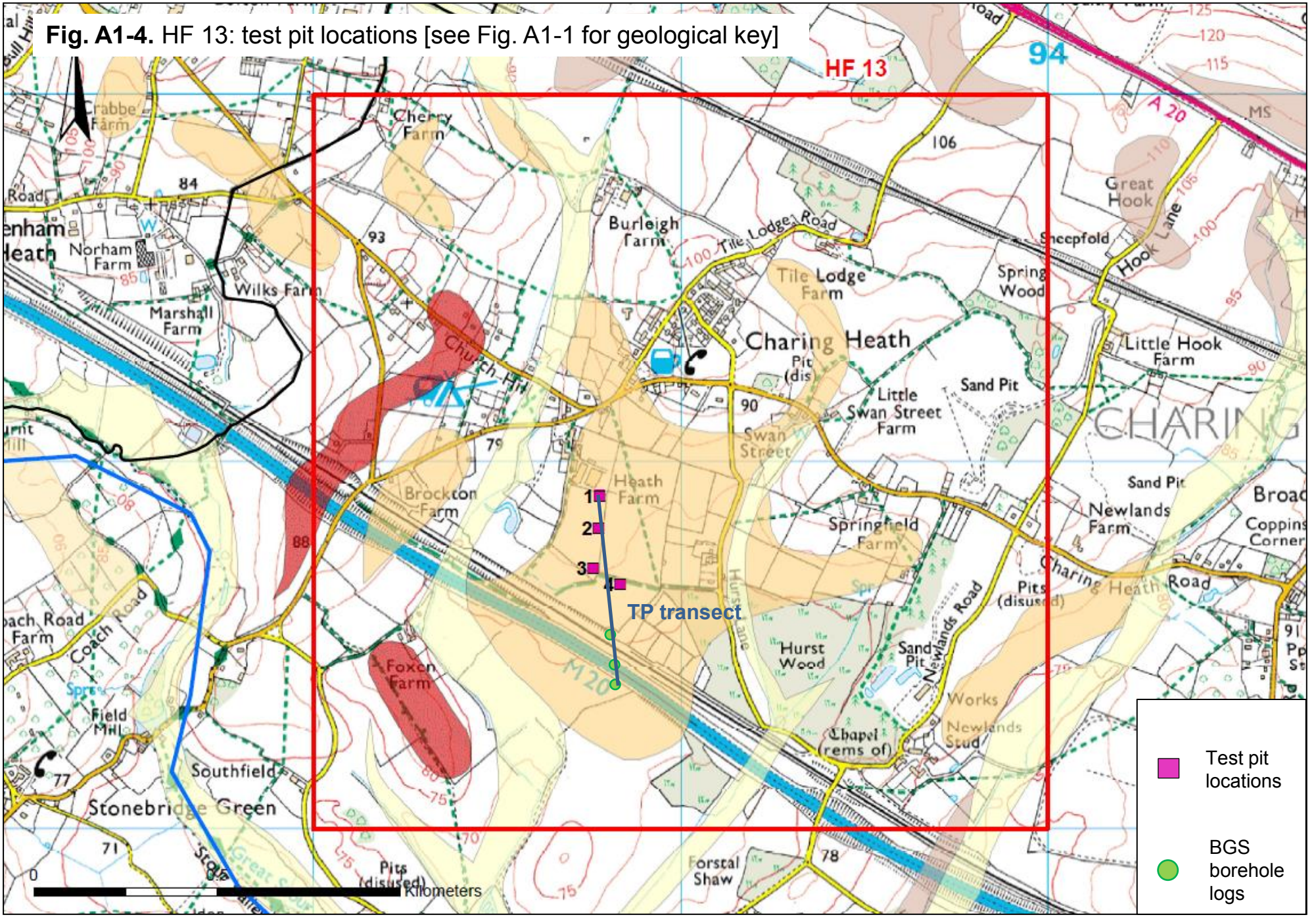
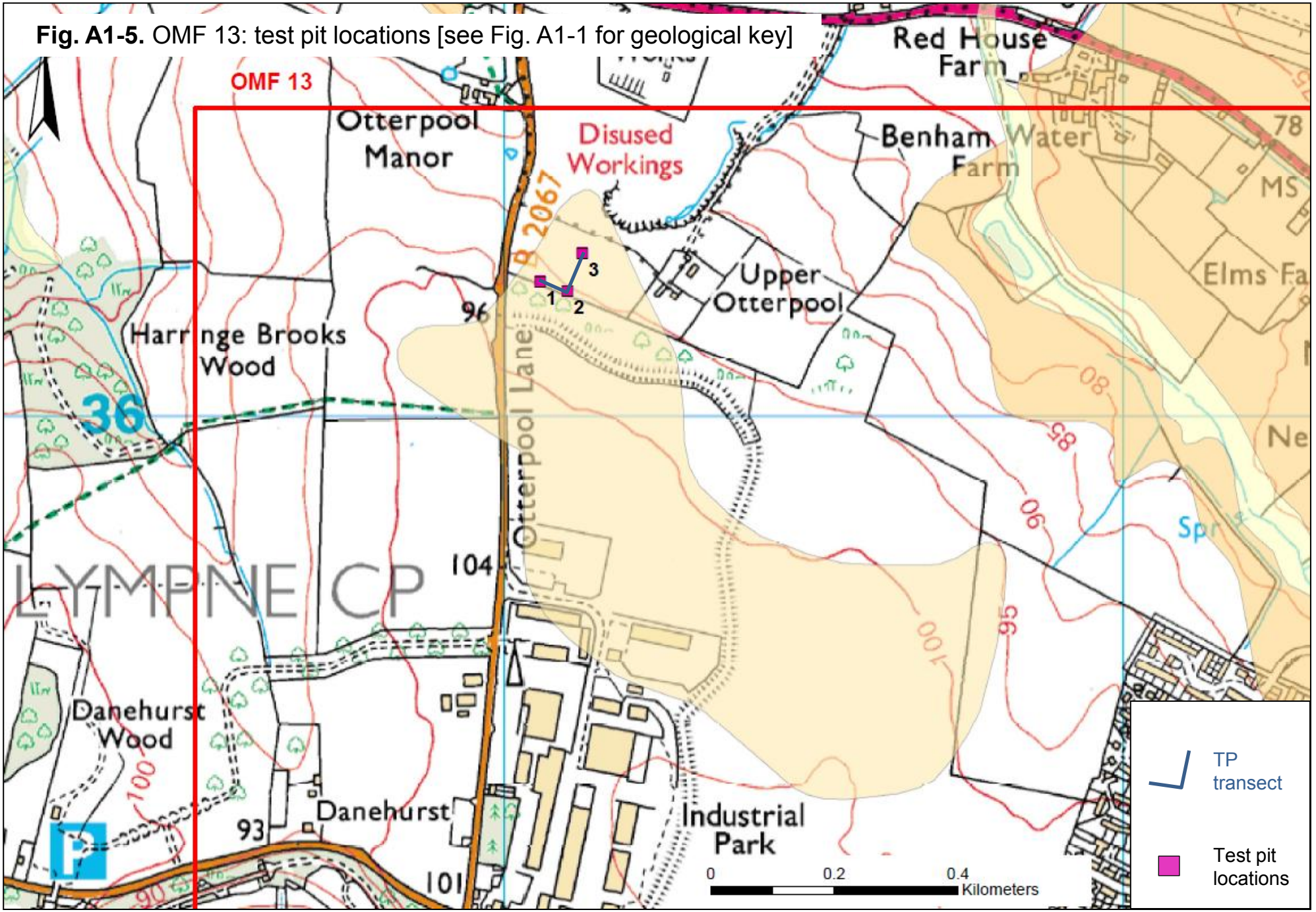


Fig. A1-4. HF 13: test pit locations [see Fig. A1-1 for geological key]

Fig. A1-5. OMF 13: test pit locations [see Fig. A1-1 for geological key]



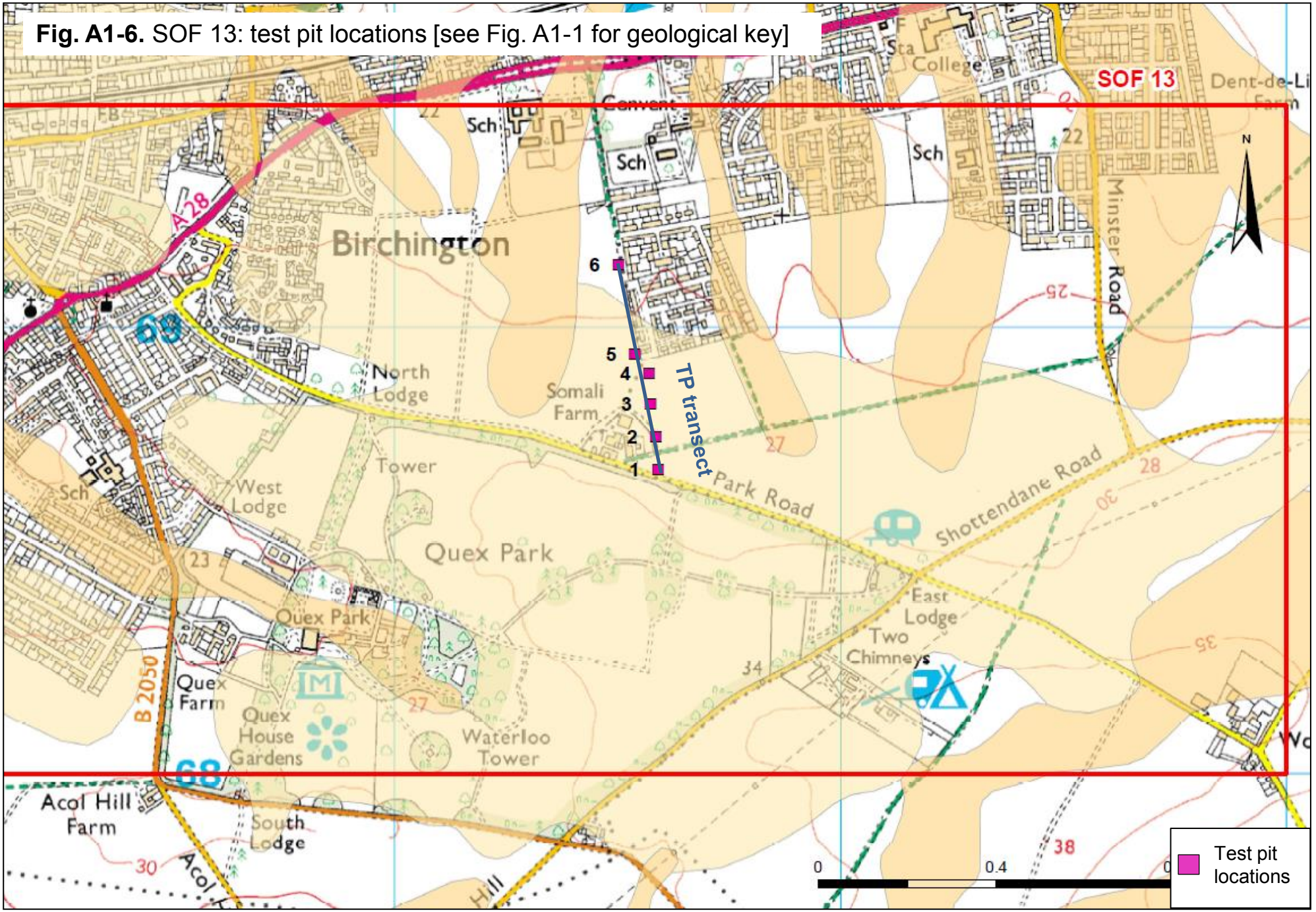
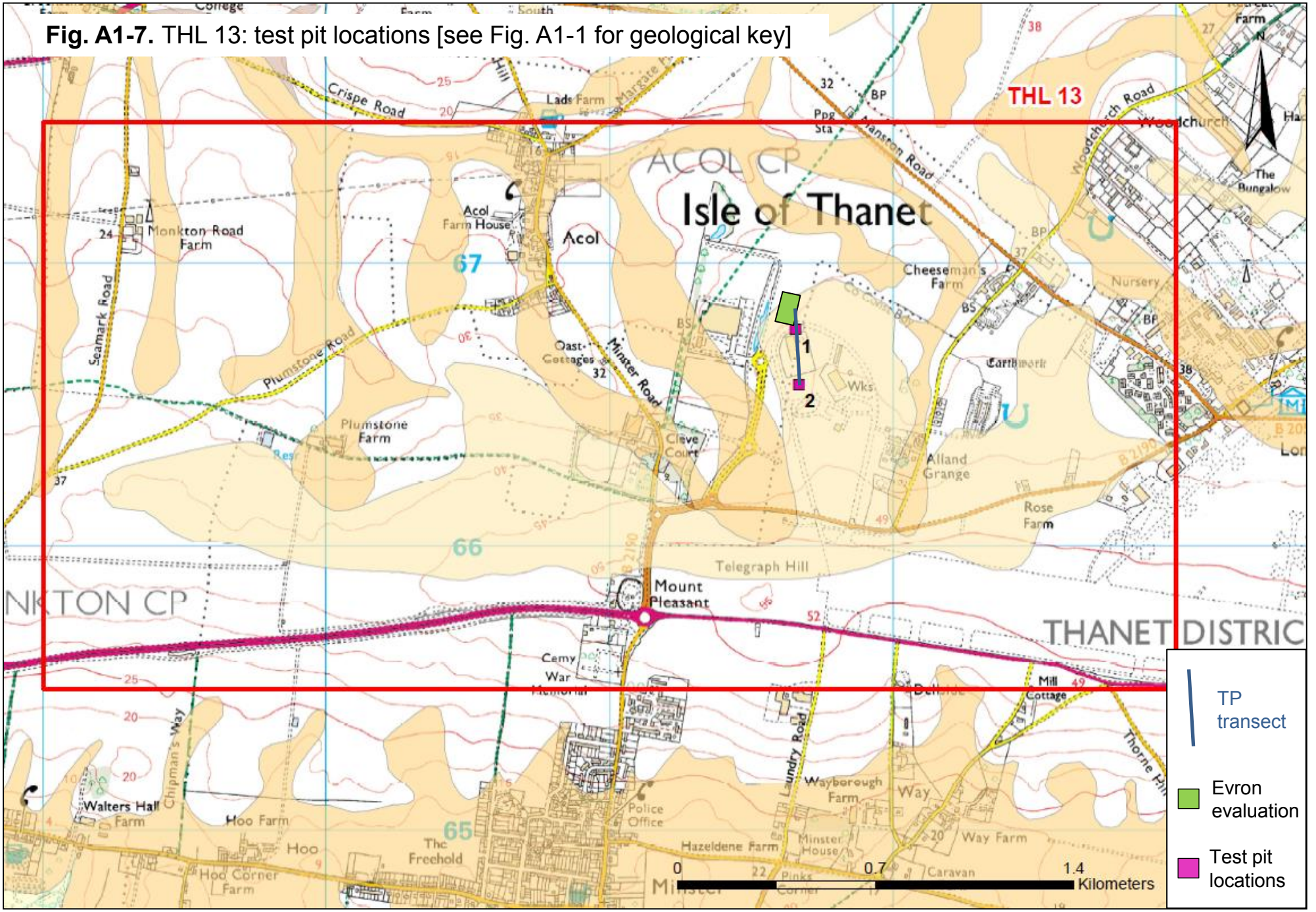


Fig. A1-6. SOF 13: test pit locations [see Fig. A1-1 for geological key]

Fig. A1-7. THL 13: test pit locations [see Fig. A1-1 for geological key]



Appendix 2.

Fieldwork photographic highlights, by site

Fig. A2-1. Highlights, CCF 13 (a) TP 1 - ?feature under brickearth; (b) TP 5 - bedded fluvial sands under brickearth; (c) TP 6 - bedded sands (context 607) and environmental sampling horizons; (d) TP 12 - sieving of terrace gravel samples on-site for lithic artefacts; (e) TP 12 - fluvial terrace gravel under brickearth; (f) TP 16 - thick brickearth sequence with block samples for OSL dating

Fig. A2-2. Highlights, HAF 13 (a) TP 1 – upper part of brickearth under ploughsoil ; (b) TP 1 – full sequence of brickearth under ploughsoil, with dating locations OSL-01 and OSL-02; (c) TP 2 – flint-rich brickearth under ploughsoil, location of lithic find Δ.1; (d) TP 2 – deeper sequence; (e) TP 3 – flint-rich clayey/sandy sequence within mapped brickearth outcrop; (f) TP 4 – flint-rich clayey/sandy sequence mapped as Clay-with-flints

Fig. A2-3. Highlights, HF 13 (a) TP 1 – stony/silty sand below plough-soil; (b) TP 1 – silty/clayey sand down to 1.2m bgs; (c) TP 2 – stony sand below plough-soil; (d) TP 2 – full sequence, with glauconitic bedrock [Sandgate Beds] at base; (e) TP 3 – feature [cut 3.2] at south end of test pit (looking east); (f) TP 4 – sequence through brickearth, with location of dating location OSL-01

Fig. A2-4. Highlights, OMF 13 (a) general view looking northeast towards Wealden scarp , TP 3 in foreground; (b) TP 1 - sequence through brickearth with Hythe Beds bedrock at base (glauconitic/argillaceous hassock); (c) TP 2 - full depth through brickearth, with top of hassock at 2.5m bgs; (d) TP 2 - brickearth with OSL sampling locations; (e) TP 3 - upper part of brickearth; (f) TP 3 - gravelly sand below brickearth, grades down to greenish clayey silt/sand (Hythe Beds?) at 3.1m bgs

Fig. A2-5. Highlights, SOF 13 (a) TP 1 - full depth, brickearth and chalky slopewash over Chalk bedrock; (b) TP 2 - brickearth and chalky slopewash; (c) TP 2 - full depth, with Chalk bedrock at base; (d) TP 2 - OSL sampling locations in brickearth, OSL-01 and OSL-02; (e) TP 4 - periglacial involutions in chalky slopewash deposits; (f) TP 5 - full sequence, with OSL sampling locations OSL-03 and OSL-04

Fig. A2-6. Highlights, THL 13 (a) TP 1 - metalwork below topsoil; (b) TP 1 - natural sequence (reddish-brown brickearth under subsoil) in side of trench and modern features in central parts; (c) TP 1 - OSL dating sample locations in brickearth; (d) TP 1 - full sequence, Chalk under brickearth; (e) TP 2 - sequence showing reddish-brown sandy clay-silt down to 0.8m bgs, underlain by chalk-rich deposits; (f) TP 2 - involutions (periglacial?) in lower part of chalk-rich deposits, 1.5-2.0m bgs

Fig. A2-1. Highlights, CCF 13: (a) TP 1 - ?feature under brickearth; (b) TP 5 - bedded fluvial sands under brickearth; (c) TP 6 - bedded sands (context 607) and environmental sampling horizons; (d) TP 12 - sieving of terrace gravel samples on-site for lithic artefacts; (e) TP 12 - fluvial terrace gravel under brickearth; (f) TP 16 - thick brickearth sequence with block samples for OSL dating

Fig. A2-2. Highlights, HAF 13: (a) TP 1 – upper part of brickearth under ploughsoil ; (b) TP 1 – full sequence of brickearth under ploughsoil, with dating locations OSL-01 and OSL-02; (c) TP 2 – flint-rich brickearth under ploughsoil, location of lithic find Δ.1; (d) TP 2 – deeper sequence; (e) TP 3 – flint-rich clayey/sandy sequence within mapped brickearth outcrop; (f) TP 4 – flint-rich clayey/sandy sequence mapped as Clay-with-Flints.

Fig. A2-3. Highlights, HF 13: (a) TP 1 – stony/silty sand below plough-soil; (b) TP 1 – silty/clayey sand down to 1.2m bgs; (c) TP 2 – stony sand below plough-soil; (d) TP 2 – full sequence, with glauconitic bedrock [Sandgate Beds] at base; (e) TP 3 – feature [cut 3.2] at south end of test pit (looking east); (f) TP 4 – sequence through brickearth, with location of dating location OSL-01.

Fig. A2-4. Highlights, OMF 13: (a) general view looking northeast to wards Wealden scarp , TP 3 in foreground; (b) TP 1 - sequence through brickearth with Hythe Beds bedrock at base (glauconitic/argillaceous hassock); (c) TP 2 - full depth through brickearth, with top of hassock at 2.5m bgs; (d) TP 2 - brickearth with OSL sampling locations; (e) TP 3 - upper part of brickearth; (f) TP 3 - gravelly sand below brickearth, grades down to greenish clayey silt/sand (Hythe Beds?) at 3.1m bgs.

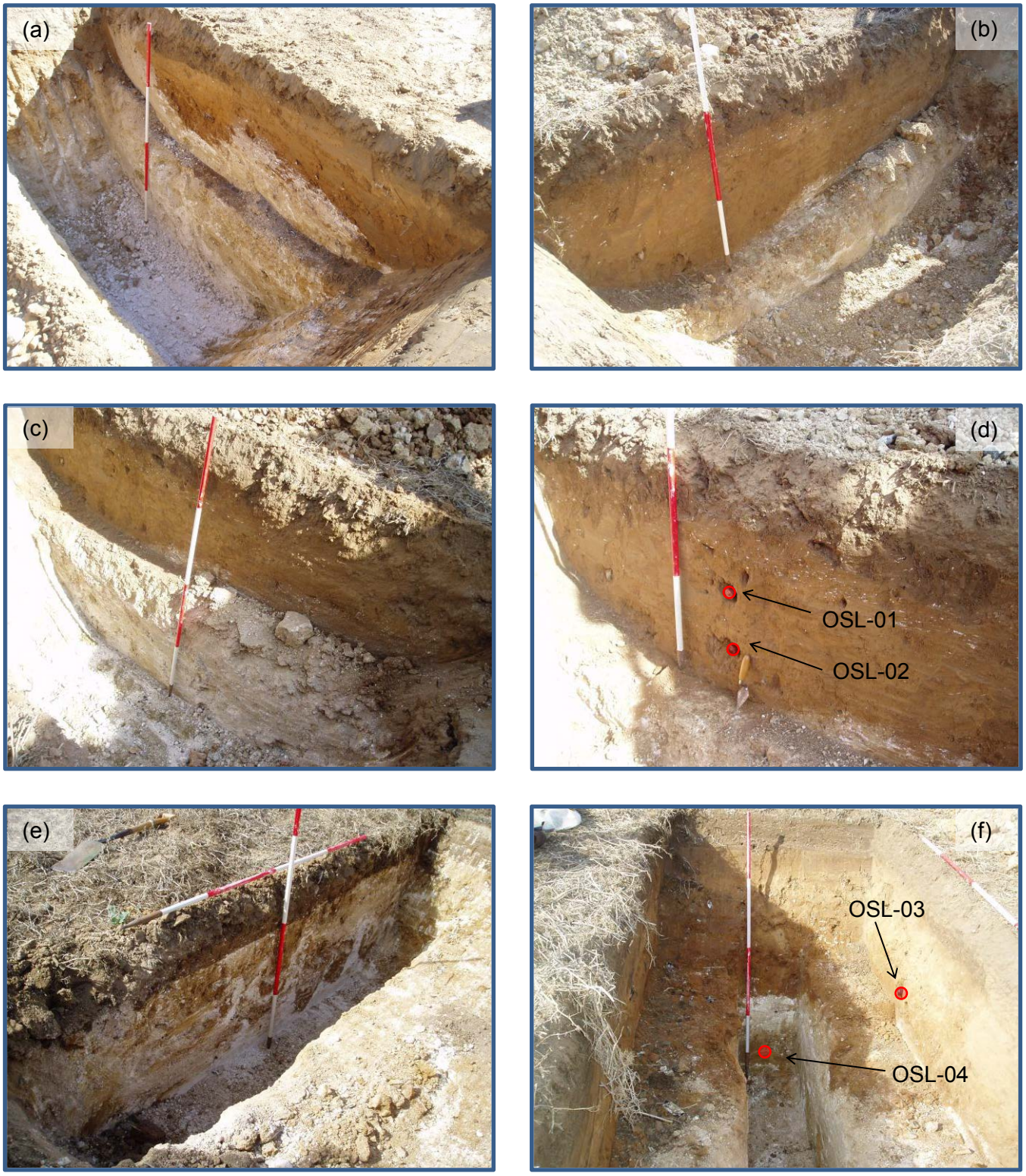


Fig. A2-5. Highlights, SOF 13: (a) TP 1 - full depth, brickearth and chalky slopewash over Chalk bedrock; (b) TP 2 - brickearth and chalky slopewash; (c) TP 2 - full depth, with Chalk bedrock at base; (d) TP 2 - OSL sampling locations in brickearth, OSL-01 and OSL-02; (e) TP 4 - periglacial involutions in chalky slopewash deposits; (f) TP 5 - full sequence, with OSL sampling locations OSL-03 and OSL-04.

