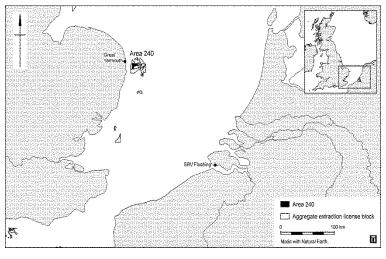








Presentation



- Introduction: The State, The Owner and the Industry and Us
- 2. Timeline: 2007 Present
- 3. Area 240 artefacts and stratigraphy
- 4. Palaeo-Yare assessment
- Palaeo-Yare hypotheses, the pWSI & ongoing monitoring
- 6. Conclusions

Timeline: 2007 - Present



2012-13: Catchment Study and pWSI, BMAPA



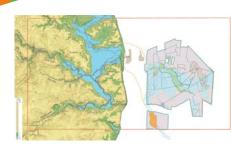


2008-10: Investigation, ALSF/EH



2011: Vessel Trial, HAML

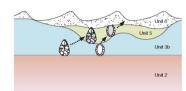
Short term Licensing



2013-14:
Interim Report
and Ongoing
Investigations,
Industry and EH



Protocol



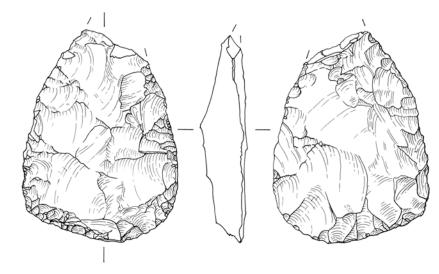


Area 240 Artefacts: 2007

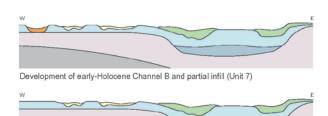
- 124 flint artefacts recovered
 - 36 hand axes
 - 79 flakes and flake tools
 - 9 cores
- Mixed assemblage
 - Pristine condition (primary context)
 - Fresh condition (eroding surface)
 - Weathered condition (secondary context)
- Hand axes homogenous group (cordate and sub-cordate types)
- Flakes and cores evidence of Levellois technique
- In excess of 100 faunal remains variable condition



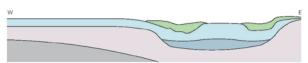




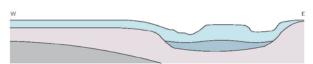
Area 240 Stratigraphy



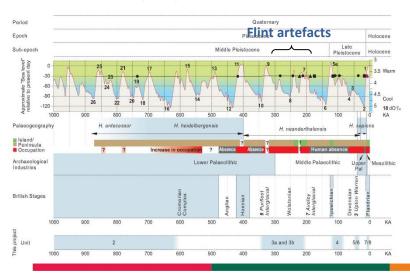
Estuarine sediment (Units 5 and 6) deposited during the mid-Devensian