Fig. A2-6. Highlights, THL 13: (a) TP 1 - metalwork below topsoil; (b) TP 1 - natural sequence (reddish-brown brickearth under subsoil) in side of trench and modern features in central parts; (c) TP 1 - OSL dating sample locations in brickearth; (d) TP 1 - full sequence, Chalk under brickearth; (e) TP 2 - sequence showing reddish-brown sandy clay-silt down to 0.8m bgs, underlain by chalk-rich deposits; (f) TP 2 - involutions (periglacial?) in lower part of chalk-rich deposits, 1.5-2-0m bgs.

Appendix 3.

Fieldwork: sediment sample index and assessment sub-sampling, by site.

- Chislet Court Farm, CCF 13
- Dreal's Farm, Hundred Acres Field, HAF 13
- Somali Farm, SOF 13

Key: Assessment and Analysis sub-sample series

<nn>	- Initial sample number, retained for sub-samples (plus suffixes as below)
✓	- Bulk sediment sample, wet-sieved for assessment of small vertebrate, mollusc and any other preserved remains
✓-A	- Sub-samples for mollusc analysis
✓-B	- Initial sub-samples for ostracod assessment
✓-B+	- Additional supplementary sub-samples for ostracod analysis
✓-P	- Sub-samples for particle-size analysis
✓-R	- Sieved residues from bulk sample selected for mollusc analysis

Chislet Court Farm - CCF 13

Sample provenance					Assessment		Analysis			
Test pit	**Context**	**Sample <>**	**Sample-type**	**Original size**	**SV+**	**Ostracods <>**	**Ostracods <>**	**Molluscs <>**	**Particle-size <>**	**Notes**
1	107	**1**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	✓-B+	-	✓-P	
1	108	**2**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
1	109	**3**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
1	106	**4**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	-	Taken away by MRB
1	106	**5**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	-	Taken away by MRB
1	106	**6**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	-	Taken away by MRB
1	106	**7**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	-	Taken away by MRB
1	106	**8**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	-	Taken away by MRB
1	106	**9**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	-	Taken away by MRB
1	106	**10**	Monolith	50cm	-	-	-	-	-	Taken away by MRB
2	205	**11**	Spot-sed	250g	-	✓-B	-	-	-	
2	205	**12**	Spot-sed	250g	-	✓-B	-	-	-	
2	205	**13**	Spot-sed	250g	-	✓-B	-	-	-	
2	206	**14**	Spot-sed	250g	-	✓-B	-	-	-	
3	306	**15**	Spot-sed	250g	-	✓-B	-	✓	✓-P	
5	506	**16**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
5	507	**17**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
5	509	**18**	Spot-sed	250g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
5	510	**19**	Spot-sed	100g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
5	511	**20**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	-	-	
5	512	**21**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	✓-R	-	Flint flake found in coarse residue

Chislet Court Farm - CCF 13

Sample provenance					Assessment		Analysis			
Test pit	**Context**	**Sample <>**	**Sample-type**	**Original size**	**SV+**	**Ostracods <>**	**Ostracods <>**	**Molluscs <>**	**Particle-size <>**	**Notes**
5	503	**22**	Spot-sed	100g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
5	503	**23**	Spot-sed	100g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
5	503	**24**	Spot-sed	100g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
6	606	**29**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	May relate to part of Ware Farm Pit, QRA section 1 [=TP 22]
6	607	**27**	Monolith	50cm	-	-	-	-	-	Taken away by MRB
6	607	**28**	Monolith	50cm	-	-	-	-	-	Taken away by MRB
6	607	**30**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	Equivalent to top part M<27>
6	607	**31**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	Equivalent to upper middle part M<27>
6	607	**32**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	Equivalent to lower middle part M<27>
6	607	**33**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	Equivalent to bottom part M<27> AND top part M<28>
6	607	**34**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	Equivalent to upper middle part M<28>
6	607	**35**	Bulk-sed	20 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	Equivalent to lower middle part M<28>
6	607	**36**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	✓-R	-	Equivalent to bottom part M<28>
6	607	**37**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	✓-R	-	
6	607	**38**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	✓-R	-	

Chislet Court Farm - CCF 13

Sample provenance					Assessment		Analysis			
Test pit	**Context**	**Sample <>**	**Sample-type**	**Original size**	**SV+**	**Ostracods <>**	**Ostracods <>**	**Molluscs <>**	**Particle-size <>**	**Notes**
6	608	**39**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	✓-R	-	
6	608	**40**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	✓-R	-	
7	705	**41**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	
7	705	**42**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	✓-R	-	Deposit thought most likely to be Tertiary bedrock; maybe molluscan evidence is derived, or sieve contamination
7	706	**43**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	
7	707	**44**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	
7	707	**45**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	
8	808-upper	**49**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
8	808-lower	**50**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
8	809	**51**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
10	1008-base	**55**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	✓-B	-	-	-	
10	1009	**54**	Spot-sed	1kg	-	✓-B	-	-	-	
12	1202	**60**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
12	1202	**61**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
12	1202	**62**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
12	1203	**63**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
12	1203	**64**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	

Chislet Court Farm - CCF 13

Sample provenance					Assessment		Analysis			
Test pit	**Context**	**Sample <>**	**Sample-type**	**Original size**	**SV+**	**Ostracods <>**	**Ostracods <>**	**Molluscs <>**	**Particle-size <>**	**Notes**
12	1204	**65**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
13	1302	**66**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
13	1302	**67**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
13	1302	**68**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
13	1302	**69**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
16	1603/1604	**75**	Kubiena	12cm	-	-	-	-	-	
16	1602	**76**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
16	1603	**77**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
16	1603	**78**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
16	1604	**79**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
16	1605	**80**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
16	1605	**81**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
16	1605	**82**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
16	1605	**83**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
16	1606	**84**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
16	1606	**85**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
16	1606	**86**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
21	2102-a	**200**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
21	2102-a	**201**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	
21	2102-a	**202**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
21	2102-b	**203**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
21	2102-b	**204**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	

Chislet Court Farm - CCF 13

Sample provenance					Assessment		Analysis			
Test pit	**Context**	**Sample <>**	**Sample-type**	**Original size**	**SV+**	**Ostracods <>**	**Ostracods <>**	**Molluscs <>**	**Particle-size <>**	**Notes**
21	2103	**205**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
21	2106	**206**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-		
21	2106	**207**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
21	2106	**208**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-		
21	2106	**209**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
21	2106	**210**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-		
21	2106	**211**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
21	2106	**212**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-		
21	2106	**213**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
21	2106	**214**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-		
21	2106	**215**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
21	2106	**216**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-		
21	2106	**217**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	
21	2106	**218**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	-	-	-	
21	2106	**219**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	✓-P	
21	2107	**220**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	✓-B+	-	-	
21	2107	**221**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	✓-B+	-	-	
21	2107/2110	**222**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	✓-B+	-	-	
21	2110	**223**	Spot-sed	200g	-	✓-B	✓-B+	-	-	
21	2102-b	**224**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	-	-	
21	2106	**225**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	-	-	
21	2107/2108	**226**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	-	-	

Chislet Court Farm - CCF 13

Sample provenance					Assessment		Analysis			
Test pit	**Context**	**Sample <>**	**Sample-type**	**Original size**	**SV+**	**Ostracods <>**	**Ostracods <>**	**Molluscs <>**	**Particle-size <>**	**Notes**
22	2203-b	**92**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	0-5cm down through deposit
22	2203-b	**93**	Spot-sed	500g	-	-	-	-	-	5-10cm down through deposit
22	2203-b, upper	**103**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	✓-A, R	-	
22	2203-b	**94**	Spot-sed	500g	-	-	-	-	-	10-15cm down through deposit
22	2203-b	**95**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	15-20cm down through deposit
22	2203-b	**96**	Spot-sed	500g	-	-	-	-	-	20-25cm down through deposit
22	2203-b	**97**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	25-30cm down through deposit
22	2203-b, lower	**104**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	✓-A, R	-	
22	2203-b	**98**	Spot-sed	500g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	30-35cm down through deposit
22	2203-b	**99**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	✓-B+	-	✓-P	35-37cm down through deposit
22	2204-a, top	**105**	Spot-sed	1750g	-	✓-B	-	✓	-	Gravelly upper part of deposit; send all to TW, as full of gravel
22	2204-b, middle	**100**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	✓-B+	-	-	0-6cm down through deposit (below gravelly upper part)
22	2204-b, middle	**106**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	✓-A	-	0-6cm down through deposit (below gravelly upper part)

Chislet Court Farm - CCF 13

Sample provenance					Assessment		Analysis			
Test pit	**Context**	**Sample <>**	**Sample-type**	**Original size**	**SV+**	**Ostracods <>**	**Ostracods <>**	**Molluscs <>**	**Particle-size <>**	**Notes**
22	2204-b, bottom	**101**	Spot-sed	500g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	6-12cm down through deposit (below gravelly upper part)
22	2204-b, bottom	**107**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	✓-A	-	6-12cm down through deposit (below gravelly upper part)
22	2207	**102**	Spot-sed	500g	-	✓-B	-	-	-	
22	2207	**108**	Bulk-sed	10 litres	✓	-	-	-	-	

Chislet Court Farm - CCF 14

Sample provenance					Assessment		Analysis			
Test pit	**Context**	**Sample <>**	**Sample-type**	**Original size**	**SV+**	**Ostracods <>**	**Ostracods <>**	**Molluscs <>**	**Particle-size <>**	**Notes**
21	2113	**227**	Spot-sed	500g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2113	**228**	Spot-sed	500g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2114	**229**	Spot-sed	500g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2114	**230**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2115	**231**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2115	**232**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2115	**233**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2116	**234**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2116	**235**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2117	**236**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2117	**237**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2117	**238**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2119	**239**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2119	**240**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2119	**241**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2120	**242**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2121	**234**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2121	**244**	Spot-sed	200g	-	-	✓-B	-	-	
21	2119	**245**	Bulk-sed	10 lit	✓	-	-	-	-	
22	2203b	**109**	Bulk-sed	10 lit	✓	-	-	-	-	
22	2203b	**110**	Bulk-sed	10 lit	✓	-	-	-	-	
22	2204	**111**	Bulk-sed	30 lit	✓	-	-	-	-	

Dreal's Farm, Hundred Acres Field - HAF 13

Sample provenance					Assessment		Analysis			
Test pit	**Context**	**Sample <>**	**Sample-type**	**Original size**	**SV+**	**Ostracods <>**	**Ostracods <>**	**Molluscs <>**	**Particle-size <>**	**Notes**
1	104	**1**	Spot-sed	100g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	Depth 3.50m
1	104	**2**	Spot-sed	100g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	Depth 2.42m; beside OSL-02
1	104	**3**	Spot-sed	100g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	Depth 2.08m
1	103-base	**4**	Spot-sed	100g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	Depth 1.90m
1	103-lower	**5**	Spot-sed	100g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	Depth 1.63m; beside OSL-01
1	103-mid	**6**	Spot-sed	100g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	Depth 1.05m
1	102	**7**	Spot-sed	100g	-	-	-	-	✓-P	Depth 0.40m

Somali Farm - HAF 13

Sample provenance					Assessment		Analysis			
Test pit	**Context**	**Sample <>**	**Sample-type**	**Original size**	**SV+**	**Ostracods <>**	**Ostracods <>**	**Molluscs <>**	**Particle-size <>**	**Notes**
1	104-upper	**1**	Spot-sed	300g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	-
1	104-lower	**2**	Spot-sed	300g	-	✓-B	-	-	✓-P	-

Appendix 4.

Fieldwork sub-surface deposit models, by site.

In order:

A4-1. CCF 13: Transect 1, TPs 8-21 and TPs 4-1

A4-2. CCF 13: Transect 2, TPs 20-9

A4-3. HAF 13: Transect, TPs 4-1

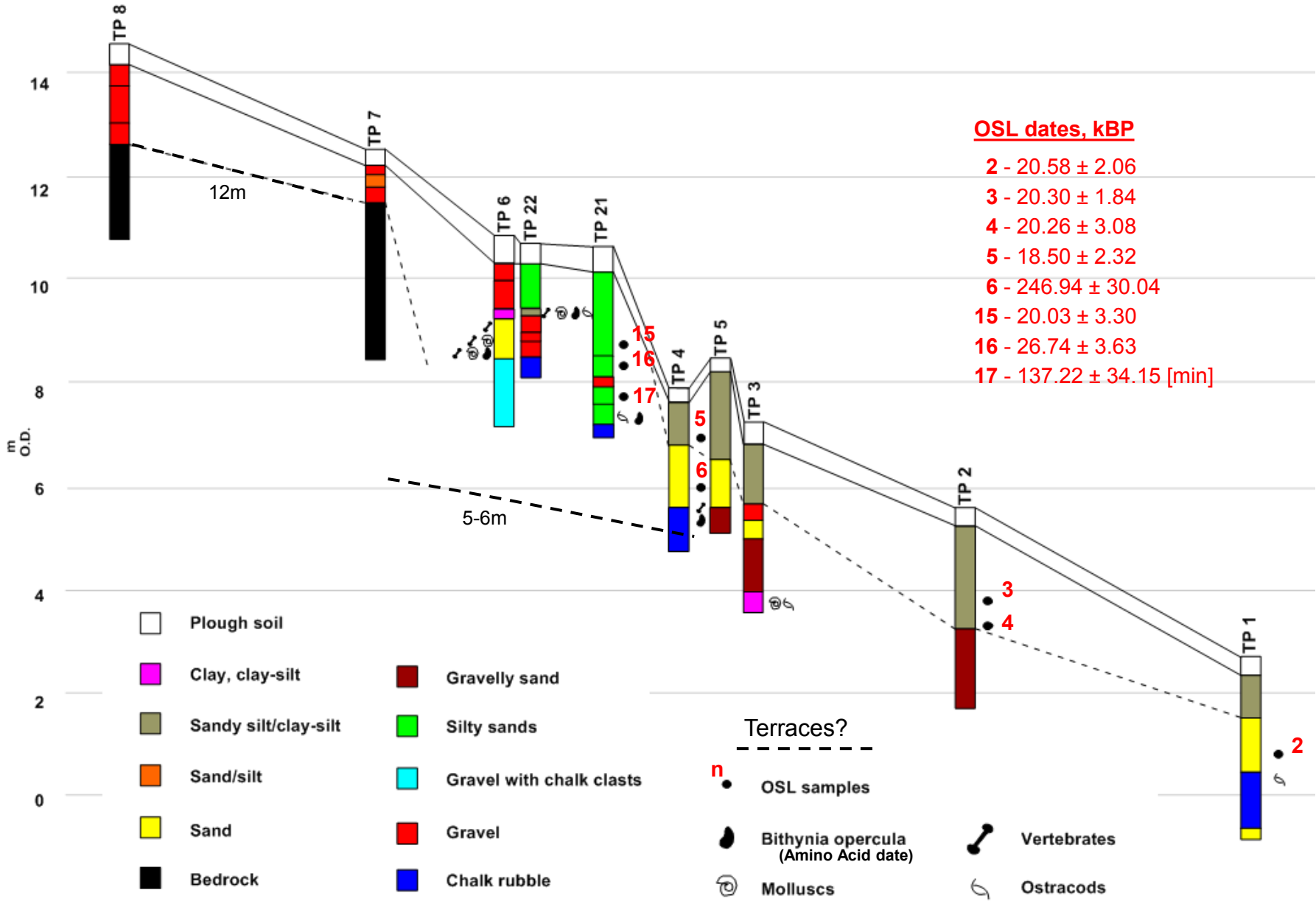
A4-4. HF 13: Transect, TPs 1-4, and boreholes TQ94NW355, TQ94NW296 and TQ94NW90

A4-5. OMF 13: Transect, TPs 1-2 and 2-3

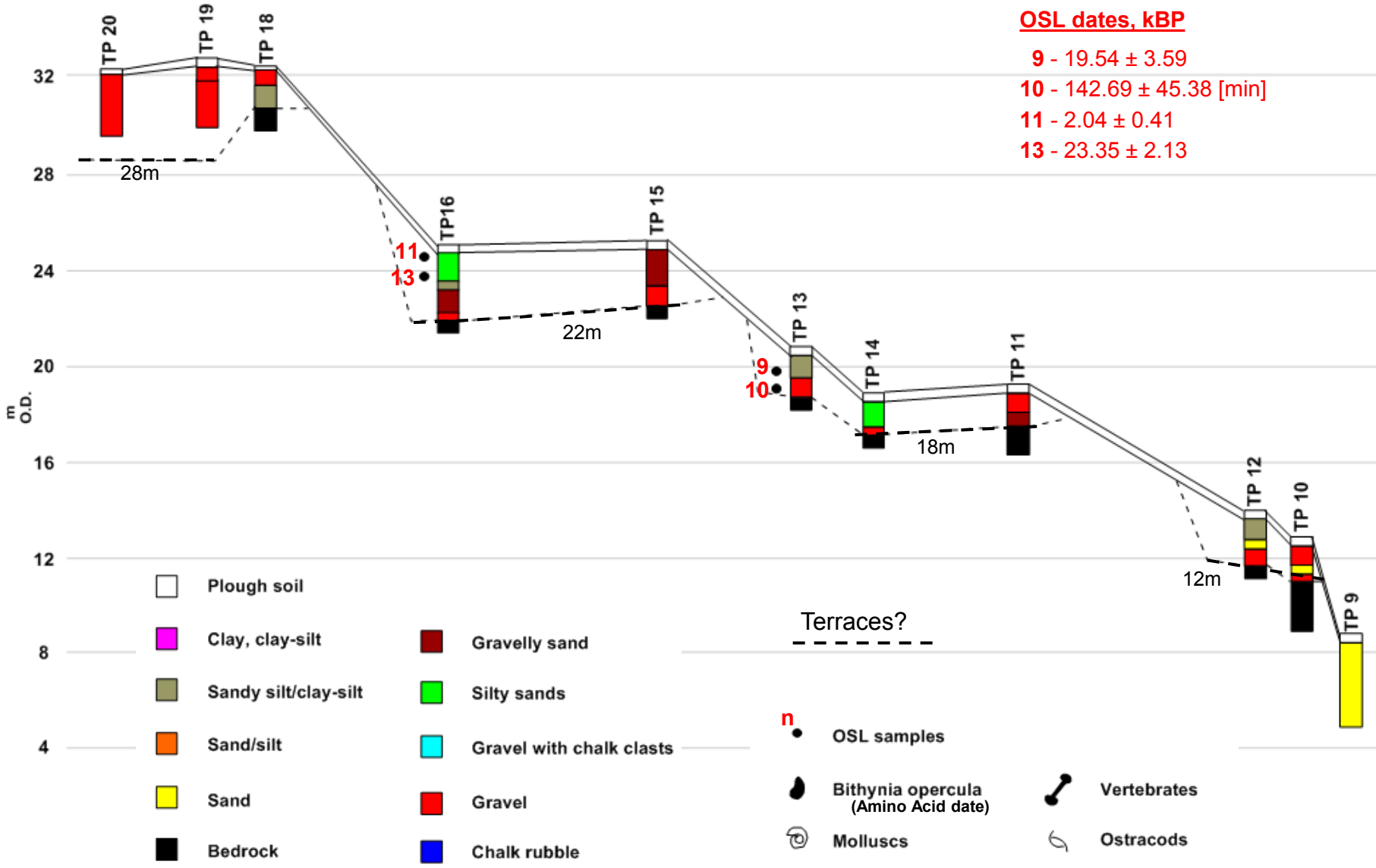
A4-6. SOF 13: Transect, TPs 6-1

A4-7. THL 13: Transect, Evron Section 1 and TPs 1-2

A4-1. CCF 13: Transect 1, TPs 8-21 and TPs 4-1



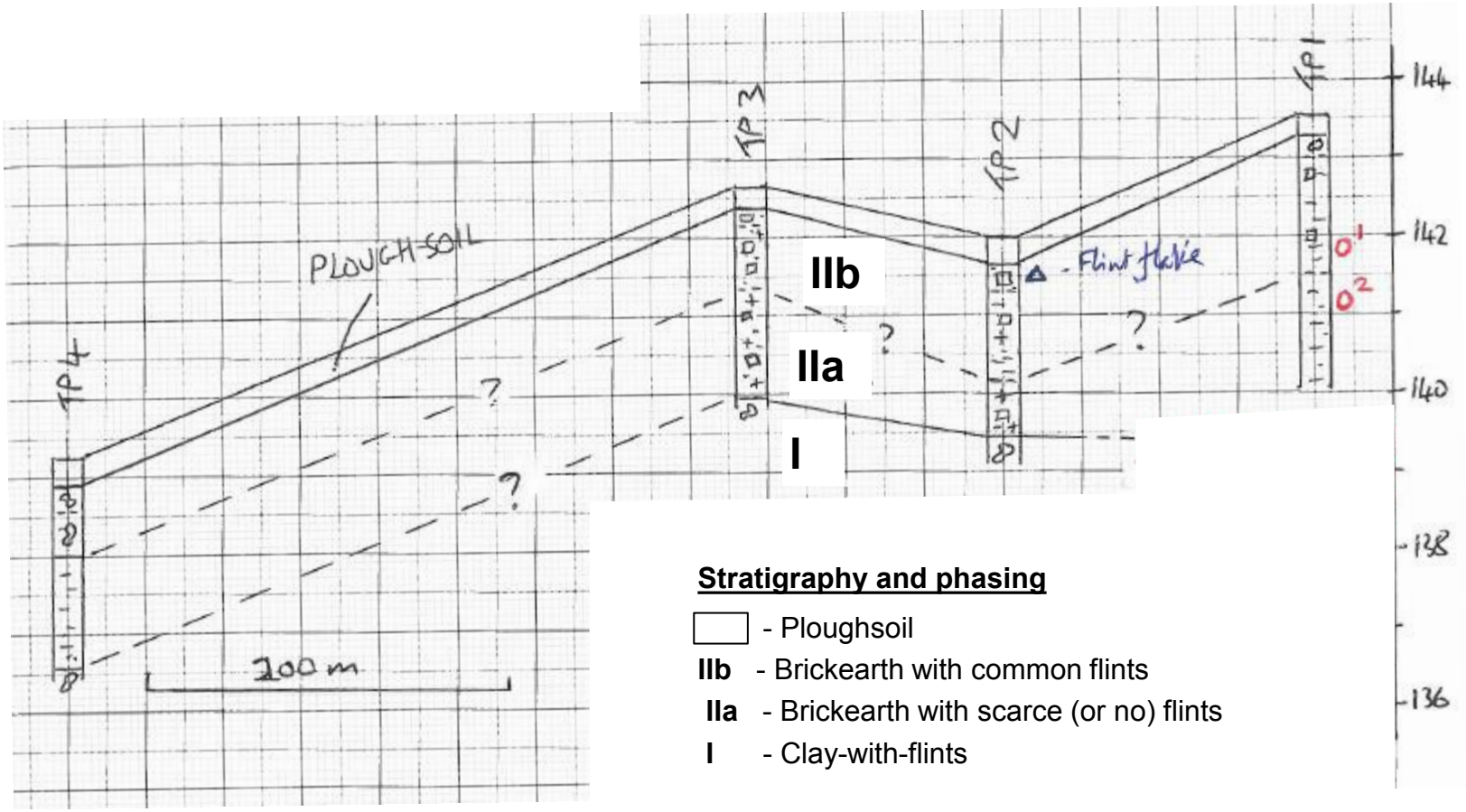
A4-2. CCF 13: Transect 2, TPs 20-9



A4-3. HAF 13: Transect, TPs 4-1

O [n] - OSL dates, kBP

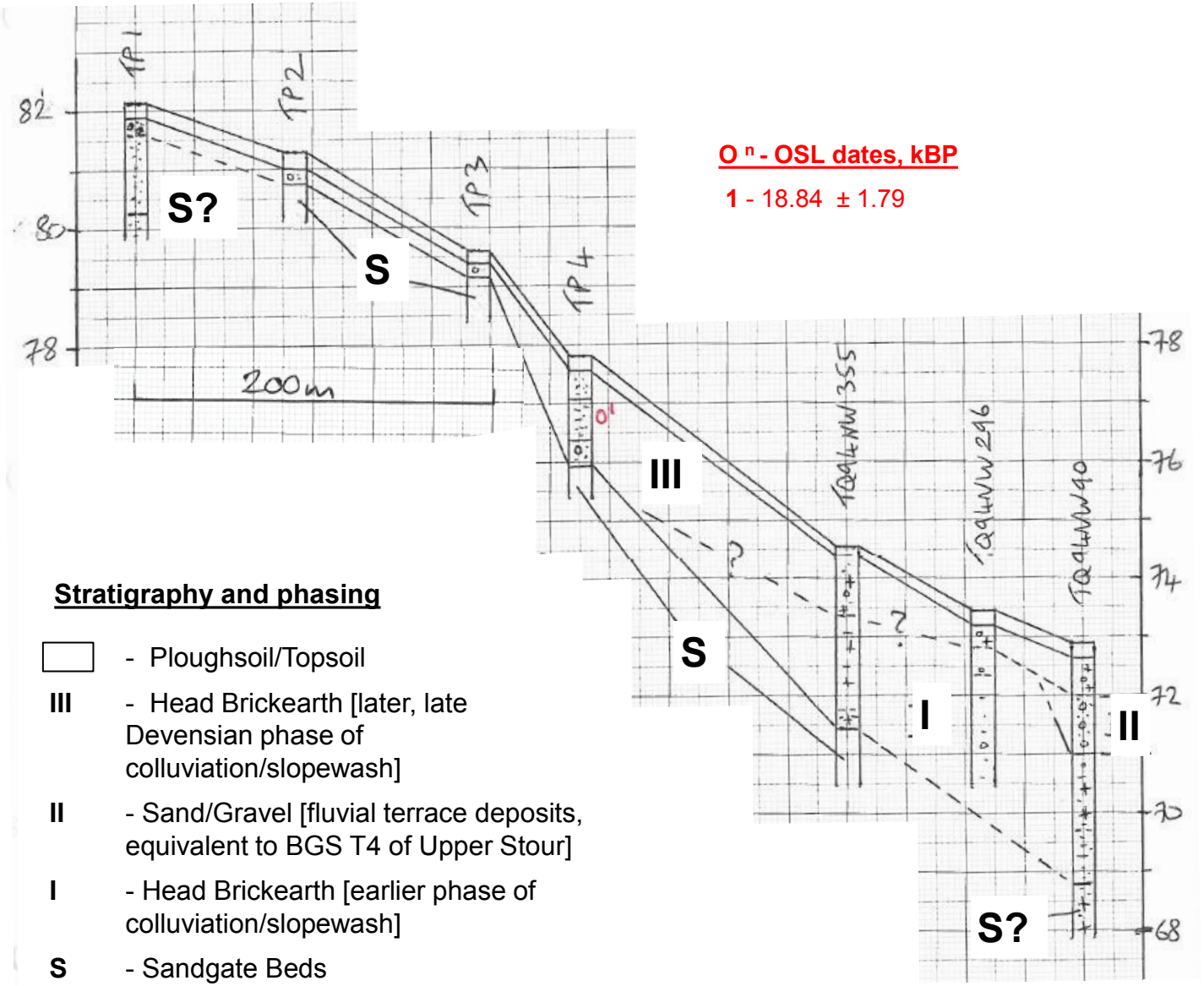
1 - 143.25 ± 23.65 [min]
2 - 119.91 ± 18.61