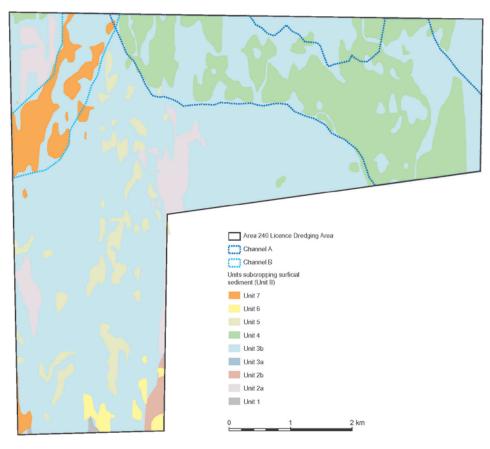


Infill of Channel A (Unit 4) during the early-Devensian



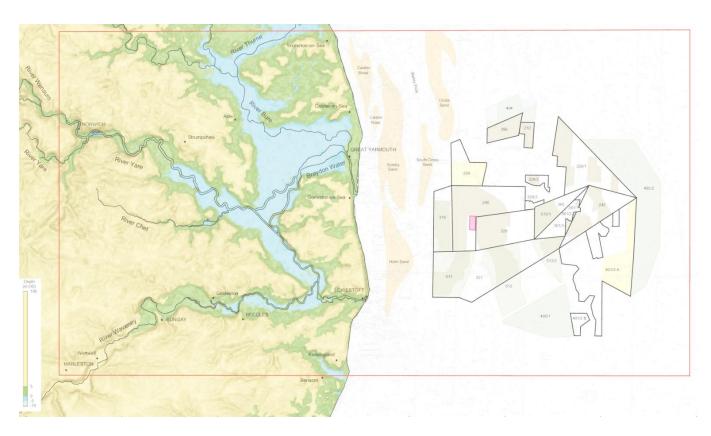
Re-activation of Channel A during the early-Devensian



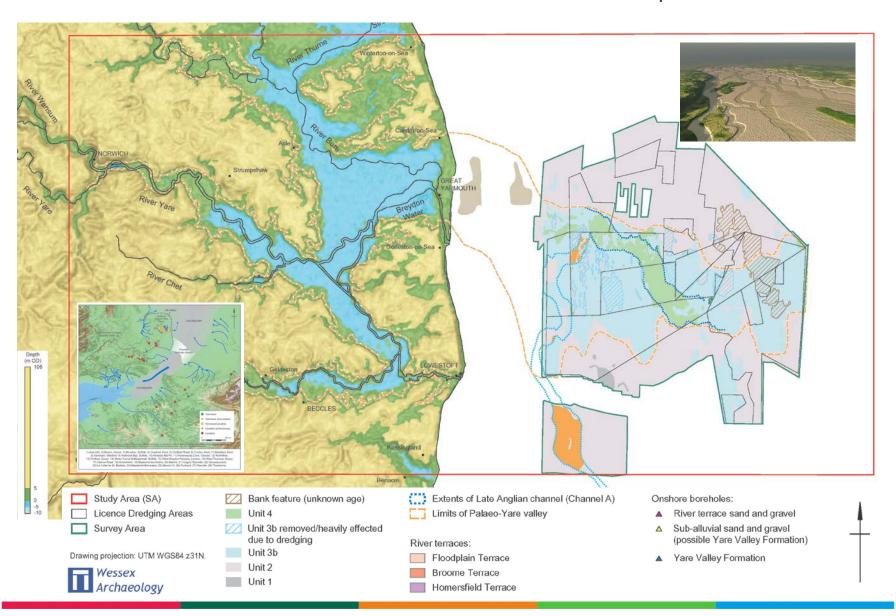


Palaeo-Yare Catchment Assessment

Aim: Map the extents of Unit 3b and to develop hypotheses about the archaeological potential of the region in order to support management decisions

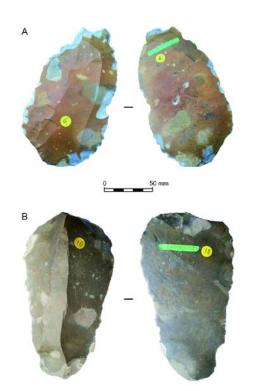


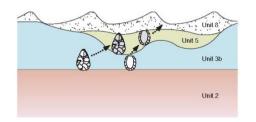
Palaeo-Yare Devensian and Holocene Development



Palaeo-Yare Key conclusions

- The Middle Palaeolithic Assemblage is mixed, *i.e.* contains artefacts of *in situ* and secondary context.
- The Middle Palaeolithic Assemblage is primarily associated with Unit 3b within Area 240.
- There is potential for palaeolithic material in secondary context associated with Units 2, 3b, 4, 7, 8 and the bank structures (of unknown age).
- Natural processes throughout transgressions and regressions subsequent to deposition have not completely removed sediment units. With regards to the *in situ* elements of the Middle Palaeolithic assemblage, remnants of *in situ* Unit 3b sediments are present within the region.
- Extensive dredging of the region has not necessarily completely removed Unit 3b sediments within the area.
- There is potential for *in situ* archaeological material to be present elsewhere within the region where remnants of Unit 3b are located.
- Faunal remains and palaeoenvironmental material are likely to be sourced from Units 2, 3b, 4 and 7. These could be *in situ* or secondary context and may be located throughout the region.
- Uncertainties remain.