Stratigraphy and phasing

- Ploughsoil
IIb - Brickearth with common flints
IIa - Brickearth with scarce (or no) flints
I - Clay-with-flints

A4-4. HF 13: Transect, TPs 1-4, and boreholes TQ94NW355, ..296 and ..90



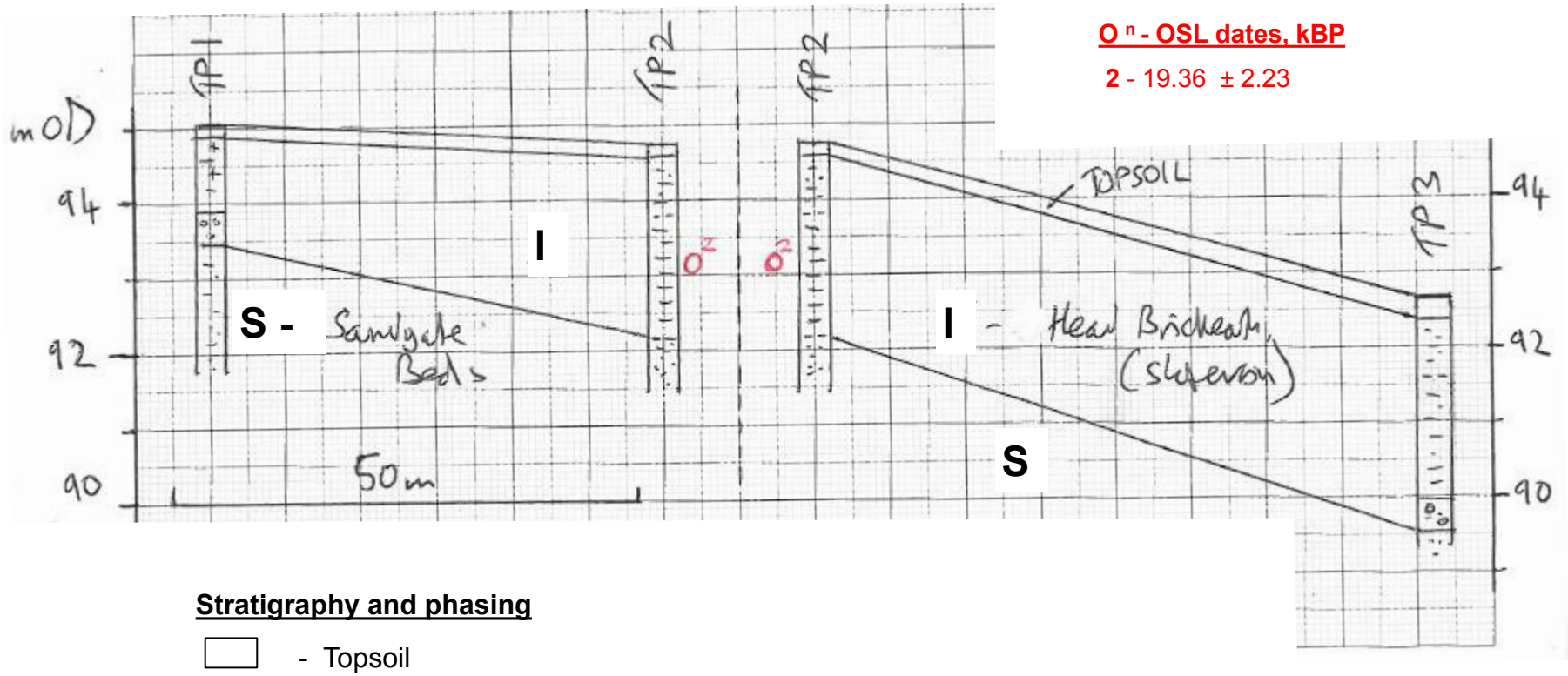
O n - OSL dates, kBP

1 - 18.84 ± 1.79

Stratigraphy and phasing

- ☐ - Ploughsoil/Topsoil
- **III** - Head Brickearth [later, late Devensian phase of colluviation/slopewash]
- **II** - Sand/Gravel [fluvial terrace deposits, equivalent to BGS T4 of Upper Stour]
- **I** - Head Brickearth [earlier phase of colluviation/slopewash]
- **S** - Sandgate Beds

A4-5. OMF 13: Transect, TPs 1-2 and 2-3



On - OSL dates, kBP

2 - 19.36 ± 2.23

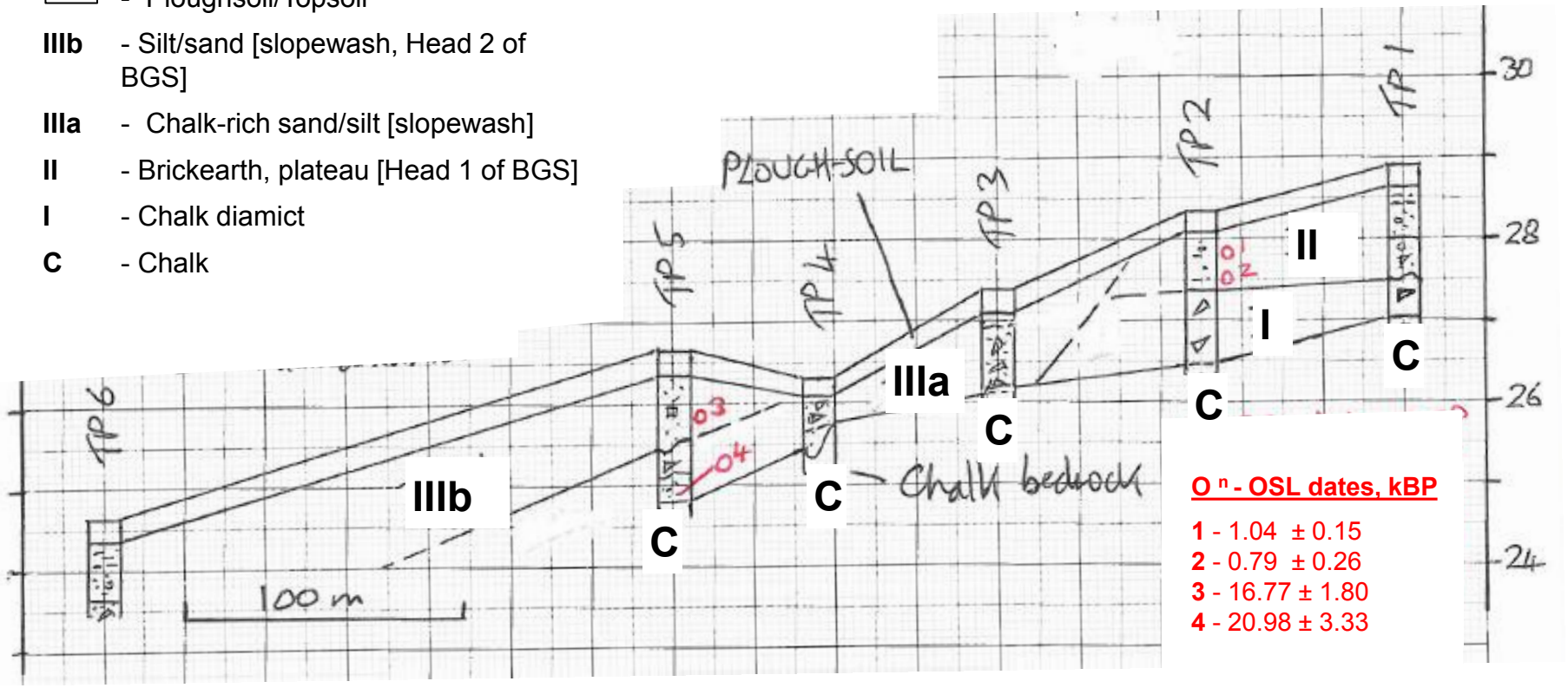
Stratigraphy and phasing

- ☐ - Topsoil
- **I** - Head Brickearth [slopewash]
- **S** - Sandgate Beds

A4-6. SOF 13: Transect, TPs 6-1

Stratigraphy and phasing

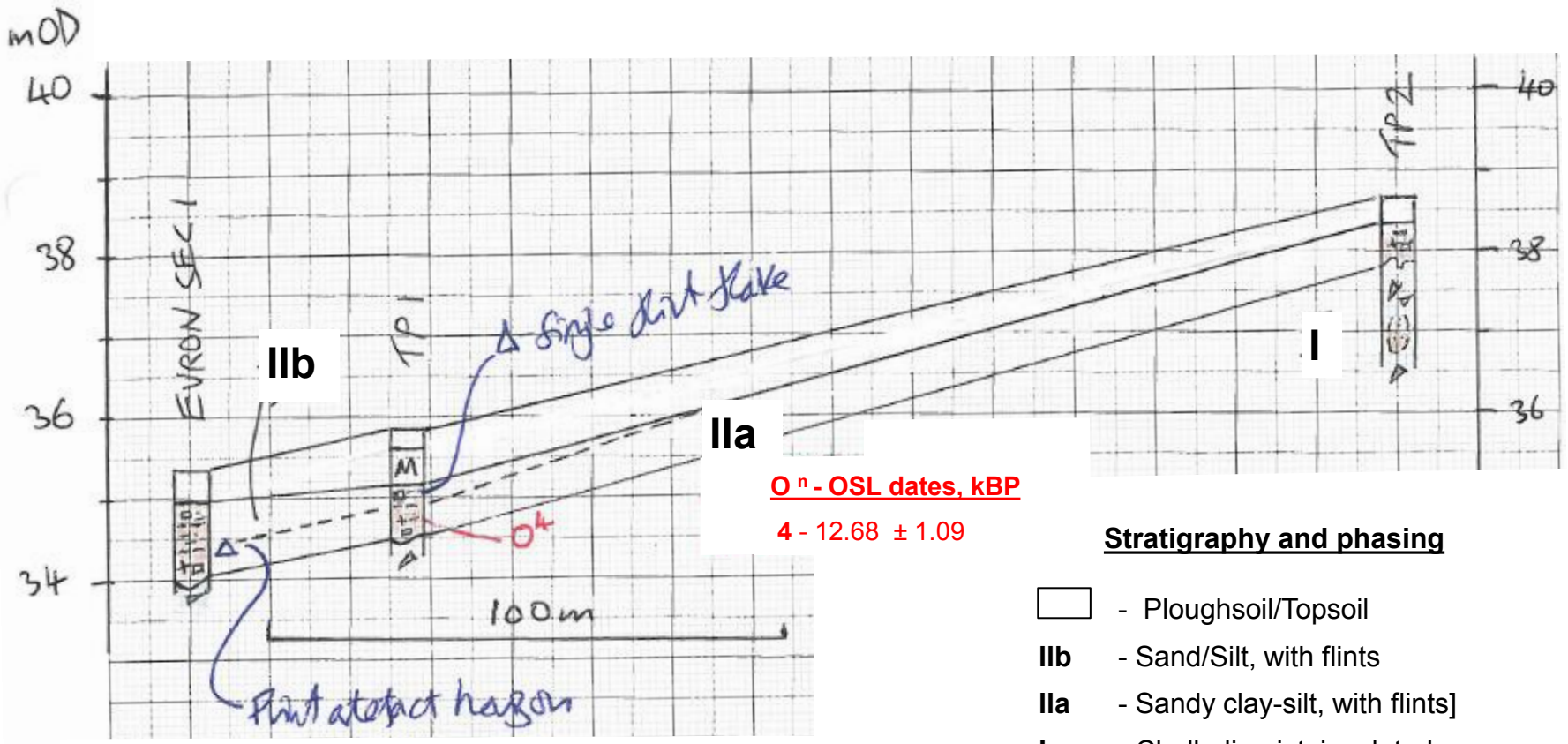
- ☐ - Ploughsoil/Topsoil
- **IIIb** - Silt/sand [slopewash, Head 2 of BGS]
- **IIIa** - Chalk-rich sand/silt [slopewash]
- **II** - Brickearth, plateau [Head 1 of BGS]
- **I** - Chalk diamict
- **C** - Chalk



O n - OSL dates, kBP

1 - 1.04 ± 0.15
2 - 0.79 ± 0.26
3 - 16.77 ± 1.80
4 - 20.98 ± 3.33

A4-7. THL 13: Transect, Evron Section 1 and TPs 1-2



On - OSL dates, kBP

4 - 12.68 ± 1.09

Stratigraphy and phasing

- Ploughsoil/Topsoil

IIb - Sand/Silt, with flints

IIa - Sandy clay-silt, with flints]

I - Chalk diamict, involuted

Appendix 5.

Attribute tables for Palaeolithic Character Areas [PCAs]

Contents

Attribute table and field entry explanations

Attribute	*Field entry*
PCA #	SP_[nn] - Unique ID for *Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project* Palaeolithic Character Areas - PCAs
Summary description	Short summary text of geomorphological situation and likely Pleistocene deposits
Explanatory deposit notes	Explanation of likely Pleistocene deposits, how they are likely to have formed, and key factors behind identification of PCA that distinguish it from other PCAs
Likely age of deposits	Short summary text giving likely age (in broad Pleistocene blocks) of deposits likely to be present
Palaeolithic background	Overview of previously recorded and likely Palaeolithic artefact remains, based on known finds from PCA and similar deposits
Pleistocene environmental background	Overview of previously recorded and likely palaeo-environmental remains, based on known finds from PCA and similar deposits
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains*	Attribution based on likely type/s of deposit present and previous artefact and palaeo-environmental find records, supported by brief explanatory text **
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains*	Attribution based on likely type/s of deposit present, and supported by brief explanatory text **
Palaeolithic potential*	Attribution based on matrix of likelihood and importance, and supported by brief explanatory text **
Key HER records	Listing of key HER records - following provisional Stour Project UIDs
Key geo logs	Any BGS borehole logs, or other key records, that are representative of the PCA
Key sources	Particularly important published sources - following standard reference format of [Name] [Year], eg. Evans 1897
Any other comments	Any particular points not covered by other fields

* For these records, "Palaeolithic" embraces both artefactual and palaeo-environmental remains

** See p 3 for criteria for different categories of likelihood, importance and potential

Attribute grades for Likelihood and Importance of Palaeolithic remains

Attribution	*Likelihood*	*Importance*
HIGH	High likelihood of Pleistocene deposits with lithic or palaeo-environmental remains	Undisturbed occupation surfaces or minimally disturbed concentrations; abundant remains from deposits of good stratigraphic and chronological integrity, biological associations; deposits with important lithostratigraphic sequences and relationships
MODERATE	Reasonable likelihood of deposits with remains	Less abundant disturbed artefactual and/or faunal remains from units of reasonable stratigraphic and chronological integrity; deposits with moderate lithostratigraphic sequences and relationship
LOW	Remains are known to occur, but rare	Disturbed remains from deposits of low stratigraphic and chronological integrity; deposits with minimal lithostratigraphic sequences and relationships
VERY LOW	Remains very unlikely to occur	Thought extremely unlikely for there to be any Pleistocene deposits containing remains, any remains found will be residual and reworked
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information on which to assess likelihood	Insufficient information on which to assess importance

Attribute grades for Palaeolithic potential

Palaeolithic potential	*Likelihood*	*Likely importance*	*Suggested development control response*
HIGH	High	High, Moderate	Pre-condition DBA and field evaluation, retaining option of refusal if important enough remains are found. Refusal would need to be weighed against benefits of mitigation in improving understanding of the resource and addressing current research framework objectives (as well as other social/economic factors), particularly when an impact affects part of a more-extensive resource, and doesn't destroy 100% of it
	Moderate	High	
MODERATE	High	Low	Post-condition DBA and field evaluation
	Moderate	Moderate	
	Low	High	
LOW	Moderate	Low	None?
	Low	Moderate	
	Very low	Moderate, High	
VERY LOW	Moderate	Very low	None
	Low, Very low	Low, Very low	
UNKNOWN	Unknown	High, moderate, low or very low	None? This grade is a problem, as it represents the age-old issue of "absence of evidence is not evidence of absence". Furthermore, unexpected Palaeolithic finds in areas of unknown potential could be of high importance.
	High, moderate, low or very low	Unknown	

Attribute tables for PCAs

PCA #	SP_1
Summary description	Head1 brickearth; older, plateau brickearth capping Chalk high ground on Thanet
Explanatory deposit notes	Brickearth on higher ground is likely to have aeolian origin, and to have been deposited during colder episodes of the Pleistocene. These plateau loessic deposits are then likely to be mobilised as slopewash deposits around their fringes, but surviving deposits capping high ground are probably *in situ* loess. The boundary of likely areas of *in situ* loessic remnants is very poorly defined.
Likely age of deposits	Loessic deposits probably formed during cold stages throughout the last 500,000 years, but most of the older deposits have been reworked. Surviving deposits are thought to mostly date from the later part of the Last Glacial, namely the Last Glacial Maximum between c. 24,000 and 18,000 BP or the end of the Last Glacial, between 12,000 and 10,000 BP. However, older sediments may survive at the base of the brickearth in places
Palaeolithic background	There are quite high numbers of Palaeolithic finds reported from these deposits, ranging from Lower/Middle Palaeolithic and Mousterian handaxes in varying condition, to fresh condition debitage and a core thought to relate to late Upper Palaeolithic occupation
Pleistocene environmental background	No palaeo-environmental findspots are known, and these brickearth deposits have low potential for palaeo-environmental preservation; molluscan remains may be preserved in places
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/MODERATE. Even though there are quite a few Palaeolithic finds known from these deposits in parts of Thanet, the chances of finding any at any particular location are probably not very high.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. However, if any remains are discovered in these deposits, they are likely to be of high importance. They would represent evidence that has been minimally disturbed; and probably also evidence from periods of occupation when evidence of hominin presence in Britain is rare.
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE. Deposits at or near the highest points of the landscape, or on level areas, are probably of highest potential; these are areas where loessic deposits are most likely to have accumulated, and not to have then been subsequently mobilised as slopewash.
Key HER records	MKE80483, MKE7833, PC_M_003, PC_M_005, MKE20591, MKE7651
Key geo logs	TR36NE86
Key sources	Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2003
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_2
Summary description	Head2 brickearth; ?younger slopewash brickearth at south side of Thanet.
Explanatory deposit notes	These deposits form a thick (up to 4-5m deep, in places possibly thicker) and widespread brickearth outcrop at the south side of Thanet, along the north side of Minster Marshes; the sediment grains were probably originally of aeolian origin, but were then remobilised as slopewash deposits.
Likely age of deposits	The higher parts of the deposit are probably mostly from towards the end of the Devensian; OSL dates at Pegwell Bay suggest deposition from towards the end of the Last Glacial Maximum, *c.* 15-16k BP. Deeper-lying parts of the sediment body have been shown to date to substantially earlier, with a series of OSL dates at Pegwell Bay between *c.* 75k and 90k BP. Even older deposit may survive in places, sealed at the base of the sequence.
Palaeolithic background	Two possible Palaeolithic finds are reported from this PCA, or just beside it. One is a bifacially worked piece, presumably a surface find, recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (MKE73971) that could be a handaxe (or part of). Without having been examined by a specialist, it isn't possible to determine whether this artefact relates to a particular period of the Palaeolithic, or whether it is of later prehistoric origin. The other (PC_M_004, from just beyond the edge of this PCA) is a "possible Upper Pal" flake from a field investigation at Chalk Hill, Chilton, where a brickearth-filled dry valley crosses from SP_3 into SP_2.
Pleistocene environmental background	No palaeo-environmental remains are known from this PCA, and one might expect them to be rare or absent through most of the brickearth that characterises it. Faunal remains might however be preserved in places at the very base of the deposit where it is more calcareous.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW. For this PCA, the upper parts of the deposit are likely to be sterile of artefactual remains. Even in their lower parts, remains are not likely to be common, and are only likely to be found towards, or at, the base of the brickearth, where they may have been buried by gentle slopewash deposition. These would also be the parts of the deposit with higher potential for preservation of faunal remains.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. However, if any remains are discovered within or under these deposits (as opposed to on their surface), they are likely to be of high importance. They would represent evidence that has been minimally disturbed, and may also be associated with faunal remains. Any evidence would also be likely to be from periods of occupation when evidence of hominin presence in Britain is rare.
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE. Horizons towards the base of the brickearth are likely of greatest potential, particularly at the southern side of the PCA where it is thickly developed and the Chalk southern slope of the Isle of Thanet levels off and Thanet Sand starts to outcrop. Higher parts of the brickearth, and thinner parts at its northern side, are likely to be of less potential
Key HER records	MKE73971; PC_M_004
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	Murton *et al.* 2003
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_3
Summary description	Dry valleys and slopes on Thanet, mostly Chalk bedrock close to surface but with brickearth-rich slopewash deposits filling dry valley bottoms.
Explanatory deposit notes	Chalk bedrock slopes and dry valley sides are likely to have been denuded of superficial deposits in the later parts of the Last Glacial and during any subsequent Holocene slopewash activity.
Likely age of deposits	Deposits filling the bases of dry valleys are likely to be late Last Glacial at their base, and may be Holocene in their higher parts.
Palaeolithic background	No definite Palaeolithic finds are known from this PCA. Both records in the HER relate to flakes that may well be non-Palaeolithic, or if Palaeolithic are probably derived and out-of-context.
Pleistocene environmental background	No records are known of any Pleistocene palaeo-environmental remains, and any such remains would be highly unlikely.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/MODERATE. Palaeolithic lithic remains could well be found as part of the coarser clast element at the base of the dry valleys, perhaps quite richly concentrated in some areas.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	VERY LOW. However, any such remains would be of very low importance, due to having been reworked and derived.
Palaeolithic potential	VERY LOW. Even if quite a rich concentration was found, its research value would be very low due to its lack of chronological/stratigraphic integrity and its history of transport.
Key HER records	PC_M_004 - "possible Upper Palaeolithic" flake; PC_M_006 - "possible Palaeolithic" flake
Key geo logs	TR36NE1
Key sources	-
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_4
Summary description	Ash/Sandwich/Lydden marshes/levels
Explanatory deposit notes	Flat alluvial plains, marshy in places, and dry/reclaimed in others, sometimes grazed farmland
Likely age of deposits	Alluvium is Holocene; this surrounds current Stour channel to south of Thanet, and dips/thickens to east into Sandwich Bay; can be underlain at its landward margins by Pleistocene slopewash deposits, mostly likely to be of Late Devensian age; there may also be Pleistocene Stour fluvial deposits buried under the alluvium in places, including a Late Glacial/Early Holocene buried channel
Palaeolithic background	No findspots known
Pleistocene environmental background	Presumed Devensian slopewash deposits under the alluvium at Minnis Farm, Worth (Bates et al. 2013) contained palaeo-environmental remains (ostracods)
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW. Deposits with Palaeolithic remains unlikely to be common
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. If any Palaeolithic remains are found, they are likely to be important
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	-
Key geo logs	TR36SW1; TR36SW79; TR35NW89; MinnisFarm
Key sources	Bates et al. 2013
Any other comments	Investigations for the RSPB site at Minnis Farm, Worth (Bates et al. 2013), and for the Ash By-Pass (Canterbury Archaeological Trust in the 1990s) have demonstrated the combination of alluvium and deeper-lying slopewash deposits near the edges of the mapped alluvium

PCA #	SP_5
Summary description	Wantsum Channel and Stour alluvium
Explanatory deposit notes	Flat alluvial plain in Wantsum Channel grading into Stour alluvial floodplain which narrows as it heads west to/through Canterbury, marshy in places, and dry/reclaimed in others, sometimes grazed farmland
Likely age of deposits	Alluvium is Holocene; can be underlain at its landward margins by Pleistocene slopewash deposits that are mostly likely to be of Late Devensian age; likely to be a Late Glacial/Early Holocene buried channel as well as earlier Pleistocene Stour fluvial deposits buried under the alluvium in places, particularly on west side of Wantsum Channel
Palaeolithic background	A few stray finds of handaxes in Canterbury area, probably derived from terraces above floodplain; also some Final Upper Palaeolithic (Long Blade) flints are reported from the Riverdale area of Canterbury. Although there location and provenance is not known, they likely originate from Stour alluvium, or near its edge
Pleistocene environmental background	Palaeo-environmental remains known from sites immediately beside the alluvium at Grove Ferry (FWS_M_132) and Preston Street (FWS_M_133), and similar deposits may extend under the edge of the mapped alluvium in places. There is also a 17thC report of a woolly rhino skull being dug up during digging of a well at Chartham (FWS_M_131).
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW. The most likely remains are Late Upper Palaeolithic material under Stour alluvium at the edge of the Stour alluvial floodplain; finds of handaxes and other Lower/Middle Palaeolithic material derived from higher Stour terraces are also possible
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. Any Long Blade (or other LUP) remains are likely to be of high importance, or any recognition of buried Stour fluvial deposits with palaeo-environmental remains.
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	FWS_M_067; FWS_M_070; FWS_M_131; MKE4522; MKE4854
Key geo logs	TR15NE234; TR15NE230; TR15SW4
Key sources	-
Any other comments	As alluvial floodplain of Stour narrows towards Canterbury, it is more likely to represent the Late Last Glacial channel, and less likely to have earlier deposits of greater interest and Palaeolithic potential

PCA #	SP_6
Summary description	General river/stream alluvium
Explanatory deposit notes	Alluvial floodplains beside and under existing water courses, or dry valleys filled with alluvium in their central basal channel
Likely age of deposits	These will mostly be Late Last Glacial buried channels infilled/overlain by Holocene alluvium
Palaeolithic background	These mostly do not have Lower/Middle Palaeolithic remains; any handaxe (or other earlier Palaeolithic) finds are likely to be derived from much older deposits
Pleistocene environmental background	Devensian gravels under Holocene alluvium may contain ice age fossil fauna, such as horse, deer, woolly rhino and mammoth; finer-grained lenses may contain other palaeo-environmental remains (molluscs, small vertebrates, insects, pollen etc)
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW. Two main categories of Palaeolithic remains are possible: (a) derived Lower/Middle Palaeolithic material, and (b) Final Upper Palaeolithic Long Blade material. If present, the latter is likely to be undisturbed and to be associated with faunal remains
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH (for Final Upper Palaeolithic Long Blade material); LOW (for derived Lower/Middle Palaeolithic material),
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	-
Key geo logs	SarrePennTP134; SarrePennTransect
Key sources	Bates 1994
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_7
Summary description	Brickearth on slope to higher/drier ground to south of Ash levels
Explanatory deposit notes	Brickearth outcrops are likely to be late Devensian (Last Glacial Maximum) slopewash deposits [possibly equivalent to SP_2, younger Head2]; they may bury Stour terrace deposits in places
Likely age of deposits	The brickearths are likely to be late Devensian (Last Glacial Maximum) slopewash deposits; any buried terrace deposits are likely to be far earlier, dating between c. 400,000 and 100,000 BP
Palaeolithic background	No findspots known
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH.
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	None
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	-
Any other comments	There might be greater potential for Final Upper Pal Long Blade material at the northern edge of this zone where it interdigitates with the alluvium of SP_4

PCA #	SP_8
Summary description	Brickearth on higher ground above south side of Ash levels
Explanatory deposit notes	Brickearth on higher ground above south side of Ash levels. This is possibly equivalent to SP_1, older Head1 on Thanet, and where it overlies level ground and infills depressions in the Solid geology may be primarily of loessic origin
Likely age of deposits	Probably mostly Last Glacial, but may be earlier
Palaeolithic background	No findspots known
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known, and of low potential to find any
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	VERY LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. If any found, they would be likely to be undisturbed and therefore of high importance
Palaeolithic potential	LOW.
Key HER records	No findspots known
Key geo logs	TR26SE17
Key sources	-
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_9
Summary description	South bank of Nailbourne/Little Stour, fluvial terrace remnants and slopewash deposits
Explanatory deposit notes	This strip of ground contains mapped terrace outcrops (T2 and T3) above the south bank of the Little Stour, as well as slopewash deposits
Likely age of deposits	The terrace deposits are likely to date between 400,000 and 100,000 BP. The slopewash deposits (which may in places bury unmapped terrace deposits) are likely to date towards the peak of the Last Glacial, c. 25,000 to 20,000 BP
Palaeolithic background	No artefact findspots known
Pleistocene environmental background	Sands rich in molluscan fauna recorded in old quarry section north-west of Preston Street (Holmes 1981: 77)
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE. Although none known, terrace deposits here have good potential for artefactual recovery, especially to south of Wickhambreaux where Chalk bedrock is close to surface
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. Besides the likely recovery of artefactual remains, there is potential to recover artefactual and faunal remains together
Palaeolithic potential	HIGH. Recovery of artefactual and faunal remains together would be important for dating and improving understanding of terrace squence and of early occupation in the area
Key HER records	FWS_M_133
Key geo logs	TR26SW93; TR26SW94
Key sources	Holmes 1981: 77
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_10
Summary description	Large brickearth patches capping chalk downs between Deal and Canterbury
Explanatory deposit notes	Some large brickearth patches in this area cap high ground, and therefore are more likely to be middle or earlier Devensian in date, or even earlier, rather than slopewash deposits from the Last Glacial Maximum. And furthermore, may well be loessic in origin rather than slopewash. Brickearth deposits that occur on slopes or in valley bottoms are likely to be slopewash deposits from the LGM, or younger.
Likely age of deposits	Some large brickearth patches in this area cap high ground, and therefore are more likely to be middle or earlier Devensian in date (before 30,000BP) or even earlier (before 130,000 BP), rather than slopewash deposits from the Last Glacial Maximum (c. 25,000-18,000 BP). Brickearth deposits that occur on slopes or in valley bottoms are likely to be from the LGM, or younger.
Palaeolithic background	Two handaxe findspots known (Halliwell & Parfitt 1979, 1993): one surface find near Eastry (FWS_M_114) the other of uncertain provenance, found amongst stones used to infill a hole in a track near Rowling House, Goodnestone - MKE6080; however this is unlikely to have come from too far away
Pleistocene environmental background	What seems to have been an almost complete mammoth skeleton was found beneath c. 2m of brickearth just to the east of the brickearth patch near Goodnestone - FWS_M_130 (Parfitt 2002). There are no records of associated lithic artefacts, but these weren't looked for.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. If any remains are found under areas of early/Middle Devensian (or earlier) brickearth, then they are likely to be of high importance, representing a period with little occupational evidence and also reasonably undisturbed.
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE. Especially in areas where brickearth caps high ground with a broadly level chalk bedrock surface, or overlies broadly level benches on dry valley sides
Key HER records	MKE6080; FWS_M_114; FWS_M_130
Key geo logs	TR25NW69
Key sources	Halliwell & Parfitt 1979; Halliwell & Parfitt 1993; Parfitt 2002.
Any other comments	Brickearth deposits in this area are liable to be calcareous and so to have potential for smaller palaeo-environmental remains such as molluscs. Geological mapping cannot be relied upon to identify the boundaries of brickearth outcrops - eg. the findspot of the Goodnestone mammoth is reported as having 2m of brickearth overlying the skeleton, but is mapped as Chalk bedrock

PCA #	SP_11
Summary description	Small brickearth patches overlying Thanet Sand in Woodnesborough area
Explanatory deposit notes	Very small accumulations of Head (presumed slopewash) deposits in a wide area mapped as Thanet Sand
Likely age of deposits	Most likely to be late Devensian, although other ages cannot be ruled out
Palaeolithic background	No findspots known
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	VERY LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. If any remains are found under areas of brickearth, then they are likely to be of high importance, representing a period with little occupational evidence and also reasonably undisturbed.
Palaeolithic potential	LOW.
Key HER records	-
Key geo logs	TR25NE211
Key sources	-
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_12
Summary description	Brickearth spreads in Sholden/Worth area
Explanatory deposit notes	Widespread and well-developed brickearth deposits, mostly overlying Chalk bedrock; probably mostly formed by slopewash, but may include areas of undisturbed loess - especially where capping level ground
Likely age of deposits	Probably mostly Late Devensian (25,000-18,000 BP), although possibly also from Early/Middle Devensian (100,000-25,000), or even earlier
Palaeolithic background	One handaxe findspot is known, found in situ within brickearth deposits in Deal [MKE7377]
Pleistocene environmental background	No Pleistocene environmental findspots known; however there are reports of a possible raised beach (thought most likely to be of Ipswichian date, c. 125,000 BP) in an old cutting to Betteshanger Colliery northwest of Deal, vicinity of TR349536 (Shephard-Thorn 1988:37)
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE. This is an area where flint raw material would probably have been available in the Palaeolithic, and so could have attracted activity, and perhaps intense repeated activity at certain locations
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE. Any evidence of activity will most likely be found in a moderately disturbed state, although there is also potential for recovery of less-disturbed sites, perhaps also with faunal preservation
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	MKE7377
Key geo logs	TR25NE213
Key sources	-
Any other comments	Red Barns in east Hampshire is a good comparator for the type of site that might be present in this PCA, as discussed in SERF, and also see the published paper (Wenban-Smith *et al.* 2000)

PCA #	SP_13
Summary description	Chalk downs north and north-west of Dover
Explanatory deposit notes	Downs are dissected by dry valleys dipping northeast; these often have Head brickearth (or Head gravel) slopewash deposits on their sides and at their bases, and sometimes have patches of brickearth on higher ground between dry valleys; these latter may be of aeolian rather than slopewash origin
Likely age of deposits	Probably mostly Late Devensian (25,000-18,000 BP), although possibly also from Early/Middle Devensian (100,000-25,000), or even earlier
Palaeolithic background	Quite abundant finds, mostly surface finds not in good context (sometimes dense scatters of material, eg. at West Street, Finglesham - MKE15214 - and near Eythorn - MKE17813). One report of a Levallois core found in situ in brickearth (FWS_M_111)
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE, in areas where Head deposits are present
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE. Most Pal remains seem to be incorporated in Head deposits, or exist as residual spreads, so they don't seem to have great potential for recovery of high integrity assemblages from datable contexts - however this needs to be verified by investigation
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	MKE15214; MKE17813; FWS_M_111
Key geo logs	TR34NE1; TR24NE40
Key sources	Halliwell & Parfitt 1993
Any other comments	The strip towards the northeast edge of this PCA, where Head brickearth deposits are abundant west of Deal seems to be a source of numerous Pal finds, including a rich spread of material from West Street Finglesham, that may include Levalloisian material [a large surface collection made from here during fieldwork in c. 2011 is now held by the British Museum, at Franks House, but not registered, or otherwise reported or in the HER]

PCA #	SP_14
Summary description	Clay-with-flints capping Chalk downland, but without substantial overlying patches of sand/brickearth
Explanatory deposit notes	Clay-with-flints is generally held to be a residual deposit, developed *in situ* by long-term weathering of the exposed Chalk surface, into which aeolian sediments have become incorporated
Likely age of deposits	Clay-with-flint deposits have probably been forming for at least several million years, up to five million years according to the British Geological Survey; there may be brickearth-filled pockets in places that formed and infilled relatively rapidly with a mixture of slopewash and aeolian sediments. If present, these latter could date to almost any time.
Palaeolithic background	Surface finds of Lower/Middle Palaeolithic handaxes are quite abundant in places, particularly on the strip of this PCA to the north of Dover, where much material has been found at Whitfield and during surface walking in advance of the Dover-Lydden by-pass. Finds have also been made further inland, in the Maidstone district (MKE3457 and MKE2866). Two handaxes have been found close to each other in Molash/Moldash, one in 1872 and the other in 1965. The edges of Clay-with-Flints patches were probably a good source of nodular flint raw material, especially where dissected by the heads of dry valleys.
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/MODERATE. Finds may be common in certain places, but in general one would not expect to find anything at any particular spot
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE/HIGH. Since finds have not been transported by depositional processes, even surface finds (where recognisable on typological/technological grounds as unambiguously Palaeolithic) provide an important record of the spatial distribution of Palaeolithic activity. Where finds are abundant, they may represent undisturbed accumulations of evidence (although possibly part of a palimpsest with younger material mixed in)
Palaeolithic potential	LOW/MODERATE.
Key HER records	MKE15218; MKE5874; MKE7028; MKE77124; MKE44023; MKE80670; FWS_M_106; MKE3457; MKE2866; Molash/Moldash - MKE4076, MKE55553
Key geo logs	TR34SW44; TQ95NW11
Key sources	Molash/Moldash - Portable Antiquities Scheme, Evans 1897: 612
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_15
Summary description	Clay-with-flints capping Chalk downland, with substantial overlying patches of sand/brickearth
Explanatory deposit notes	Clay-with-flints is generally held to be a residual deposit, developed *in situ* by long-term weathering of the exposed Chalk surface, into which aeolian sediments have become incorporated; the brickearth and sand patches may represent persistent aeolian deposition on high ground where sediments have accumulated quicker than they have moved downslope
Likely age of deposits	Clay-with-flint deposits have probably been forming for at least several million years, up to five million years according to the British Geological Survey; the more-developed sand/brickearth patches may have accumulated episodically during cold stages over the last 500,000 years, which would mean that they might have an internal stratigraphy, with younger deposits nearer the surface.
Palaeolithic background	Surface finds of Lower/Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts are quite abundant in places, particularly to the west of Dover, where much material has been found as surface finds in the vicinity of Hougham, and in fields of St. Radigund's Abbey Farm. Finds have also been made further inland, with clusters NW of Folkestone and in the vicinity of Elham. The edges of Clay-with-Flints patches were probably a good source of nodular flint raw material, especially where dissected by the heads of dry valleys. *Bout coupé* handaxes associated with Middle Devensian Neanderthal presence are relatively common amongst this material, with two known from Elham, and one from Hougham.
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/MODERATE. Finds may be common in certain places, but in general one would not expect to find anything at any particular spot
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE/HIGH. Since finds have not been transported by depositional processes, even surface finds (where recognisable on typological/technological grounds as unambiguously Palaeolithic) provide an important record of the spatial distribution of Palaeolithic activity. Where surface finds are abundant, they may represent undisturbed accumulations of evidence (although possibly part of a palimpsest with younger material mixed in). Finds may occur stratified within the patches of sands/brickearth, and these would be of high importance.
Palaeolithic potential	LOW/MODERATE.
Key HER records	Hougham - MKE5582, FWS_M_089, FWS_M_090; St. Radigund's Abbey - FWS_M_117, MKE5851, MKE5888; Elham - MKE4391, MKE4381. MKE4410, FWS_M_143; northwest of Folkestone - FWS_M_087, FWS_M_012
Key geo logs	TR23NW66
Key sources	Hougham - Coles 1986, Crellin 1974, Halliwell & Parfitt 1993; St. Radigund's Abbey - Tester 1950, Halliwell & Parfitt 1993; Elham - Tester 1953, Tyldesley 1987; northwest of Folkestone - RA Smith 1914: 468-469, Vale 1988, Halliwell & Parfitt 1993
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_16
Summary description	Dry valleys in North Downs, in between Clay-with-flints
Explanatory deposit notes	These are mostly dry valleys in areas of Chalk bedrock between high ground capped with Clay-with-flints, patchily infilled with Head brickearth and Head Gravel deposits
Likely age of deposits	These Head brickearth and Head Gravel deposits are almost certainly Late Devensian or Holocene in date, and any Palaeolithic material in them will be derived from higher Clay-with-flints outcrops
Palaeolithic background	There are a few surface finds of handaxes, three near Chilham, and two near Petham; one of the Chilham finds (FWS_M_025) is near to the Stour Valley, and may be associated with SP_18 rather than SP_16
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	LOW.
Palaeolithic potential	VERY LOW.
Key HER records	Chilham - MKE56961, MKE4045, FWS_M_025; Petham - FWS_M_037, FWS_M_038
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	-
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_17
Summary description	East Blean, Stour terraces
Explanatory deposit notes	Deposit outcrops on the east side of the Blean, on the slope down to the Wantsum Channel, are mapped as Head Brickearth and Head Gravel. While deposits immediately below the surface may mostly be of slopewash origin, there is a deeper-lying staircase of fluvial terraces in this area, associated with northward courses of the Stour through the Middle Pleistocene
Likely age of deposits	The fluvial terrace staircase probably includes deposits from through the later Middle Pleistocene, from c. 500,000 to 100,000 BP, with older terrace deposits higher up to the west, and becoming progressively younger downslope to the east. Overlying slopewash deposits probably mostly date from the later Devensian, c. 25,000-15,000 BP, although there may be some deeper-lying layers of older slopewash deposits from the early/middle Devensian, or even earlier. Holmes (1981: 62-100) provides a very useful overview of the deposits, their modes of formation and their likely ages.
Palaeolithic background	Very numerous finds have been made from the beach west of Reculver, where these deposits cap the cliff-top and are actively eroding. There are also several handaxe findspots inland, surface finds as well material found in situ from interventions such as gravel quarries, pipelines and archaeological test pits
Pleistocene environmental background	Large mammal fossils (mammoth/elephant) and other palaeo-environmental remains (small vertebrates, molluscs, ostracods) have been found from deposits in the east side of this area, in old quarries either side of Church Lane
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH.
Palaeolithic potential	HIGH.
Key HER records	Reculver shore - FWS_M_015, MKE6506, MWX17277; surface finds - FWS_M_099, FWS_M_098, FWS_M_082; in situ finds - MKE6510, FWS_M_145, TR26SW244; Pleistocene palaeo-environmental findspots - FWS_M_095, FWS_M_096.
Key geo logs	TR26NW1; TR26NW42
Key sources	Prestwich 1855 & 1861; Evans 1897: 613, 616, 620-621; Bowes 1928; Roe 1968: 140, 145, 166, 172; T Parfitt 1989; K Parfitt 1996; Bridgland et al. 1998. Holmes 1981: 62-100.
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_18
Summary description	Stour terraces, north bank (Canterbury and Sturry)
Explanatory deposit notes	This area includes numerous mapped outcrops of terrace deposits associated with north-eastward courses of the Stour through the Middle Pleistocene, interspersed with (and mostly overlain by) Head Brickearth and Head Gravel deposits, these latter very thick in places.
Likely age of deposits	The fluvial terrace staircase probably includes deposits from through the later Middle Pleistocene, from c. 500,000 to 100,000 BP, with older terrace deposits higher up to the northwest, and becoming progressively younger downslope to the southeast. Overlying slopewash deposits probably mostly date from the later Devensian, c. 25,000-15,000 BP, although there may be some deeper-lying layers of older slopewash deposits from the early/middle Devensian, or even earlier. Holmes (1981: 62-100) provides a very useful overview of the deposits, their modes of formation and their likely ages.
Palaeolithic background	The deposits in this area have produced very abundant Palaeolithic remains. Terrace deposits at Sturry were particularly rich, with several prolific sites; there are also several sites on the north side of Canterbury that have produced good material with an in situ provenance. A "Levallois chipping site" is reported from an uncertain location in vicinity of Riverdale. Further southwest, there are reasonably abundant records of surface finds in vicinity of Bigbury and Chartham, although no records of in situ material.
Pleistocene environmental background	A mammoth tusk is reported from the same uncertain location in vicinity of Riverdale as the "Levallois chipping site". Otherwise the terrace deposits here have not been known to produce palaeo-environmental remains, apart from in Devensian gravels under the Stour alluvium (SP_5). The most promising area for such remains to be recovered is probably in vicinity of Chartham Hatch, where Chalk bedrock may enhance the preservational environment.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE.
Palaeolithic potential	HIGH.
Key HER records	Sturry sites - MKE5516, FWS_M_072, FWS_M_074, FWS_M_071; Canterbury sites - MKE4510, MKE4838, MKE4851, FWS_M_128; surface finds south-west of Canterbury - FWS_M_027, FWS_M_0445, FWS_M_050, FWS_M_053.
Key geo logs	TR15NE33; TR15NE56; TR26SW25; extensive records held by Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Key sources	Dewey & Smith 1925; Bridgland et al. 1998; Bowes 1928; Bowes 1939; RA Smith 1926; Evans 1897:619-620; Holmes 1981: 62-100.
Any other comments	The abundance of finds in the Sturry deposits is puzzling, since Chalk does not seem to outcrop here, which would suggest substantial movement of handaxes away from their raw material source, whether by hominin behaviour or post-depositional processes. Slopewash deposits in the area are without doubt rich in material reworked from the terrace deposits; however the loss of original provenance makes this reworked material of far lesser importance than any material recovered in situ from terrace deposits.

PCA #	SP_19
Summary description	Terrace and Head Brickearth deposits covering plateau between confluence of Great Stour and Little Stour at Grove Hill
Explanatory deposit notes	The majority of this area is covered by higher 3rd terrace deposits, although the fringes of the area, on the slopes down to the Great Stour (to the north) and the Little Stour (to the south) have younger and lower level terraces. There are also substantial spreads of Head Brickearth, which may obscure terrace deposits
Likely age of deposits	There is no independent dating of the terraces, but the older T3 (which has been sub-divided into three subsidiary levels - Smart et al. 1966: 270) is thought by some to be broadly Anglian or pre-Anglian in date (Bridgland *et al.* 1998). Lower level terraces probably date to the later Middle Pleistocene, between c. 425,000 and 100,000 BP. The Head Brickearth deposits probably mostly date from the later Devensian, c. 25,000-15,000 BP, although there may be some deeper-lying layers of older slopewash deposits from the early/middle Devensian, or even earlier.
Palaeolithic background	There are several sites associated with T3, in particular Brett's Quarry at Stodmarsh Road, generally known as "Fordwich", and the Trenley Park Wood Pit. The former has produced more than 200 handaxes of varied shape and condition. Very abundant finds have also been made from the lower-level terraces in, and to the southwest of, Canterbury, in the Wincheap area and on the outskirts of the city walls to the southwest of Canterbury East station, although little of the material can be provenanced to a specific site and horizon. There are also abundant surface finds from further out to the southwest of Canterbury, vicinity of Thanington Without and Cockering Hill. Deposits in the southeast part of this area, to the southeast of the Lampen Stream, should not be overlooked. There are at least two reasonably prolific findspots here, as well as some surface finds.
Pleistocene environmental background	Lower-level terrace deposits at the north side of this area have produced mammalian fossils, the best-provenanced of which is probably the range of cold climate fauna (mammoth, woolly rhino and horse) recovered from the pit to the southwest of Canterbury East (FWS_M_134) when it was extended at its eastern end in 1890
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE.
Palaeolithic potential	HIGH.
Key HER records	3rd terrace - MKE4514, FWS_M_068; lower terraces in Canterbury - MKE4512, FWS_M_065, FWS_M_066, FWS_M_058, FWS_M_051, FWS_M_054, FWS_M_048; faunal remains site - FWS_M_129, FWS_M_134; surface finds on SW outskirts of Canterbury - MKE4860, FWS_M_044, MKE79287; sites to southeast of Lampen Stream - MKE5967, FWS_M_092
Key geo logs	TR15NE99; TR15NW62
Key sources	Reid 1891; Dewey & Smith 1925; Dewey 1926; Bridgland et al. 1998; RA Smith 1918 & 1933; Evans 1897:619-620; Roe 1981: 104-108; Smart et al. 1966: 270
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_20
Summary description	Swale estuarine/alluvial marshes
Explanatory deposit notes	Estuarine alluvium around the Swale and Isle of Sheppey
Likely age of deposits	Holocene, possible outcrops of Pleistocene terraces poking through surface of alluvium in places; There may be deeply buried Late Pleistocene terrace systems or infilled channels in places
Palaeolithic background	There are three stray surface finds of handaxes, all from the shoreline, and none of them associated with any Pleistocene provenance
Pleistocene environmental background	There is one intriguing record right at the southern edge of this area, from the engine house at Murston brick pit, of numerous large mammal fossils and mollusc-bearing deposits
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	VERY LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE/HIGH. If any Palaeolithic remains are found associated with any Pleistocene deposit, then they could be of some importance
Palaeolithic potential	LOW/MODERATE. Deposits to the northeast of Sittingbourne may merit investigation, especially in vicinity of the Murston findspot FWS_M_140
Key HER records	MWX17239, MKE2994, FWS_M_140 [and FWS_M_002, Motley Hill, just to west of project area, in Maidstone district]
Key geo logs	TQ97SW14; TQ96NW197; TR06NW23
Key sources	Burchell 1928: 289
Any other comments	Most deposits under the alluvium are likely to be Devensian or Holocene, so the most likely Palaeolithic remains would be Late Upper Palaeolithic under the base of Holocene alluvium

PCA #	SP_21
Summary description	Head/?terrace outcrops on Isle of Sheppey
Explanatory deposit notes	Varied Head deposits (brickearth, gravel, and mixed clay/gravel) mapped on N side of Isle of Sheppey, on slope down towards Thames estuary.
Likely age of deposits	Probably mostly Late Devensian, although possibly some Early/Middle Devensian in places
Palaeolithic background	One flint core found on beach, which could be of any age [MKE73332], and one handaxe surface find from the Minster area [MWX20850]
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	LOW.
Palaeolithic potential	LOW.
Key HER records	MKE73332; MWX20850
Key geo logs	TQ97SE5
Key sources	Roe 1968: 174
Any other comments	It is just possible that there may be unmapped terrace deposits in this area, although not very likely

PCA #	SP_22
Summary description	Sittingbourne/Faversham brickearths, North Downs dip-slope
Explanatory deposit notes	Well-developed spreads of brickearth and Head Gravel overlying Chalk bedrock, surface of which is dissected by dry valleys trending broadly northeast down surface of Chalk bedrock towards the Swale. Deposits are mostly thought to be slopewash deposits, although there may be undisturbed patches of aeolian loess on level ground and in some depressions. There may also be unrecognised fluvial terrace outcrops buried under the brickearth in places, related to drainage down the Chalk dip-slope towards the Thames estuary.
Likely age of deposits	Head Brickearth and Head Gravel deposits mostly date to Late Devensian (25,000-15,000BP), although there may be some deposits of older slopewash deposits from the early/middle Devensian, or even earlier. If there are any fluvial terrace deposits, they would probably be of broadly similar age.
Palaeolithic background	There are numerous handaxe finds in this area, including several examples of *bout coupé* forms suggesting Neanderthal presence in the middle Devensian, as well as some Levalloisian evidence and a few artefacts indicative of Late Upper Palaeolithic presence at the very end of the Devensian. However almost all this material has been recovered as surface finds or lacks good provenance. The scarce material for which the provenance is known has mostly been recovered from brickearth, for instance at the eastern pit at Bapchild where the assemblage is thought to be Late Upper Palaeolithic and was probably in situ in the brickearth. Other finds such as handaxes from the brickearth may have been reworked from earlier deposits, or there may be patches of pre-Devensian brickearth or Head Gravel
Pleistocene environmental background	There are several findspots with large mammal fossils and other palaeo-environmental remains reported on the northern edge of this area, where it abuts the alluvial/marshy plain of the Swale. There is a (possibly erroneous) Victorian report of numerous fossils in pits near Upchurch, and more reliable reports of mammalian and molluscan fauna in brickearth pits in the Tonge/Murston district NE of Sittingbourne
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE/HIGH. Some areas seem to be rich in remains, although on present evidence it isn't yet possible to model where deposits are most likely to contain them, since so little material has been recovered in situ and had good provenance
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE. Most material seems to be reworked, but if any un-reworked material can be found in situ in it would be of high importance, particularly if it was of Middle or Late Devensian age, representing either Neanderthal or Late Upper Palaeolithic occupation
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	*Bout coupé* handaxes - FWS_M_001, FWS_M_028, FWS_M_029; Upper Palaeolithic - MKE4190, MWX20952, FWS_M_144; in situ handaxe find in brickearth - MKE43958; Bapchild (Levallois) - MWX20958; fossiliferous deposits - FWS_M_139, FWS_M_140
Key geo logs	TQ86 NE 13; TQ86 SW10; TQ96 NW40; TQ96 NW88; TQ96 NW89; TQ96 NW96; TQ96 SE31; TQ96 SW27; TQ96 SW77; TR06 SW45; TR06 SW68; TR06 SW7
Key sources	Wilson 1870-1872; Kennard 1916; Evans 1897: 611; Roe 1981: 260-261; Dines 1929; Dines et al. 1954: 123; Jacobi 1982; Newton 1904; Rice 1911; RA Smith 1916; Tyldesley 1987: 66.
Any other comments	Despite the abundance of Palaeolithic finds, most of it is of uncertain context, so the pressing needs for this area are: (1) to find more material with good context, (2) to understand the brickearth better, (3) to find out if there are any buried terrace systems amongst the widespread brickearth, (4) to try and find bout coupé handaxes in context, (5) to try and find LUP material in context, (6) to find/investigate palaeo-environmental remains in the Tonge/Murston district NE of Sittingbourne

PCA #	SP_23
Summary description	Boughton-under-Blean, west slope of Blean plateau
Explanatory deposit notes	Head deposits filling dry valleys down west slope of Blean plateau
Likely age of deposits	Probably mostly Late Devensian or Holocene
Palaeolithic background	No findspots known
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE. Although none have been found, it is quite likely that residual finds will occur in this area due to the good availability of flint raw material
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	VERY LOW. However, any Palaeolithic finds will almost certainly be reworked and transported from their original context, so will be of low importance
Palaeolithic potential	LOW.
Key HER records	-
Key geo logs	TR05NE1; TR05NE35
Key sources	-
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_24
Summary description	The Blean plateau
Explanatory deposit notes	There are occasional small outcrops of gravel mapped across this area, thought to represent remnants of early courses of the Stour before it migrated into its present valley through Canterbury
Likely age of deposits	Pre-Anglian
Palaeolithic background	Only one possible Palaeolithic find reported, a residual flake (Brambles Farm, Sturry, FWS_M_116) whose patination and condition have led to its assignation as "Upper Palaeolithic".
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	VERY LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. If any are found, they may however be of high importance. Finds from within the gravels may reflect pre-Anglian occupation. And there may be unmapped patches of loessic brickearth that infill depressions in the plateau and contain undisturbed material
Palaeolithic potential	LOW.
Key HER records	FWS_M_116
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	-
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_25
Summary description	Patches of Head Brickearth and gravel on North Downs, just downslope of Clay-with-flints
Explanatory deposit notes	These deposits occur along a broadly east-west trending line between Dover and Chartham, passing through Bishopsbourne. They are probably mostly slopewash deposits derived from the Clay-with-flint plateau, but some gravel patches are mapped as fluvial terrace outcrops, and there may be fluvial deposits here, associated with previous/defunct drainage routes of the headwaters of the Little Stour, or (to the west of Chartham) of Stour tributaries
Likely age of deposits	Slopewash deposits mostly date to Late Devensian (25,000-15,000BP), although there may be some deposits of older slopewash deposits from the early/middle Devensian, or even earlier. If there are any fluvial deposits, they would probably be of earlier date, between c. 500,000 and 100,000 BP.
Palaeolithic background	Only two finds are known, both surface finds of handaxes from imprecisely known locations at the western end of this deposit area, in dry tributary valleys either side of the main Stour
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/MODERATE. These deposits are in areas where flint raw material would have been accessible, and probably often exploited
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/MODERATE. Most remains found are likely to be reworked and of low importance; however, if any remains are found in relatively undisturbed situations, or within fluvial terrace deposits, they would be more important
Palaeolithic potential	LOW/MODERATE. Palaeolithic potential is mostly low in this area, but could be regarded as higher where fluvial terrace deposits are mapped, and in places where brickearth deposits have accumulated on a level chalk surface; in these latter situations less-disturbed remains may be preserved, and unrecognised fluvial deposits may also be present
Key HER records	MKE4013, FWS_M_040
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	Evans 1897: 612
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_26
Summary description	South bank of Great Stour, possible terrace outcrops
Explanatory deposit notes	Mapped outcrops of fluvial terrace deposits along the south side of the Great Stour, vicinity of Chartham. There may also be unmapped terrace remnants in places.
Likely age of deposits	The terrace deposits probably date to between 400,000 and 100,000 BP.
Palaeolithic background	Only one find is know from within this area, a Levallois flake of uncertain provenance found near Horton Chapel, Chartham, seen by Roe in the collection of the British Museum
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known in the area, but a woolly rhino found nearby in Devensian terrace deposits under the Stour alluvium (FWS_M_131)
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE, in terrace outcrops
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE, when found under controlled conditions in terrace outcrops
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	FWS_M_041
Key geo logs	TR05NE21
Key sources	Roe 1968: 157
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_27
Summary description	Wealden drainage systems, Beult terrace outcrops
Explanatory deposit notes	Outcrops of terrace deposits along the Beult valley between Bethersden and Headcorn, overlying Weald Clay bedrock
Likely age of deposits	Most likely from Middle and Late Pleistocene, between 500,000 and 10,000BP, although could be older in places
Palaeolithic background	Two findspots are known, both surface finds of handaxes
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	UNCERTAIN. The two known findspots are surface finds, no targeted investigations of the surviving terrace outcrops have been carried out
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. That any Palaeolithic material should be found in the central Weald is of great interest, demonstrating movement away from sources of flint raw material.
Palaeolithic potential	HIGH. If flint Palaeolithic artefacts can be recovered from Beult terraces, this would be important
Key HER records	FWS_M_017; MKE56510
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	Roe 1968: 175
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_28
Summary description	Wealden drainage systems, Hammer Stream and Tiffenden Manor Farm terrace outcrops
Explanatory deposit notes	Outcrops of terrace deposits (or potential for the presence of unmapped outcrops) along southern Beult tributary valleys, one heading south towards Tiffenden Manor Farm, and the other being the Hammer Stream
Likely age of deposits	Most likely from Middle and Late Pleistocene, between 500,000 and 10,000BP, although could be older in places
Palaeolithic background	No findspots known
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/UNCERTAIN. Few outcrops are mapped, and no targeted investigations of the surviving terrace outcrops have been carried out
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. If any Palaeolithic material should be found in the central Weald it would be of great interest, demonstrating movement away from sources of flint raw material.
Palaeolithic potential	HIGH. If flint Palaeolithic artefacts can be recovered from Beult tributary terraces, this would be important
Key HER records	-
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	-
Any other comments	Terrace outcrops in these areas may not relate to Beult tributaries, but to older intra-Wealden drainage systems

PCA #	SP_29
Summary description	North Blean, brickearth patches, dry valleys and terrace remnants
Explanatory deposit notes	Various dry valleys extend northward from the Blean towards the coastline, infilled with Head Brickearth (slopewash) deposits. When exposed in the coastal cliff-face, remnants of fluvial terrace systems associated with these valleys are seen below the brickearth. Those of Devensian age outcrop with their surface roughly at 0m OD, and higher up the cliff face separate terraces of possible Ipswichian age, or earlier, can be seen. Unmapped terrace outcrops are therefore probably present inland, both under the mapped brickearth, and beside the brickearth-infilled dry valleys.
Likely age of deposits	Fluvial terrace deposits are likely to range in date from the Hoxnian through to the Devensian, 450,000 through to 10,000 BP. Overlying Head Brickearth slopewash deposits probably mostly date to the later Devensian, (25,000-15,000 BP), although may be older in places
Palaeolithic background	There are no finds inland, but numerous finds along the coast between Whitstable and Herne Bay, where fluvial deposits are affected and exposed by coastal erosion. No Lower/Middle Palaeolithic finds have been reliably recovered from known context though, all having been found on the foreshore. Finds include handaxes of various shapes, including two of *bout coupé* form, associated with Neanderthal occupation in the Middle Devensian. Very numerous flakes have also been found on the foreshore, but it is hard to distinguish the Palaeolithic ones from later prehistoric (Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age) ones, evidence of these periods also being very abundant. One important Final Upper Palaeolithic Long Blade site has recently been investigated at Underdown Lane, Eddington, found in a shallow depression in the surface of the London Clay, infilled with a shallow layer of unmapped brickearth. NB Worsfold's (1926) report of a woolly rhino in association with Mousterian flakes is dubious - it is likely that the flakes were of Late Prehistoric age and misleadingly associated with the deposits on the foreshore containing the rhino by wave action, rather than being genuinely associated.
Pleistocene environmental background	The fluvial terrace deposits that outcrop along the coastline are rich in palaeo-environmental remains, with numerous findspots. The Middle Devensian channel that outcrops at Swalecliffe has produced numerous remains, including mammoth, molluscs, insects, small vertebrates and ostracods. And a warm climate fauna with hippo, bovid, deer and straight-tusked elephant has been recovered from the higher outcropping terrace in the cliff-face. similar finds have alos been made further east along the coast, at Studd Hill and Hampton
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH, in terrace deposits, and level depressions infilled with brickearth.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH, in terrace deposits, and level depressions infilled with brickearth.
Palaeolithic potential	HIGH, in terrace deposits, and level depressions infilled with brickearth.
Key HER records	Swalecliffe - MKE5479, FWS_M_127, MWX17242, MKE78593; Studd Hill - MKE5453, FWS_M_125, FWS_M_126, FWS_M_084, FWS_M_083; Long Blade site, Underdown Lane - MKE80292
Key geo logs	TR16NE43; TR16NE5; TR16NW22; TR16NW46; TR16NW35
Key sources	Swalecliffe - Evans 1897: 617, Worsfold 1926; Studd Hill - Evans 1897: 616-617, Tyldesley 1987: 66; Long Blade site, Underdown Lane - Wessex Archaeology 2003
Any other comments	The contrast between the abundance of finds along the coast and their absence inland demonstrates the impact of coastal erosion in exposing finds from the buried deposits, and revealing the potential of the inland continuation of the same deposits, for which there would otherwise be no evidence of their presence and Palaeolithic content.

PCA #	SP_30
Summary description	Possible terrace remnants associated with North Downs dry valleys
Explanatory deposit notes	Certain better-developed dry valleys coming off the North Downs have associated patches of mapped terrace deposits and/or patches of Head Gravel, Head Brickearth and general Coombe Deposits. These occur in two main areas: (1) the head of the Little Stour, vicinity of Bridge, and (2) southeast of Godmersham, where the Great Stour passes through the northern edge of the Weald basin.
Likely age of deposits	Any terrace deposits probably date to the later Middle Pleistocene or Late Pleistocene, 500,000-10,000 BP. Head Brickearth and Head Gravel deposits mostly date to Late Devensian (25,000-15,000BP), although there may be some deposits of older slopewash deposits from the early/middle Devensian, or even earlier.
Palaeolithic background	One findspot is known, a handaxe from near Kingston, southeast of Bridge, in Canterbury Museum
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/UNCERTAIN. There may well be moderately common reworked finds in slopewash deposits, although these would be less important than any finds in fluvial terrace deposits or any un-reworked finds in/under datable slopewash deposits
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/MODERATE/HIGH - depending on provenance, as outline above.
Palaeolithic potential	UNCERTAIN - depending on provenance, as outline above.
Key HER records	FWS_M_039
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	-
Any other comments	These deposits are bit of an unknown quantity, but require further investigation to understand whether or not they have Palaeolithic importance

PCA #	SP_31
Summary description	Smeeth terrace/plateau deposits
Explanatory deposit notes	Terrace gravels overlying Lower Greensand (Sandgate Beds and Folkestone Beds) in vicinity of Smeeth. These occur to the north of the present East Stour, which drains westward towards Ashford within the northern edge of the Weald basin, at the foot of the northern scarp slope. However these terrace gravels most likely relate to older eastward-draining fluvial courses, draining through Hythe and Folkestone towards what is now the Channel.
Likely age of deposits	These higher fluvial deposits in this area probably date to the later Middle Pleistocene and early Late, 500,000-100,000 BP. There may well be earlier eastward-draining deposits, and younger westward-draining deposits
Palaeolithic background	No findspots known
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known, although there are rich and varied mammalian and molluscan finds [FWS_M_086, FWS_M_123, FWS_M_137, FWS_M_138] from fluvial deposits further east at Folkestone that must represent a river that would have come from the Smeeth direction
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/UNCERTAIN.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. If anything is found in a dateable fluvial (or other) context, it would be important
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE/UNCERTAIN. Uncertain pending further investigations how prevalent are fluvial deposits in this area, and how common within them are Palaeolithic remains
Key HER records	FWS_M_086, FWS_M_123, FWS_M_137, FWS_M_138
Key geo logs	TR04SE8
Key sources	Evans 1897: 621; Topley 1875: 164; Smart et al. 1966: 233-234
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_32
Summary description	Possible terrace outcrops east of Ashford
Explanatory deposit notes	Possible terrace deposits overlying Lower Greensand (Sandgate Beds and Folkestone Beds) east of Ashford and north of Smeeth terrace outcrops (SP_31). These occur on the north side of the present East Stour, which drains westward towards Ashford within the northern edge of the Weald basin, at the foot of the northern scarp slope. However these terrace deposits would most likely relate to older eastward-draining fluvial courses, draining through Hythe and Folkestone towards what is now the Channel.
Likely age of deposits	Any higher fluvial deposits in this area probably date to the later Middle Pleistocene and early Late, 500,000-100,000 BP. There may well be earlier eastward-draining deposits, and younger westward-draining deposits
Palaeolithic background	No findspots known
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known, although there are rich and varied mammalian and molluscan finds [FWS_M_086, FWS_M_123, FWS_M_137, FWS_M_138] from fluvial deposits further east at Folkestone that must represent a river that would have come from the Ashford direction
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/UNCERTAIN.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. If anything is found in a dateable fluvial (or other) context, it would be important
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE/UNCERTAIN. Uncertain pending further investigations how prevalent are fluvial deposits in this area, and how common within them are Palaeolithic remains
Key HER records	FWS_M_086, FWS_M_123, FWS_M_137, FWS_M_138
Key geo logs	TR04SW621-BH23; TR04SW622-BH24; TR04SW623-BH25
Key sources	Evans 1897: 621; Topley 1875: 164; Smart et al. 1966: 233-234
Any other comments	There is very little basis for separating SP_31 and SP_32. The main difference is that fewer deposit outcrops are mapped in SP_32, in contrast to the more extensive deposits mapped in SP_31

PCA #	SP_33
Summary description	Wealden scarp slope
Explanatory deposit notes	The south-facing scarp slope of the Weald has Head slopewash deposits filling runnels down the face and fanning out at the base of the slope, sometimes mapped as Head Brickearth or Head Gravel
Likely age of deposits	Mostly date to Late Devensian (25,000-15,000BP), although there may be some older slopewash deposits from the early/middle Devensian, or even earlier
Palaeolithic background	There are two Lower/Middle Palaeolithic findspots from this zone in the Stour project area, surface finds of a flake and a handaxe from vicinity of Charing; and another findspot of a handaxe near Lenham, a little to the west of the project area.
Pleistocene environmental background	A Late Glacial palaeosol has been identified in chalk-rich slopewash deposits at Brook, Ashford, and has associated molluscan remains
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE. Quite likely that Palaeolithic artefacts from activity upslope on the Clay-with-flint plateau to the north could be caught up in these deposits
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	VERY LOW, mostly. If Lower/Middle Palaeolithic remains are found they will be reworked and of low importance. However any Upper Palaeolithic remains found associated with a Late Glacial palaeo-landsurface would probably be of HIGH importance.
Palaeolithic potential	LOW, apart from in vicinity of Late Glacial palaeo-landsurface
Key HER records	FWS_M_020, FWS_M_136
Key geo logs	TQ94N1; TR04NW24
Key sources	Evans 1897: 618; Smart et al. 1966: 230-231; Roe 1968: 143-144
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_34
Summary description	South/east side of Stour valley through the Wealden gap north of Ashford
Explanatory deposit notes	Some fluvial terrace outcrops mapped here, as well as Head and Head Brickearth deposits; these latter have slipped downslope from the higher ground to the east, and may obscure fluvial terrace remnants in places
Likely age of deposits	Any terrace deposits probably date to the later Middle Pleistocene or Late Pleistocene, 500,000-10,000 BP. Head Brickearth and Head deposits mostly date to Late Devensian (25,000-15,000BP), although there may be some deposits of older slopewash deposits from the early/middle Devensian, or even earlier.
Palaeolithic background	No findspots are recorded in the HER. However in course of the Stour Project, at the Maidstone talk of 19th November 2014, FWS was shown a broken piece of a well-abraded ovate handaxe collected by Ann Barrett at TR 037 436, in the southern part of area SP_34. Deposits at Conningbrook Manor (FWS_M_142, in SP_36) that have produced rare evidence of Early Upper Palaeolithic presence in Britain probably extend into this area too.
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known, but deposits at Conningbrook Manor (FWS_M_141, in SP_36) that have produced abundant palaeoenvironmental remains probably extend into this area too.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	VARIED. Finds such as the broken ovate mentioned above from the surface or from slopewash deposits are of low importance. However, any finds from fluvial terrace deposits would be of higher importance, especially if associated with palaeo-environmental remains
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE/UNCERTAIN.
Key HER records	FWS_M_141; FWS_M_142
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	-
Any other comments	The findspot mentioned above needs to be added into the HER. Its location was "field to west of Blackwall Road, SW of Bromley Cottage".

PCA #	SP_35
Summary description	Southern Ashford, Kingsnorth terrace remnants
Explanatory deposit notes	There are various minor fluvial terrace outcrops (mapped as T3) in the southern part of Ashford, and one isolated outcrop to the west of Ashford at Dowle Street Farm. It is uncertain whether these relate to an early northward course of the present Great Stour, or whether an east-west course of a defunct river. Similar unmapped outcrops may be present in the eastern part of SP_35, vicinity of Broad Oak.
Likely age of deposits	These mapped terrace deposits probably date to the later Middle Pleistocene, 500,000-250,000 BP. There may also be lower-level unmapped fluvial deposits dating to later in the Middle Pleistocene or the Late Pleistocene (250,000-10,000 BP).
Palaeolithic background	An ovate handaxe and a possibly-associated Lower/Middle Palaeolithic implement were found at Stubbs Cross in 2010 [MKE78506], just below the topsoil, although there were no investigations of deeper-lying deposits. Some possible Late Upper Palaeolithic artefacts were found at Park Farm [MKE15476] in amongst a large collection of mostly-Mesolithic material. A handaxe has been found as a surface find on Stour alluvium (SP_36) at Westhawk Farm (MKE18145), just to the north of this area. This most likely has been reworked from terrace deposits above the alluvium, and so reflects potential for areas SP_35 and SP_39.
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH.
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	MKE78506; MKE15476; MKE18145
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	-
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_36
Summary description	Stour alluvium, within Wealden basin
Explanatory deposit notes	Stour alluvium and underlying deposits, within Wealden basin in vicinity of Ashford, and as far north as Wye, where transition to Area SP_5
Likely age of deposits	Alluvium is Holocene; can be underlain at its edges by Pleistocene slopewash deposits that are mostly likely to be of Late Devensian age; likely to be a Late Glacial/Early Holocene buried channel as well as earlier Pleistocene Stour fluvial deposits buried under the alluvium in places, or outcropping out of it as islands.
Palaeolithic background	Few finds are known. The main site is the quarry at Conningbrook Manor (FWS_M_142). This has produced (very rare, for Britain) evidence of Early Upper Palaeolithic presence in form of a distinctive part-bifacially worked blade point. Otherwise, the only find is the surface find of a handaxe at Westhawk Farm (MKE18145), which most likely has been reworked from terrace deposits above the alluvium, and so reflects potential for areas SP_35 and SP_39.
Pleistocene environmental background	There is one good site, the quarry at Conningbrook Manor (FWS_M_141). As well as evidence of Early Upper Palaeolithic presence, this site has produced abundant evidence of palaeo-environmental remains. This material remains mostly unpublished, apart from references by Lister (1991), but some information is available on the website of the Harrison Institute.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE in places, otherwise LOW. The most likely remains are Late Upper Palaeolithic material under alluvium at the edge of the alluvial floodplain. It seems clear that Middle Devensian (pre-Last Glacial Maximum) deposits are preserved in vicinity of Conningbrook Manor, and that these have potential for Early Upper Palaeolithic material. Finds of handaxes and other Lower/Middle Palaeolithic material derived from higher Stour terraces are also possible
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. Any Upper Palaeolithic remains are likely to be of high importance, or any recognition of buried Stour fluvial deposits with palaeo-environmental remains.
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	FWS_M_141; FWS_M_142; MKE18145.
Key geo logs	TR04SW24; TR04SW24-KEY; TR03NE170; TR04NW3; TR04SW613; TR04SW618; TQ94SE2
Key sources	Conningbrook Manor - Lister 1991, Jacobi 2007
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_37
Summary description	North/east side of Stour valley through the Wealden gap and north of Ashford, brickearth spreads and possible terrace outcrops
Explanatory deposit notes	Several fluvial terrace outcrops mapped here, as well as substantial spreads of Head and Head Brickearth deposits; these latter have slipped downslope from the higher ground to the west, and may obscure fluvial terrace remnants in places
Likely age of deposits	Higher level terrace deposits (mapped as T4) probably date to the later Middle Pleistocene, 500,000-300,000 BP. Lower terrace deposits (T3, T2 and T1) probably date to the late Middle and Late Pleistocene, 300,000-10,000 BP. Head Brickearth and Head deposits mostly date to Late Devensian (25,000-15,000BP), although there may be some older slopewash deposits from the early/middle Devensian, or even earlier.
Palaeolithic background	Several surface findspots of handaxes are recorded in the HER, three from accurately located sites, and two from the general Ashford area. One of the accurately located handaxes is of *bout coupé* form (MKE55626). Deposits at Conningbrook Manor (near the edge of the Stour alluvial floodplain, SP_36) have produced rare evidence of Early Upper Palaeolithic presence in Britain (FWS_M_142); these deposits probably extend into area SP_37 too.
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known, but deposits at Conningbrook Manor (FWS_M_141, in SP_36) that have produced abundant palaeoenvironmental remains probably extend into area SP_37.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE/HIGH. This area contains a concentration of terrace deposits, and one might expect Palaeolithic remains to be reasonably abundant within them in places. Finds might also be abundant in the slopewash deposits.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE/HIGH. Finds from the surface or from slopewash deposits are very likely to be of low importance. It is possible that slopewash deposits might cover a relatively undisturbed site in a hollow but this would be exceptional. However, any finds from fluvial terrace deposits would be of high importance, especially if associated with palaeo-environmental remains.
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE/HIGH. Deposits likely to contain important remains are relatively abundant in this area.
Key HER records	*Bout coupé* handaxe - MKE55626; accurately locate handaxe surface finds - MKE3418, MKE78982; Conningbrook Manor - FWS_M_141, FWS_M_142
Key geo logs	TQ94SE2; TR04NW1
Key sources	Accurately located handaxe surface find - Bradshaw 1976; Conningbrook Manor - Lister 1991, Jacobi 2007; general Ashford finds - Roe 1968: 137
Any other comments	The *bout coupé* handaxe mentioned above came from gravel about 1m below the ground surface, at the edge of a mapped terrace outcrop (T3) where it abuts a patch of Head deposits. It would be good to have further information on deposits in this area, and to clarify the depositional context of this find

PCA #	SP_38
Summary description	General Weald, without mapped Pleistocene deposits
Explanatory deposit notes	This area covers the internal part of the Weald basin, where there is an undulating plain of solid bedrock formed variously of Weald Clay, Tunbridge Wells Sand and Wadhurst Clay. Parts of this area where series of terrace deposits are associated with early drainage courses of internal Weladen rivers have been allocated seprate project areas (eg. SP_27 and SP_28). For the most part this area contains no mapped Pleistocene deposits, although there is one substantial mapped patch of Head deposits to the north-east of Tenterden. There are also likely to be smaller unmapped patches scattered within the area, as well as shallow depressions infilled by aeolian sediment.
Likely age of deposits	Head and aeolian deposits in this area (if/where present and identified) may be more likely to be older than in many other areas, since the generally level landscape would mean that deposits were relatively stable once formed
Palaeolithic background	Two findspots of handaxes are known. One is accurately located at Greenhill Farm Egerton (MKE3388) where a single handaxe was found on surface of a ploughed field. The other is the general Biddenden area (FWS_M_016), from where there are three handaxes (two of them broken tips) in the University of Manchester archaeological museum, donated by the Rev AE Dixon in 1901. There is also a residual find of a bifacial implement of uncertain prehistoric date from Brisley Farm, Ashford (FWS_M_016), but this may not be Palaeolithic.
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots are known.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	VERY LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH.
Palaeolithic potential	LOW. One area of perhaps greater interest is the area around west of Ashford, towards Chambers Green. Here there is one isolated patch of terrace gravel (mapped as T3, and included as an isolated part of SP_35); this is one area where perhaps it is more likely to find other, unmapped terrace gravel patches.
Key HER records	Egerton - MKE3388; Biddenden - FWS_M_016
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	Egerton - Kelly 1968; Biddenden - Roe 1968: 139
Any other comments	A relatively small proportion of the wider Wealden basin is included in the Stour project area. The wider area includes several additional handaxe finds to those mentioned here in area SP_38. Although finds are scarce within the Weald, the fact that there are any at all is remarkable, due to the distance from sources of flint raw material; this is a matter that would benefit from proper investigation.

PCA #	SP_39
Summary description	Stour terrace outcrops in southwest urban Ashford
Explanatory deposit notes	Deposits here are no different to those in the built-up southern part of area SP_37 and in the northern (Kingsnorth) part of area SP_35. They comprise small patches of fluvial terrace deposit mapped as T3, on top of Weald Clay bedrock. It is uncertain whether these relate to an early northward course of the present Great Stour, or whether an east-west course of a defunct river.
Likely age of deposits	These mapped terrace deposits probably date to the later Middle Pleistocene and early Late Pleistocene, 500,000-100,000 BP.
Palaeolithic background	A handaxe (MKE18145) has been found as a surface find on Stour alluvium (SP_36) at Westhawk Farm, just to the east of the southern part of this area. This most likely has been reworked from terrace deposits above the alluvium, and so reflects potential for areas SP_35 and SP_39.
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH.
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	MKE18145
Key geo logs	TR04SW1
Key sources	-
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_40
Summary description	Brickearth patches and Upper Stour terraces, northwest of Ashford, towards Charing Heath
Explanatory deposit notes	Terrace deposit outcrops (T4) are mapped on both sides of the upper Great Stour valley northwest of Ashford, towards Charing Heath. These probably represent later Middle or Late Pleistocene fluvial deposits, and there may also be unmapped fluvial deposits in this zone. This area also includes some brickearth patches, one particularly substantial patch at Charing Heath and another north of Ashford. These might include fluvial/alluvial elements, but are most likely predominantly slopewash deposits, originating from the scarp slope of the Weald basin a short distance to the north. They might also conceal fluvial deposits in places.
Likely age of deposits	Any mapped terrace deposits or other fluvial deposits in this zone probably date to the later Middle Pleistocene and early Late Pleistocene, 500,000-100,000 BP. The slopewash deposits are probably mostly late Devensian, 25,000-15,000 BP, although may include older elements from Early or Middle Devensian (100,000-25,000BP), and perhaps earlier.
Palaeolithic background	Only one possible Palaeolithic find has been made in this zone, a prehistoric core-tool from Briton Farm Nursery, Hothfield, MKE55521. Although one can't be sure without seeing it, this may well be Mesolithic or Neolithic (for instance a so-called Thames Pick tranchet axe) rather than a Palaeolithic handaxe
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH, if found in fluvial deposits; LOW, if found in slopewash deposits.
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	MKE55521
Key geo logs	TQ94NW355; TQ94NW82; TQ94NE25; TQ94NE348
Key sources	-
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_41
Summary description	Wealden basin, Head deposits over Hythe Beds plateau
Explanatory deposit notes	Patches of mixed clay/silt/sand/gravel deposits mapped as Head, and capping level ground of Hythe Formation forming a minor plateau within the northern side of the Weald basin, on the southern side of the upper Stour, south of Charing Heath
Likely age of deposits	Unlike other mapped Head deposits, these have not formed as slopewash deposits since there is no higher ground they could have come from. They therefore need to be regarded as residual surface deposits, formed by *in situ* degradation of the bedrock combined with aeolian sand/silt input. They have probably been forming throughout the Pleistocene, ie. for at least the last two million years.
Palaeolithic background	No findspots are known from this area. However similar deposits further west (south of Sevenoaks and near Limpsfield, outside the Stour project area) have produced handaxes and other finds.
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots are known, and these deposits have little potential for any.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW/MODERATE. Finds may be common in certain places, but in general one would not expect to find anything at any particular spot
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	MODERATE/HIGH. Since finds have not been transported by depositional processes, even surface finds (where recognisable on typological/technological grounds as unambiguously Palaeolithic) provide an important record of the spatial distribution of Palaeolithic activity. Where surface finds are abundant, they may represent undisturbed accumulations of evidence (although possibly part of a palimpsest with younger material mixed in). Finds may occur stratified within the patches of sands/brickearth, and these would be of high importance.
Palaeolithic potential	LOW/MODERATE.
Key HER records	-
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	Wessex Archaeology 1993: maps NWK6 and M1
Any other comments	Finds from the Sevenoaks and Limpsfield area are best summarised in the Southern Rivers Project volume 2, maps NWK6, M1

PCA #	SP_42
Summary description	Romney Marshes, estuarine/marine alluvium
Explanatory deposit notes	Estuarine alluvium overlying Wealden group bedrock at southern side of project area
Likely age of deposits	These are Holocene deposits, formed during sea-level rise since the end of the Last Glacial, c. 10,000BP
Palaeolithic background	No findspots are known. There may be undisturbed Late Upper Palaeolithic sites sealed below the alluvium in places.
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots are known.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	VERY LOW. There may be undisturbed Late Upper Palaeolithic sites sealed below the alluvium in places, but these would be rare, and it would be hard to predict where they would be more likely to occur
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. However, if any were found, then they would probably be highly important, with good preservation of faunal and other palaeo-environmental remains.
Palaeolithic potential	LOW.
Key HER records	-
Key geo logs	TQ93SE1
Key sources	-
Any other comments	-

PCA #	SP_43
Summary description	Large patch of Head Brickearth on Blean plateau
Explanatory deposit notes	This large patch of brickearth caps high ground of the Blean, the London Clay plateau between the Stour valley and the Whitstable coast. It must therefore be formed predominantly of aeolian sand/silt that has not washed downslope to lower ground, although the deposits may have undergone some minor mobilisation in places.
Likely age of deposits	Loessic sedimentation would have occurred periodically during cold episodes of the Pleistocene, but most surviving deposits in northwest Europe (which are abundant in northern France and Belgium) date from the Devensian, between c. 115,000 and 15,000 BP, so this is the likely time-frame for any loessic deposits surviving in this brickearth patch. However there would also have been earlier episodes of aeolian sedimentation, for which there might be deeply buried horizons remaining in places.
Palaeolithic background	No findspots are known.
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots are known.
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	LOW. This was not near to sources of flint raw material, but would have been a good vantage point, so it is likely that Palaeolithic activity would have happened here, although it may often have left few or no visible traces.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	HIGH. If any remains are found, they would likely be minimally disturbed and of high importance.
Palaeolithic potential	MODERATE.
Key HER records	-
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	-
Any other comments	There is a development allocation marked on the southern edge of this area, on the KCC map produced in 2013. If still possible, this would benefit from some pre-development investigation

PCA #	SP_44
Summary description	Isle of Sheppey, central higher ground
Explanatory deposit notes	Isle of Sheppey, London clay without mapped Pleistocene deposits, possible thin veneers of unmapped slopewash deposits
Likely age of deposits	No mapped Pleistocene deposits, possible thin veneers would likely be of Late Devensian or Holocene age
Palaeolithic background	No findspots known
Pleistocene environmental background	No findspots known
Likelihood of Palaeolithic remains	VERY LOW.
Likely importance of Palaeolithic remains	VERY LOW.
Palaeolithic potential	VERY LOW.
Key HER records	-
Key geo logs	-
Key sources	-
Any other comments	-

References for key sources

Standard reference	*Full reference*	*StourProject ID* [Yellow-highlighted are new references since HER update of May 2014]
Bates 1994	Bates MR, 1994. *Herne Bay Waste Water Treatment Scheme: a Geo-archaeological Assessment of the Route Corridor with Particular Reference to the Lower Sarre Penn Valley*. Unpublished report by UCL's Geo-archaeological Service Facility for Canterbury Archaeological Trust [ref CAT 2002/282] for Southern Water Services.	FWS_S_112
Bates et al. 2013	Bates MR, Bates CR, Lee G, 2013. *A Geo-archaeological Investigation at Minnis Farm, Worth: Final Geophysical and Borehole Investigation Report*. Unpublished report for Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. [Buried slopewash deposits under alluvium]	FWS_S_110
Bowes 1928	Bowes A, 1928. Palaeoliths found in England. *Antiquaries Journal* 8: 517-518, Plates 79-81. [fine ficron from Cozens & Son's St Stephen's/40-Acre Pit; also 3 x HAs from two pits at Hoath (prob=Millbank), two from southerly pit, and the third from the northerly pit]]	FWS_S_027
Bowes 1939	Bowes A, 1939. A remarkable flint core. *Antiquaries Journal* 19: 317-318. [two distinct find levels: grey clay 2 ft thick, with "Levallois chipping site" at base; and under this, ballast 12 ft thick, with large unifacially worked core and mammoth tusk at base, overlying "sand"]	FWS_S_012
Bradshaw 1976	Bradshaw J, 1976. Reports from local Secretaries and Groups, Ashford Archaeological society: Ashford. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 91 (for 1975): 202.	FWS_S_006
Bridgland et al. 1998	Bridgland, D.R., Keen, D.H., Schreve, D.C. & White, M.J. 1998. Quaternary drainage of the Kentish Stour. In (J.B. Murton, C.A. Whiteman, M.R. Bates, D.R. Bridgland, A.J. Long, M.B. Roberts & M.P. Walker, eds), *The Quaternary of Kent and Sussex: Field Guide*: 39-41. Quaternary Research Association, London.	FWS_S_036
Burchell 1928	Burchell JPT, 1928. A final account of the investigations carried out at Lower Halstow, Kent. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 5: 289-296.	SWX6576
Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2003	Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2003. *An Assessment of Archaeological Works on Land North-West of the "Loop", Manston, the Isle of Thanet, Kent*. Unpublished client report prepared by T. Allen and C. Green.	SKE17871
Coles 1986	Coles J, 1986. A Palaeolithic hand-axe from Hougham. *Kent Archaeological Review* 86: 122-123.	FWS_S_021
Crellin 1974	Crellin TD, 1974. Public support for the archaeologist. *Kent Archaeological Review* 35: 155. [HA from Sleed Wood, Hougham, cf. St Radigund's]	FWS_S_043
Dewey 1926	Dewey H, 1926. The river gravels of the south of England, their relationship to Palaeolithic man and to the glacial period. *Comptes Rendus XIII, Congr. Géologique Internationale (1922)*: 1429-1446.	FWS_S_086
Dewey & Smith 1925	Dewey H, Smith RA, 1925. Flints from the Sturry gravels, Kent. *Archaeologia* 74: 117-136.	FWS_S_013

Dines 1929	Dines HG, 1929. The flint industries of Bapchild. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 6: 12-26.	FWS_S_007
Dines et al. 1954	Dines, H.G., Holmes, S.C.A. & Robbie, J.A. 1954. *Geology of the Country around Chatham (One-inch Geological Sheet 272, New Series)*. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, England and Wales. London, HMSO.	FWS_S_045
Evans 1897	Evans, J. 1897 (2nd edition). *The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain*. Longmans, London.	SWX6573
Halliwell & Parfitt 1979	Halliwell G, Parfitt K, 1979. An Acheulian hand-axe from Goodnestone near Sandwich. *Kent Archaeological Review* 57: 152-154.	FWS_S_025
Halliwell & Parfitt 1993	Halliwell, G. & Parfitt, K. 1993. Non-river gravel Lower and Middle Palaeolithic discoveries in East Kent. *Kent Archaeological Review* 114: 80-89.	FWS_S_001
Holmes 1981	Holmes SCA, 1981. *Geology of the Country around Faversham: Memoir for 1:50,000 Geological Sheet 273*. Institute of Geological Sciences, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.	FWS_S_054
Jacobi 1982	Jacobi, R.M. 1982. Later hunters in Kent: Tasmania and the earliest Neolithic. In (P.E. Leach, ed.) *Archaeology in Kent to AD 1500*: 12–24. CBA Research Report 48. Council for British Archaeology, London.	FWS_S_008
Jacobi 2007	Jacobi, R.M. 2007. A collection of Early Upper Palaeolithic artefacts from Beedings, near Pulborough, West Sussex, and the context of similar finds from the British Isles. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 73: 229-325.	FWS_S_096
Kelly 1968	Kelly DB, 1968. Researches and discoveries in Kent: Pluckley. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 82 (for 1967): 296.	FWS_S_056
Kennard 1916	Kennard AS, 1916. The Pleistocene succession in England. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 2: 249-267.	SWX6579
Lister 1991	Lister, AM. 1991. Late Glacial mammoths in Britain. In (N Barton, AJ Roberts & DA Roe, eds) *The Late Glacial in North-West Europe: Human Adaptation and Environmental Change at the End of the Pleistocene*: 51-59. CBA Research Report 77. Council for British Archaeology, London.	FWS_S_095
Murton *et al.* 2003	Murton JB, Bateman MD, Baker CA, Knox R, Whiteman CA, 2003. Permafrost and Periglacial Processes 14: 217-246	FWS_S_120
Newton 1904	Newton ET, 1904. Palaeontological work. In: *Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1903*: 60-63. Memoirs of the Geological Survey, HMSO, London.	FWS_S_102
K Parfitt 1996	Parfitt K, 1996. Canterbury District Sites: Herne Bay Waste Water Pipeline. *CAT Annual Report, Canterbury's Archaeology 1994-1995*: 16-19. [p 17 for site 6, handaxes from Chislet]	FWS_S_108
K Parfitt 2002	Parfitt K. 2002. The Goodnestone mammoth. *Kent Archaeological Review* 150: 218-221.	FWS_S_090
T Parfitt 1989	Parfitt T, 1989. A Palaeolithic hand-axe from Bishopstone. *Kent Archaeological Review* 98: 188-190.	SWX7740
Prestwich 1855	Prestwich, J. 1855. On a fossiliferous bed of the drift period near the Reculvers. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 11: 110-112. [Wear Farm Pit, Chislet]	FWS_S_061

Prestwich 1861	Prestwich J, 1861. Notes on some further discoveries of flint implements in beds of post-Pliocene gravel and clay; with a few suggestions for search elsewhere. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 17: 362-368.	SWX6580
Reid 1891	Reid J, 1891. A short account of some bones and teeth found in the valley drift of the river Stour, near Canterbury. *Trans. Assoc. Nat. History Society South-East England, S. East Nat* 1 (pt 2): 51-53.	FWS_S_091
Rice 1911	Rice G, 1911. Worked flakes from Ospringe, Kent. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 23: 450 & facing plate.	FWS_S_062
Roe 1968	Roe DA, 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report 8. Council for British Archaeology, London.	SWX6570
Roe 1981	Roe, D.A. 1981. *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Britain*. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul.	FWS_S_063
Smart et al. 1966	Smart JGO, Bisson G, Worssam BC, 1966. *Geology of the Country around Canterbury and Folkestone (Combined Memoir in Explanation of One-inch Geological Sheets 289, 305 and 306, New Series)*. Institute of Geological Sciences, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.	FWS_S_069
RA Smith 1914	Smith RA, 1914. Surface implements of Palaeolithic type. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 1 (4): 468-472. [Pal HAs and Meso "pick" from Downs behind Folkestone]	FWS_S_017
RA Smith 1916	Smith RA, 1916. Origin of the Neolithic celt. *Archaeologia* 67: 27-48. [p. 37, Fig. 14 - Faversham, Copton-in-Preston - *bout coupé*]	FWS_S_070
RA Smith 1918	Smith RA, 1918. Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon remains discovered by Capt. L. Moysey at Howletts, near Bridge, Kent. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 30: 102-113. [Howletts]	FWS_S_024
RA Smith 1926	Smith RA, 1926 (3rd edition). *A Guide to Antiquities of the Stone Age in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities*. British Museum, London. [p. 39 - Cozens & Son, St Stephens Pit/40-Acre pit]	FWS_S_071
RA Smith 1933	Smith RA, 1933. Implements from high-level gravel near Canterbury. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 7(2): 165-170. [Fordwich]	FWS_S_014
Tester 1950	Tester PJ, 1950. A Palaeolithic implement found on the high plateau between Folkestone and Dover. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 62 (for 1949): 140-142.	FWS_S_022
Tester 1953	Tester PJ, 1953. Surface palaeoliths from Standardhill Farm, near Elham. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 65 (for 1952): 85-89.	FWS_S_073
Topley 1875	Topley W, 1875. *The Geology of the Weald (Parts of the Counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Hants)*. Memoirs of the Geological Survey, HMSO.	FWS_S_075
Tyldesley 1987	Tyldesley JA, 1987. *The Bout Coupé Handaxe: a Typological Problem*. British Series 170. BAR, Oxford.	FWS_S_076
Vale 1988	Vale J, 1988. Archaeological notes from the Kent County Museum Service: Hawkinge. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 104 (for 1987): 368-369. [HA find in ploughsoil to S of airfield buildings]	FWS_S_092

Wenban-Smith *et al.* 2000	Wenban-Smith FF, Gamble CS, ApSimon AM, 2000. The Lower Palaeolithic site at Red Barns, Portchester, Hampshire: bifacial technology, raw material quality and the organisation of Archaic behaviour. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 66: 209-255	FWS_S_117
Wessex Archaeology 1993	Wessex Archaeology, 1993. *The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, Report No. 2 — The South West and South of the Thames*. Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.	SWX6569 (text volume); SKE12023 (A3 map volume)
Wessex Archaeology 2003	Wessex Archaeology, 2003. *Land at Underdown Lane, Eddington, Herne Bay, Kent: Archaeological Excavation Assessment Report*. Unpublished client report for Kent County Council.	FWS_S_119
Wilson 1870-1872	Wilson, JM. 1870-1872. *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*. Fullarton & Co, London & Edinburgh. [Upchurch - "extensive gravel pits, abounding with fossils.."]	FWS_S_082
Worsfold 1926	Worsfold, F.H. 1926. An examination of the contents of the brickearths and gravels of Tankerton Bay, Swalecliffe, Kent. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* 37: 326-329.	FWS_S_083

Appendix 6.

HER Forum hand-out: "Looking after the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic".

Looking after the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic: some urgent recommendations on HER structure and terminology (9th July 2014)

Francis Wenban-Smith

Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton (working in collaboration with Kent County Council on the *Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project*, supported by English Heritage)

Abstract

Firstly, although I am (constructively I hope) critical in some matters, and I advocate some specific and practical changes, I am delighted to be engaging with the curatorial community through this HER forum. I very much hope this will lead to implementation of some of the suggested improvements, or at least initiation of a process of suitable consultation alongside development of a mechanism for implementation of some changes. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic hunter-gatherer archaeology is a specialised area of archaeology, with which most curators and consultants are less familiar, and less confident in recognising and assessing the importance of different remains and suitable approaches to evaluation and mitigation.

Although originally an academic Palaeolithic/Mesolithic specialist and lithic analyst, I have been heavily involved in curatorial matters and pre-development commercial archaeology since the early 1990s. One of my priorities through this time has always needed to be to argue for suitable recognition and mitigating actions for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains, which cannot be understood and assessed in the same way as more conventional sites such as earthworks and buildings. And this discussion has needed to take place not just with developers and "their" consultants, but also with curators and contracting organisations. However, these discussions only take place when sites are already on the radar of curators and consultants early in the planning process. And it is here that the HER plays such a vital role in being the core repository of accumulated information on the historic environment, allowing the presence of potentially important remains to be flagged up, leading to consideration of whether preservation or evaluation is required. It is therefore vital that information on the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic heritage is incorporated into the HER, and in a manner that allows areas of interest to be identified and their importance assessed in advance of development, leading to appropriate avoidance or mitigation.

The purpose of this contribution to the HER forum is not so much to review the different nature of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic evidence and explain the finer points of how to assess its importance. Nor is it to make (nonetheless relevant) abstract theoretical points about how the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic risk being marginalised by a curatorial discourse and practice that has since its 19th century inception been focused on "Buildings", "Sites" and "Monuments", and which maintains a thesaurus of site-types and remains that do not fully cover the richness and potential of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic evidence, including Quaternary deposits and palaeo-environmental remains. Rather, following from an EH-sponsored Palaeolithic-Mesolithic HER enhancement seminar in January this year, and from recent work on improving the representation of Palaeolithic sites in the Kent HER for the *Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project* (supported by English Heritage and carried out in collaboration with Kent County Council), I want to draw attention to some practical issues we encountered, including limitations of the current Exegesis HBSMR framework and thesaurus terms, and to suggest some specific actions and improvements.

HER defined periods: recommendations for Palaeolithic/Prehistoric change

Period	*Description*	*From*	*To*	*Notes/comments*
UP	Prehistoric or Roman	-500000 -1000000	409	Needs "From" date pushed back to reflect new discoveries
PR	Prehistoric	-500000 -1000000	42	Needs "From" date pushed back to reflect new discoveries
PA	Palaeolithic	-500000 -1000000	-10001	Needs "From" date pushed back to reflect new discoveries
LPA LMP	Lower Palaeolithic Lower/Middle	-500000 -1000000	-150001 -125001	Needs "From" date pushed back to reflect new discoveries. Defining and distinguishing "Lower" and "Middle" Palaeolithic is also problematic. Changing the name and widening the date-range is the simple/simplistic option - a more refined alternative is given below. While the revised period ranges are sound, the names are highly debatable; this should be underwritten/approved by a period specialist group
EPA	Early Palaeolithic	-1000000	-125001	Covering from the first occupation of Britain up to the occupational hiatus of the last interglacial, MIS 5e
LPA	Lower Palaeolithic	-1000000	-450001	Covering from the first occupation of Britain up to the occupational hiatus of the major Anglian glaciation, MIS 12
EMP	Lower/Middle [or: Early Middle, Late Lower, Another Term?] Palaeolithic	-450000	-125001	Covering from the occupational hiatus of the major Anglian glaciation up to the occupational hiatus of the last interglacial, MIS 5e
MPA BMO	Middle Palaeolithic British Mousterian	-150000 -125000	-40001	This is a better term and "From" date for the phase of British Neanderthal occupation after the MIS5e interglacial of 125,000BP, when Britain was unoccupied
UPA	Upper Palaeolithic	-40000	-10001	
EPR ~~EPR~~	Early Prehistoric ~~Early Prehistoric~~	-500000 ~~-1000000~~	-4001 ~~-10001~~	Not a particularly useful age grouping in practice; I advocate getting rid of it altogether, since a better age range becomes synchronous with "Palaeolithic"
LPR	Later Prehistoric	-4000 -10000	42	A slightly broader post-Palaeolithic "Later Prehistoric" range representing post-Glacial Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation would be more useful for open-air lithic scatters and isolated finds
LP	Late Prehistoric	-4000	42	If one still wanted to retain an umbrella term for post-Mesolithic prehistoric periods (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age) characterised by more stable settlement, then a new term such as this would be better

xxxxx - something that is plainly wrong

xxxxx - terminology/dates that are dubious and/or misleading

xxxxx - suggestions for amendment to existing terminology, date range and period definitions

xxxxx - suggestions for wholly new period ranges, terminology and definitions

HER Record types - in usage KCC

MonUID	RecordType
	MONUMENT
	FINDSPOT
	LISTED BUILDING
	BUILDING
	LANDSCAPE
	CRASH SITE
	HEDGEROW
	MARITIME
	PLACE(NAMES)
	FARMSTEAD

HER Monument types (linked through MonUID) - from EH thesauri, selected as relevant to Palaeolithic/Mesolithic records

MonType	Thesaurus	Class	PeriodFrom	PeriodTo
OCCUPATION SITE	Monument type	Unassigned		
LITHIC WORKING SITE	Monument type	Industrial		
BUTCHERY SITE	Monument type	Industrial		
FLINT/LITHIC SCATTER	Monument type	Monument <by form>		
FINDSPOT	Monument type	Monument <by form>		
BURIED LANDSURFACE	Monument type	Unassigned		
PALAEOCHANNEL	Monument type	Unassigned		
STRATIFIED FIND	Evidence thesaurus	Evidence		
DEPOSIT	Archaeological objects	Ecofacts		
SUB-SURFACE DEPOSIT	Evidence thesaurus	Evidence		
LAYER	Monument type, Components	Unassigned		
OCCUPATION LAYER	Monument type	Unassigned		

HER Find lists (linked through MonUID) - from EH thesauri

FindUID	FindType	PeriodFrom	PeriodTo	DateFrom	DateTo	Quantity

Stour Palaeolithic Project - HER improvement, in practice

MonUID	RecordType	Scope note	Stour Project interpretation
	Monument	No Scopenote info - "Use commemorative monument" *	Artefacts found in an excavated context within Palaeolithic deposits
	Findspot	The approximate location at which stray finds of artefacts were found	A site where the finds come from a totally stray context (ie. on the surface of a field or where the circumstances are unknown but the location is reasonably certain)
	Pleistocene Environmental Findspot	-	A site where the discoveries constitute Pleistocene environmental material

* "The documentation of any feature of the landscape or seascape that, by its nature (either extant or former), imparts knowledge about the historic environment. This includes built, buried and underwater heritage of all dates and types" [MIDAS Heritage – the UK Historic Environment Data Standard]

HER record types, suggested improvement: option 1

MonUID	RecordType	Suggested/Revised scope note
	Stratified site	A ~~Monument whose presence is inferred from~~ site where artefact/s have been found in stratified below ground deposits, as distinct from surface collection ~~or chance find~~
	Quaternary site	Location of Quaternary deposits with palaeo-environmental remains or key deposit sequence
	Findspot	A site for which the location is known, but where the finds are out-of-context and of unknown stratigraphic provenance (ie. on the surface of a field or a track)

HER record types, suggested improvement: option 2

MonUID	RecordType	Suggested/Revised scope note
	Palaeolithic /Mesolithic site	Location of deposits with Palaeolithic or Mesolithic artefactual and/or palaeo-environmental remains, or key deposit sequence
	Findspot	A site where the finds come from a totally stray context (ie. on the surface of a field or where the circumstances are unknown but the location is reasonably certain)

HER record types, suggested improvement: option 3

MonUID	RecordType	Suggested/Revised scope note
	Monument	Location of any deposit that, by its nature or contents (either extant or former), imparts knowledge about the historic environment, including built, buried and underwater heritage of all dates, deposits with Palaeolithic or Mesolithic artefactual and/or palaeo-environmental remains, and key deposit sequences
	Findspot	A site where the finds come from a totally stray context (ie. on the surface of a field or where the circumstances are unknown but the location is reasonably certain)

HER record "Monument types", suggested improvements:

MonUID	MonType	Suggested/Revised scope note
	Lithic working site	A site which has produced evidence of *in situ* working of stone for the manufacture of tools, weapons or other objects. Such sites will usually, but not always, be of prehistoric date
	Occupation site	A site showing some signs of occupation but evidence is insufficient to imply permanent settlement.
	Flint/lithic scatter	A spatially discrete, though sometimes extensive, scatter of flint/lithic artefacts recovered from the surface~~, eg. by fieldwalking~~ or from sub-surface deposits, rather than from a particular archaeological context.
	Buried landsurface	A former ground surface or soil buried beneath an earthwork or other sequence of deposits~~. (includes palaeosoils, turf lines)~~
	Stratified find	~~A Monument whose presence is inferred from~~ Artefact or artefacts found in stratified below ground deposits, as distinct from surface collection or chance find
	Deposit	Numerous deposit types under "Ecofacts" in EH "Archaeological objects" thesaurus, but these could (a) be grouped into a separate thesaurus and (b) do with improvement
	Findspot	The approximate location at which stray finds of artefacts were found. Index with object name
	Palaeo-environmental findspot	A Quaternary site where the deposits contain palaeo-environmental remains
	Key deposit sequence	A site with important Quaternary sediments for understanding the historic environment and/or that show key stratigraphic relationships

English Heritage thesauri - overview and suggestions (from a new user)

Thesaurus	General area/s covered by thesaurus	Classes (selected) Suggested revisions	Notes
Monument Types	Types of monuments relating to the built and buried heritage in England.	INDUSTRIAL MONUMENT <BY FORM> UNASSIGNED	
Archaeological Objects	Physical evidence, usually portable, resulting from past human activity ~~or environmental remains~~ that can be recovered from archaeological fieldwork.	ARMOUR AND WEAPONS ~~ECOFACTS~~ HEATING AND LIGHTING FOOD PREPARATION AND CONSUMPTION MANUFACTURE AND PROCESSING TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT UNASSIGNED LITHIC ARTEFACTS	Lithic artefacts distributed between these classes, based on speculative/inappropriate functional interpretation "Ecofacts" includes various Quaternary sediment types - hardly "objects"
Building Materials	Construction materials for monuments relating to the built and buried heritage.	-	
Defence of Britain	Originally developed for the Defence of Britain Project. Types of defensive monuments relating to the 20th century in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	-	
Components	Elements of a monument relating to the built or buried heritage.	UNASSIGNED	
Maritime Place Names	Maritime ports, countries and bodies of water	-	
Maritime Craft Types	Craft types which survive as wrecks for English Heritage's maritime record	-	
Maritime Cargo	Types of cargo being carried by ships when they went down	-	
Evidence Thesaurus	Terminology covering the existing physical remains of a site/monument, the means by which a monument has been identified where no physical remains exist , or natural deposits/palaeo-environmental remains at a recorded site	EVIDENCE ECOFACTS QUATERNARY SEDIMENTS	Includes finds and artefact scatters
Archaeological Sciences	Techniques, recovery methods and materials associated with the archaeological sciences	-	
Event Types	A development of the ALGAO events wordlist, for recording archaeological and architectural investigative, data collection exercises	-	
Resource Description Thesaurus	Terminology for the description of archive type and format	-	
Historic Aircraft Types	An indexing tool to aid the recording of aircraft remains and crash sites, listing aircraft types by form, function and manufacturer.	-	

Appendix 7.

Sub-surface deposit modelling
of selected key areas.

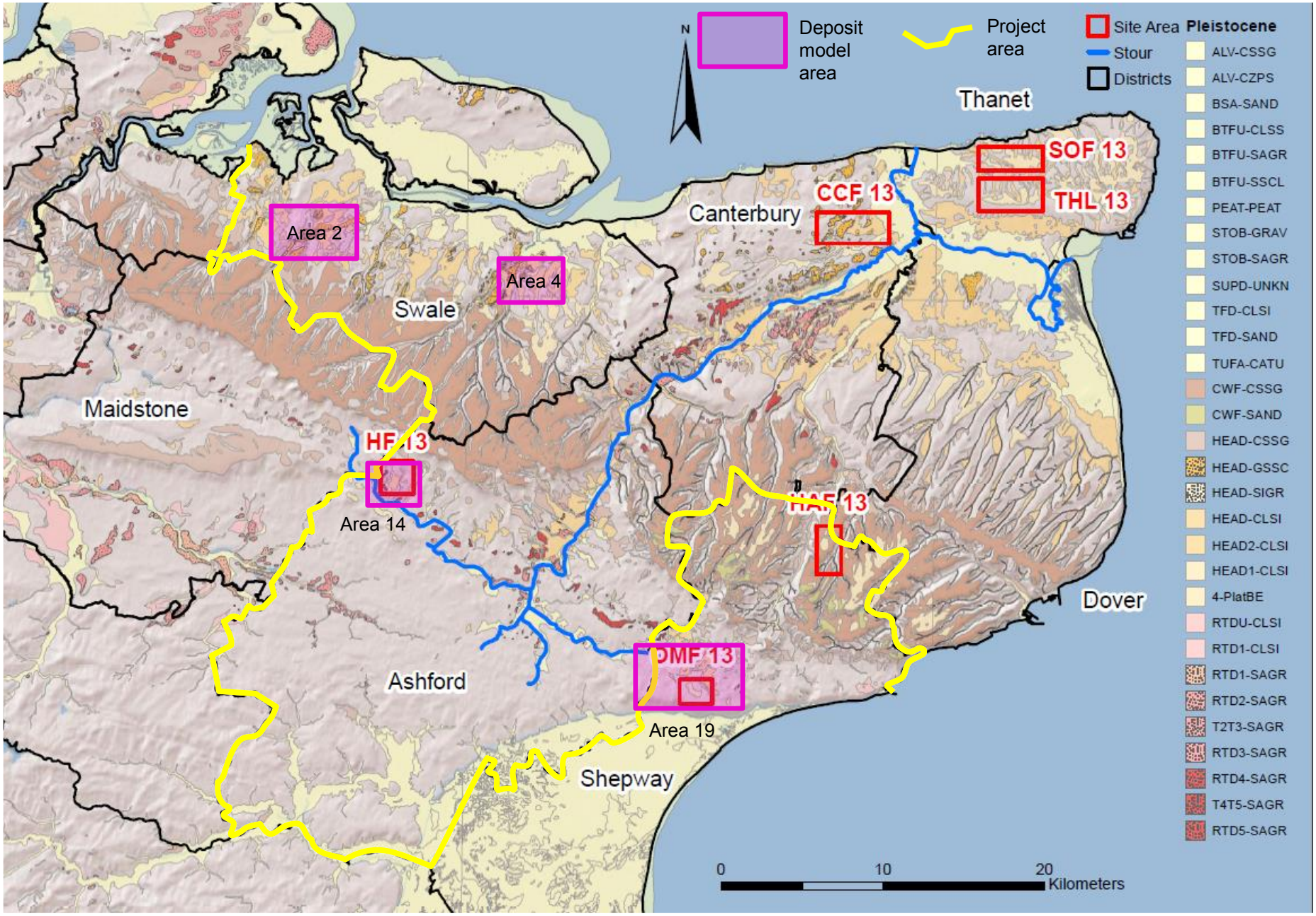
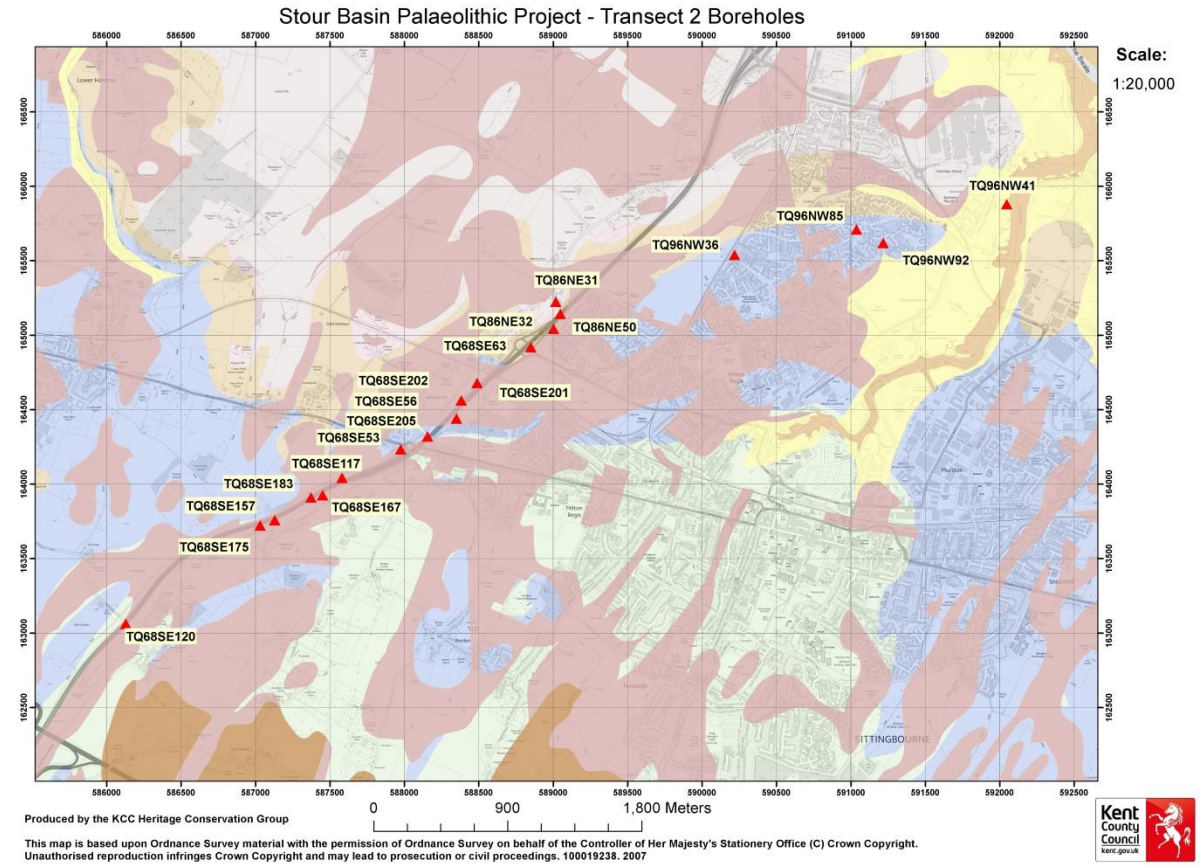


Figure A7-1. Areas od sub-surface deposit modelling: areas 2, 4, 14 and 19.


Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project - Transect 2 Boreholes
Scale:
1:20,000
TQ96NW41
TQ96NW85
TQ96NW36
TQ96NW92
TQ86NE31
TQ86NE32
TQ86NE50
TQ68SE63
TQ68SE202
TQ68SE201
TQ68SE56
TQ68SE205
TQ68SE53
TQ68SE117
TQ68SE183
TQ68SE157
TQ68SE167
TQ68SE175
TQ68SE120
SITTINGBOURNE
0
900
1,800 Meters
Produced by the KCC Heritage Conservation Group
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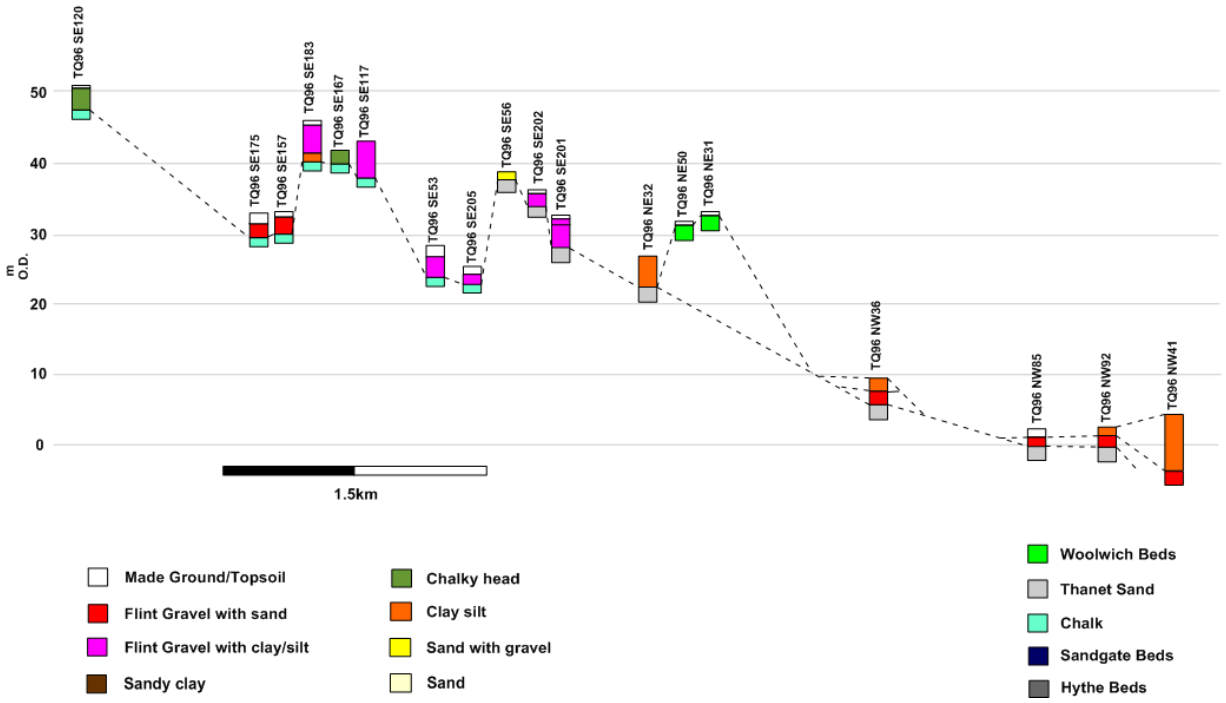
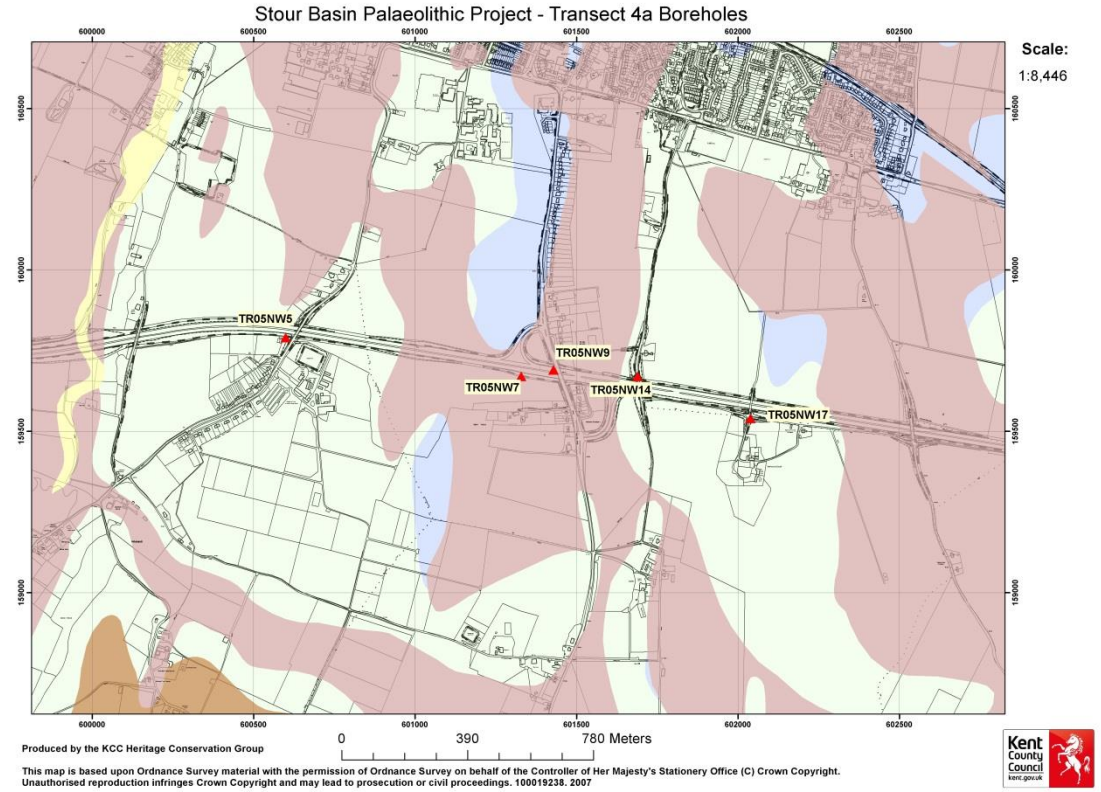

m O.D.
50
40
30
20
10
0
TQ96 SE120
TQ96 SE175
TQ96 SE157
TQ96 SE183
TQ96 SE167
TQ96 SE117
TQ96 SE53
TQ96 SE205
TQ96 SE56
TQ96 SE202
TQ96 SE201
TQ96 NE32
TQ96 NE50
TQ96 NE31
TQ96 NW36
TQ96 NW85
TQ96 NW92
TQ96 NW41
1.5km
Made Ground/Topsoil
Flint Gravel with sand
Flint Gravel with clay/silt
Sandy clay
Chalky head
Clay silt
Sand with gravel
Sand
Woolwich Beds
Thanet Sand
Chalk
Sandgate Beds
Hythe Beds

A7-2. Area 2


Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project - Transect 4a Boreholes
Scale:
1:8,446
TR05NW5
TR05NW9
TR05NW7
TR05NW14
TR05NW17
600000
600500
601000
601500
602000
602500
160500
160000
159500
159000
0
390
780 Meters
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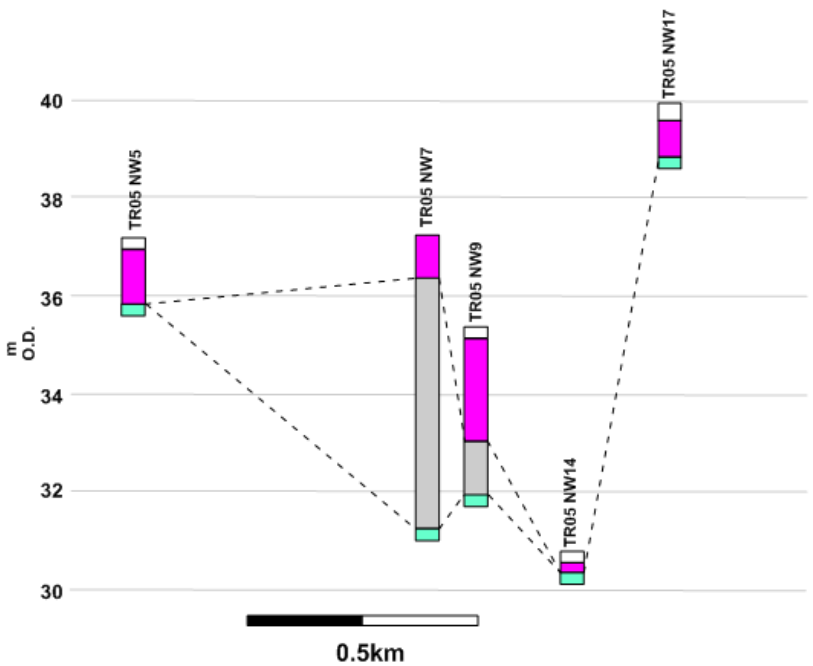
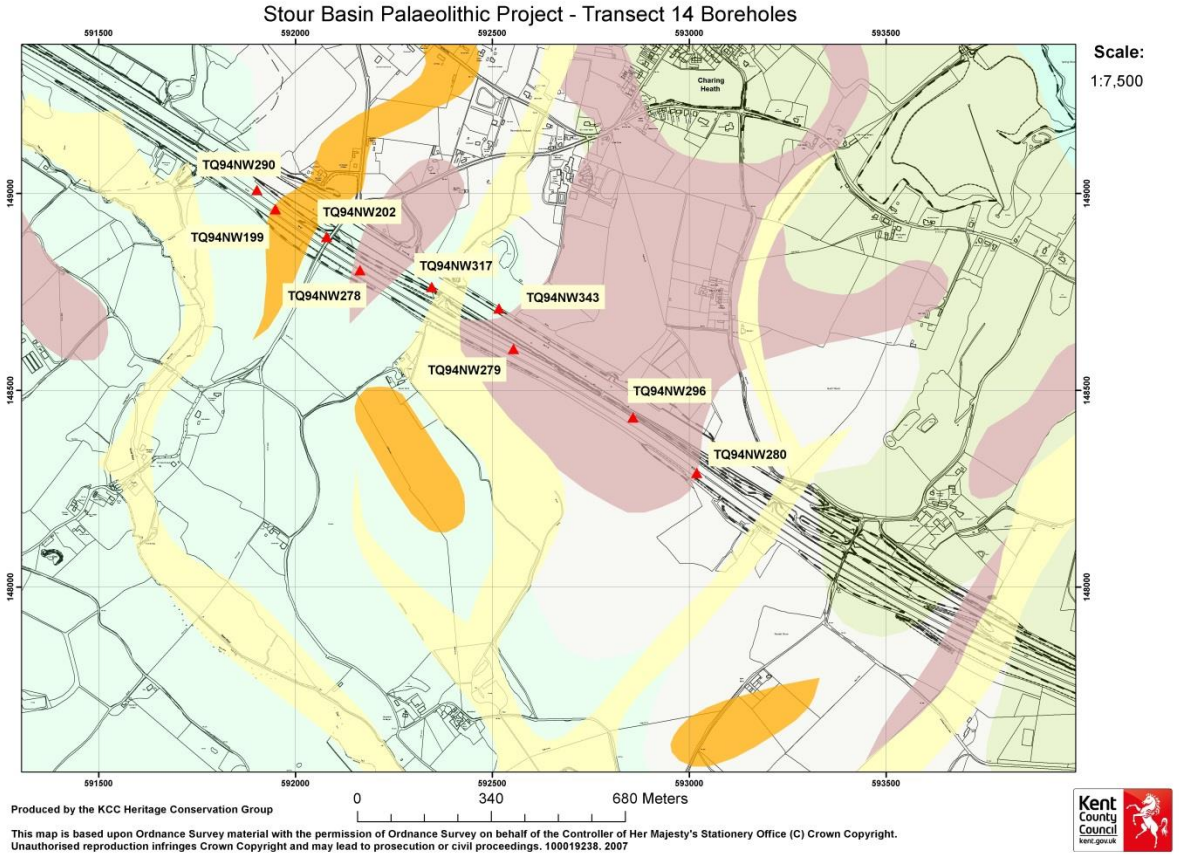

40
38
36
34
32
30
m O.D.
TR05 NW5
TR05 NW7
TR05 NW9
TR05 NW14
TR05 NW17
0.5km

A7-3. Area 4


Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project - Transect 14 Boreholes
Scale:
1:7,500
TQ94NW290
TQ94NW202
TQ94NW199
TQ94NW317
TQ94NW278
TQ94NW343
TQ94NW279
TQ94NW296
TQ94NW280
Charing Heath
591500
592000
592500
593000
593500
149000
148500
0
340
680 Meters
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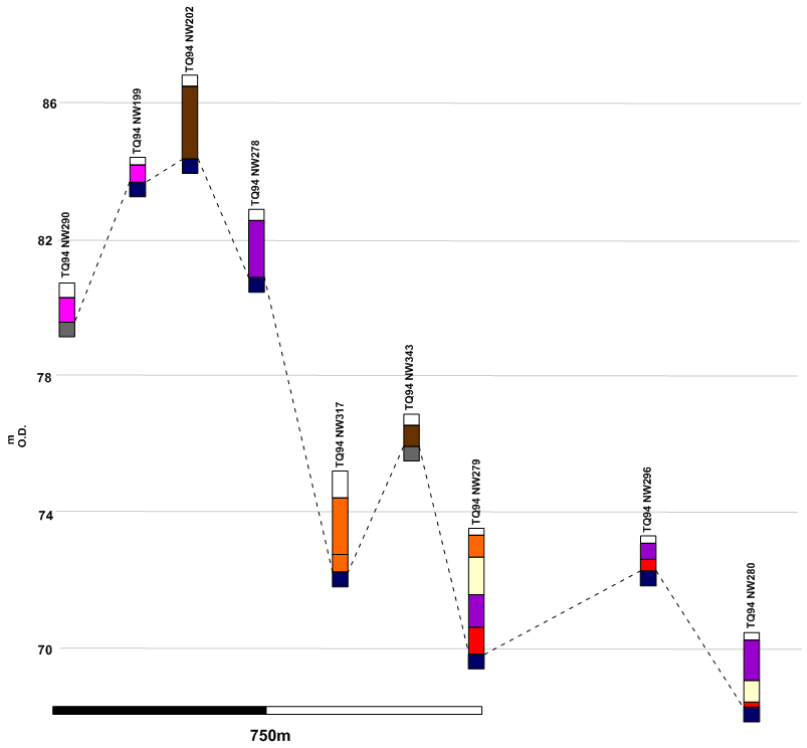
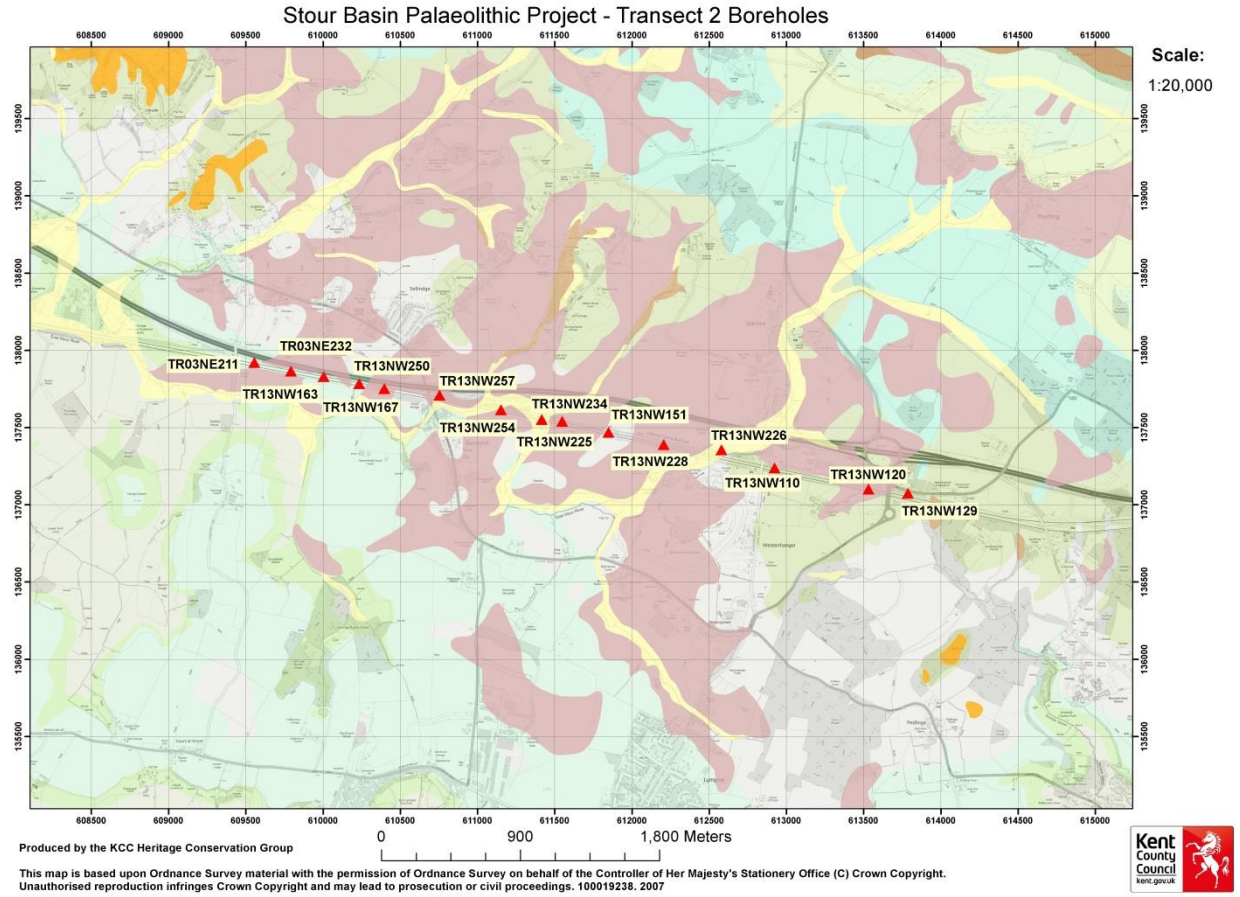

86
82
78
74
70
m O.D.
TQ94 NW290
TQ94 NW199
TQ94 NW202
TQ94 NW278
TQ94 NW317
TQ94 NW343
TQ94 NW279
TQ94 NW296
TQ94 NW280
750m

A7-4. Area 14


Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project - Transect 2 Boreholes
Scale:
1:20,000
TR03NE232
TR03NE211
TR13NW250
TR13NW257
TR13NW163
TR13NW167
TR13NW234
TR13NW151
TR13NW254
TR13NW225
TR13NW226
TR13NW228
TR13NW110
TR13NW120
TR13NW129
0
900
1,800 Meters
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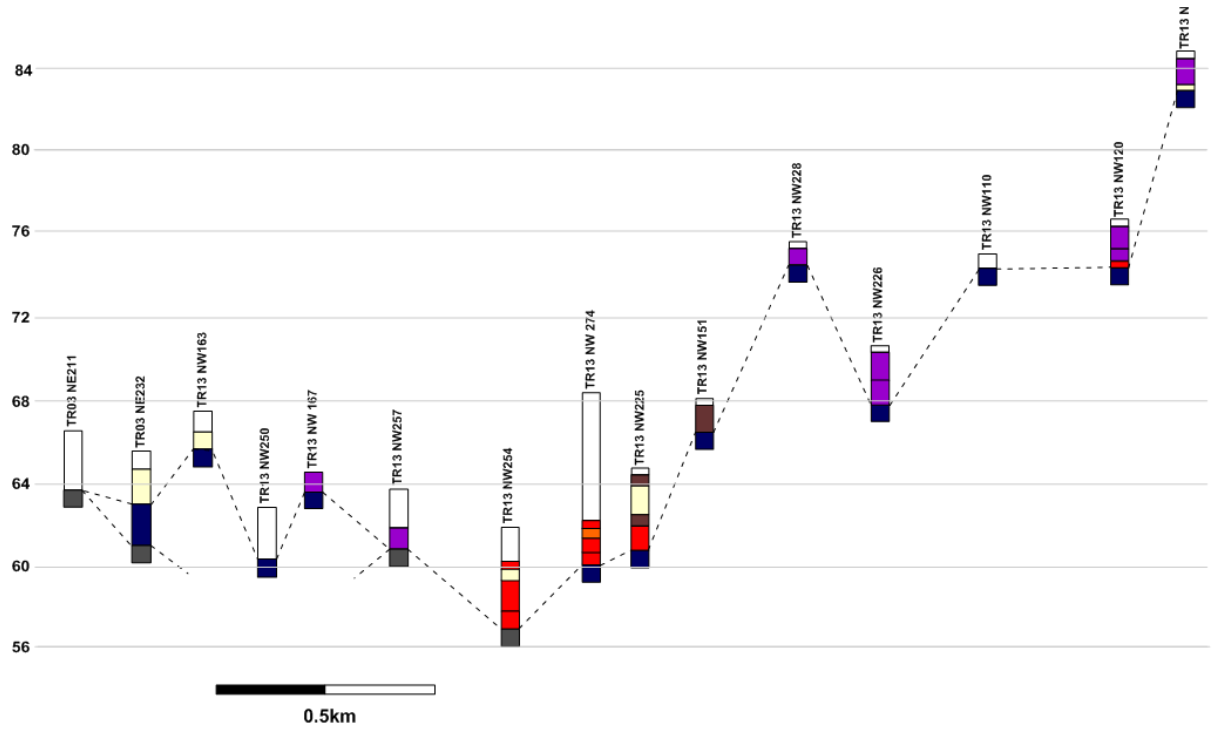
84
80
76
72
68
64
60
56
TR03 NE211
TR03 NE232
TR13 NW163
TR13 NW250
TR13 NW 167
TR13 NW257
TR13 NW254
TR13 NW 274
TR13 NW225
TR13 NW151
TR13 NW228
TR13 NW226
TR13 NW110
TR13 NW120
TR13 N
0.5km

A7-5. Area 19

APPENDIX 8.

Proposal and outline costs for analysis and reporting of fieldwork archive

A8.1. Introduction and justification for further analysis

Fieldwork for the *Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project* — henceforth, "the Stour project" for short — was carried out at six sites across the study region (**Table 2** in main report text). The focus of the project was on identifying the potential of Pleistocene deposits encountered through field recording of their sedimentological nature, interpreting their mode of formation, and assessment of the presence and quality of palaeo-environmental remains. However, full environmental analysis and interpretation was not carried out, since it was considered that the primary aim of the project was to establish *potential* of any deposits, rather than to achieve this potential through full analyses. Therefore this has led to a substantial archive of material that has potential for further analysis, in particular: small vertebrate remains, molluscan remains and particle-size samples.

In addition, archival material and records from other "grey" pre-development projects have come to light as a result of the Stour project's work. In particular, there are (a) geoarchaeological records and lithic artefacts from a pipeline across the eastern Blean, through the Chislet area, and (b) a collection of lithic artefacts from field evaluation of brickearth deposits at The Loop, Manston. Both these sets of material provide new data in areas where fieldwork was carried out for the Stour project.

Carrying out analysis of the unanalysed material from the Stour project in conjunction with analysis of selected material from relevant previous "grey" projects would both further address some of the primary aims of the Stour project, and also at the same time some of the current research priorities for the British Palaeolithic. In particular, further analysis would:

- improve understanding of the important sub-surface deposits in the Chislet area, in particular, their date, distribution, mode of formation, and the context within them of hominin occupation. The Stour project has identified a staircase of at least five Middle/Late Pleistocene terraces in the Chislet area, and if these can be dated, they can provide a reference framework for the currently-undated upstream terrace staircase in the Canterbury area, which has produced very abundant Palaeolithic remains.
- improve understanding of the brickearth deposits investigated for the project, and in particular further addressing the important matter of whether certain brickearth outcrops are windblown loessic accumulations. This would have important ramifications for consideration of the date and Palaeolithic potential of the sites investigated. The results could then also be extrapolated to brickearth deposits in topographically similar situations, which would have major curatorial benefits.
- establish whether or not there is lithic evidence of a nationally important late Middle or Early Upper Palaeolithic occupation surface at the Loop, and clarifying how the proposed horizon of occupation relates to the stratigraphic sequence, what the deposit formation processes are at the site, and what are the dates of deposit formation.

The remainder of this appendix reviews the material for which further analysis is recommended, provides information on the analyses that could be carried out and the results that would be expected, explains how these contribute to the aims above, and provides an outline programme and cost summary for the proposed analyses and reporting of their results.

A8.2. Material for further analysis, and interpretive potential

Three of the sites investigated for the Stour project have material that merits further analysis: Chislet Court Farm (East Blean, near Canterbury), Hundred Acres Field (Dreal's Farm, Elham), and The Loop (Manston).

Chislet Court Farm, CCF 13

The archive from the Stour project's work at Chislet contains abundant and well-preserved molluscan and small vertebrate remains from fluvial terrace deposits (main report: **Table 12** and **Appendix A4-1**). These come from test pits 5, 6, 21 and 22 in the field "Ware/Bells", and are all associated with deposits occurring between *c.* 5m and 10m OD. These deposits have provisionally been grouped into a single terrace, although one could subdivide them into upper (test pits 6, 21 and 22) and lower (test pits 3, 4 and 5) sub-groups, and it remains possible that they represent two separate terrace accumulations from different climatic stages.

For the small vertebrate remains, more-thorough picking and analysis that combined the results of the new samples from test pit 22, context 2204 with those studied previously from the same location would provide additional information on mode of formation, climate and date. The current preliminary analysis suggests that this may be a nationally rare example of a faunal assemblage from a warm interstadial stage within a predominantly cold glacial period, rather than the more-typically-found fauna of a fully temperate interglacial episode. Such assemblages are currently poorly understood. Further analysis of the Chislet assemblage to identify the fish teeth and to characterise the small mammals in greater detail is clearly warranted. The outcome would be a refinement of the overall environmental interpretation, and it may be possible to provide a more precise indication of age based on a morphometric analysis of the vole teeth assemblage. Likewise, more-thorough picking and analyses of the material from TPs 5 and 6 would provide the same additional information for the sequences there, as well as information on whether there is any change through the sampled deposits.

For the molluscan remains, the residues of size-grade 1-2mm from sample <21> from TP 5 and samples <36>-<38> from TP 6 are at the Natural History Museum for small vertebrate picking, so this will have to be finished before they can be passed to the mollusc specialist. The other unprocessed material and mollusc-rich processed residues have already been passed to the specialist directly. The unprocessed sediment will need to be sieved through a 0.5mm mesh using cool water, air-dried at room temperature and then residues handpicked under a binocular microscope or a large monocular magnifier. Specimens will be identified to species with reference to comparative collections, and then diagrams/tables prepared to show change through the sequences analysed. The data can then be interpreted to consider the origin of the molluscs (autochtonous/allocthonous) and the depositional processes of the sediment containing them. Following from that, changes in the local environment and prevailing climate through the sequence can be interpreted, and integrated with deposit formation models.

Besides helping interpret the sequences at each individual test pit, the results of these analyses should also help ascertain the inter-relationships of these sequences, and clarify whether or not there is a single terrace with aggradations between 5 and 10 m OD, or whether there are two separate aggradations in this depth range. In conjunction with the AAR dating already done, these further analyses would provide a more robust dating and depositional framework, and thus a robust tie-point for the newly-identified staircase of higher Stour terraces at 12m, 18m, 22m and 28m (**Appendix A4-1**, **A4-2**).

In addition to the palaeoenvironmental remains, there is also a substantial archive of 52 spot-sediment samples from the Chislet fieldwork taken for particle-size analysis from the brickearth deposits that overlie the terrace deposits. Analysis of these has great potential to address deposit formation processes for the brickearth. Windblown loessic sediment has a strong median in the silt size range of *c.* 40-50 microns when *in situ*, whereas slopewash sediments (even when including a substantial element of reworked loess) have a wider distribution from clay through to sand, as well as often containing gravel stringers. Some preliminary analyses have taken place, as described in the main fieldwork report (Wenban-Smith 2015, Section 6.7). Reporting on the results obtained, and in particular on changes through the thicker sequences of brickearth sampled, for instance in TP 16 where a vertical series of p[article-size samples is complemented by OSL dates, would allow more confident interpretation of the brickearth depositional process.

Finally for the Chislet area, it was discovered after fieldwork had been completed that there had been a Canterbury Archaeological Trust field investigation between 1992 and 1994 in conjunction with construction of the Herne Bay Pipeline through the site (Parfitt 1996). During CAT's work for this pipeline, numerous geoarchaeological test pits and boreholes were carried out in the Chislet area, and exposed sequences were recorded during construction of the pipeline. Two handaxes and two struck flint waste flakes were also recovered. There is great potential to integrate CAT's geoarchaeological archive from this work with the test pit and geophysical survey records from the Stour project. This would lead to a more detailed sub-surface deposit model, and may contribute to improving understanding of the number and depth of terraces in the Stour terrace staircase here, and improving mapping of their spatial extent. The integration of well-provenanced lithic artefacts within the terrace framework can improve understanding of the dating of episodes of hominin settlement in the area, and provide curatorial value in helping identify which terrace aggradations might have higher potential for artefact recovery and evidence of hominin activity.

Dreal's Farm, Hundred Acres Field, HAF 13

No palaeo-environmental remains were found at Hundred Acres Field, but preliminary results from the sequence of particle-size samples through the thick sequence of Plateau Brickearth there in TP 1 suggest predominantly loessic sediments. OSL dates from this deposit indicate an age of at least 100,000 BP (main report, **Table 11**), making it a potential important example of loessic deposition from the early Devensian, and thus of curatorial importance as representing a previously unrecognised type of deposit of high Palaeolithic potential. However, interpretation of the sediment's formation is complicated by the presence of relatively numerous large flint clasts in the overlying deposits suggests the locale may have also been subject to slopewash deposition despite being currently a plateau of high ground, or some other unrecognised process. A thorough analysis of particle-size through the sequence at TP 1 can therefore play a role in establishing with greater confidence how the Plateau Brickearth formed here. Some further work is also required to re-examine several of the samples to verify that some puzzling features of the preliminary particle-size distribution curves are genuinely indicative of particle-size, rather than being an artefact of (for instance) the pestle-and-mortar grinding of the sample, or some other factor.

The Loop, THL 13

At The Loop, OSL dating has suggested that the brickearth found there dates to the very end of the Devensian, c. 12.68 ± 1.09 kBP. The investigated site is not quite the highest point in the local landscape, being at the edge of the plateau high-point, but it is

not in a situation where one would expect slopewash accumulation. It would be important to use particle-size analysis to clarify the depositional process of the brickearth, since this would have curatorial implications as discussed above — particularly in conjunction with the reported recognition (see next paragraph) of a buried palaeo-landsurface with lithic artefacts from the Upper Palaeolithic and the Mousterian sealed under the brickearth at the site. There are three unused OSL samples from The Loop that could be used for particle-size analysis. These have no potential for OSL dating, since the sediment was so tough that the sampling tube crumpled, and it was not possible to obtain a solid plug of sediment suitable for OSL measurement.

One of the reasons that The Loop was chosen as a site for the Stour project was the reported presence of a palaeo-landsurface with mint condition Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mousterian flint artefacts, underlying a spread of Plateau Brickearth (mapped on Thanet as "Head 1" brickearth). The landsurface was identified, and the artefacts recovered, during field evaluation in 2003 in advance of proposed construction of a food preparation factory for Evron Foods (Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2003). However, it is questionable whether the artefacts have been examined by anyone with sufficient experience of Upper and Middle Palaeolithic lithic material for these cultural attributions to be confidently accepted. It was hoped to examine these artefacts as part of the Stour project, but they could not be located in time for examination to take place and the results integrated into the reporting programme. However, their whereabouts has now been established, and permission granted to examine them. If there is an undisturbed palimpsest here, preserving lithic remains from the Middle Palaeolithic through to the upper Palaeolithic, then this would be a nationally important site meriting curatorial protection. Therefore it is necessary to establish the true situation with as great confidence as possible, to allow appropriate curatorial safeguarding measures to be implemented.

It is therefore proposed that these artefacts be examined as part of the further analysis programme for the Stour project, with the objective of establishing their period, date and integrity on the basis of condition, appearance (staining/patination), technology and typology. Information on their provenance can then be integrated with records of the Evron site's stratigraphy and the Stour project's adjacent test pits at the Loop (including the results of particle analyses of the brickearth), to provide an overall conclusion of the nature, importance and date of the site, and the distribution of potentially important remains. This information can then be integrated into the Kent HER and the Palaeolithic deposit characterisation model produced for the project can be updated to reflect any recognition of increased potential, both for this specific site, and for other analogous topographic situations where similar deposits might be present.

A8.3. Analysis stages, task programme and costs

Stage	*Task details*	*Person **	*Days*	*£ Total cost, including overheads*
1 - Project Design	Preparation of Project Design for px analysis and reporting	FWS	5	2250
2- Analyses	Distribute material to appropriate specialists, with background information on site, and with instructions for analysis	FWS	3	1350
	Particle-size analysis	FWS	5	2250
	Small vertebrate analysis	SAP	10	4000

	Mollusc analysis	TW	10	4000
	Analysis of lithics from Evron evaluation, The Loop	FWS	2	900
	Improved sub-surface model of East Blean terrace staircase using data from Herne Bay pipeline Geo-archaeological Evaluation	MB FWS	7 3	4500
3 - Reporting	Community dissemination and academic reporting	FWS	10	4500
	Publication graphics	FWS	3	1350
-	Project management, consumables and travel costs	FWS	2	1500
Total				**26,600**

Table A8-1. Outline costs and programme for further analysis

* Persons involved:

FWS - Francis Wenban-Smith (University of Southampton): selection and distribution of material to specialists for analysis, report writing/collation, particle-size analysis and project management
MB - Martin Bates
SAP - Simon Parfitt (Natural History Museum): small vertebrate analysis
TW - Tom White (University of Oxford): mollusc analysis