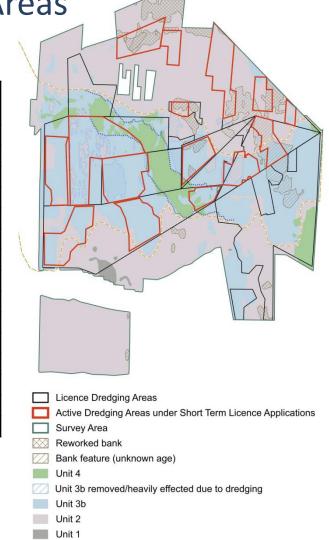
Palaeo-Yare Hypotheses

Inhabitation	H1a:	Palaeolithic material is recovered only from Unit 3b, which dates to the Wolstonian.	All areas.		
	H1b:	Palaeolithic material recovered from Unit 3b is predominantly in situ.	Only areas containing Unit 3b sediments.		
Choice and use of location	H2a:	Palaeolithic material is recovered only from Unit 3b deposits on the margin of Channel A, not within the Channel itself.	Only areas with Channel A deposits.		
	H2b:	Palaeolithic material is recovered only from Unit 3b deposits within the limits of the Palaeo-Yare floodplain, and not within the Unit 3b outliers to the north and south of the floodplain	Only Unit 3b outlier deposits.		
	H2c:	The recovery of Palaeolithic material is clustered in relatively large quantities in discrete locations; material is not recovered from otherwise similar locations.	All areas.		
Natural processes	Н3а:	The distribution of recovered Palaeolithic material does not vary according to variations in the sediment structure of Unit 3b.	Only areas containing Unit 3b sediments.		
	H3b:F	Palaeolithic material is not recovered where Unit 3b appears to have been reworked by natural processes in the past.	Only areas which contain reworked bank features or have been reworked by the development of subsequent channels		
	H3c:	Palaeolithic material is not recovered where Unit 3b appears to be covered by major bank structures.	Only areas where major bank structure is observed (Area 361/242 and 328).		
Dredging History	H4a:	Palaeolithic material is not present where the dredging history indicates that a high level of dredging has taken place since the introduction of EMS.	Only areas where cumulative intensity is classified as high.		
	H4b:	Palaeolithic material is not present where geophysical data indicates that a high level of dredging has taken place.	Only areas where the geophysics data indicates that Unit 3b has been heavily affected or removed through dredging processes.		
Operation Sampling methods	Н5а:	Palaeolithic material is found at all wharves where Operational Sampling takes place	All areas.		

Palaeo-Yare Hypotheses: Application

to Short-term Licence Areas

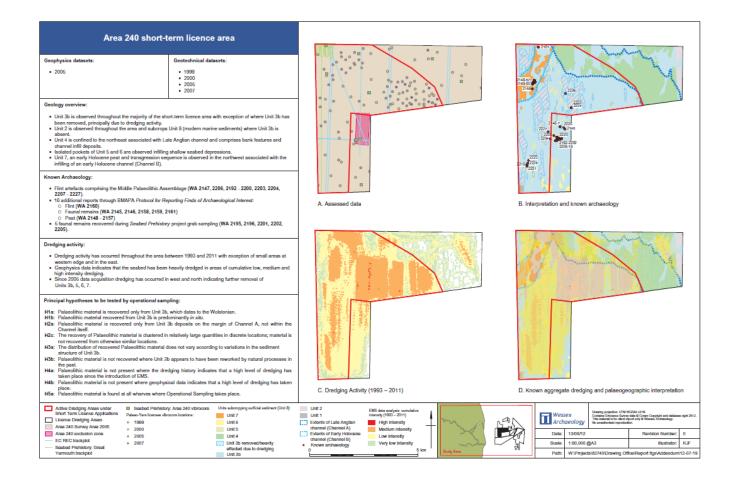
Short-term aggregate licence area	Sub- licences	H1 a	H1 b	H2 a	H2 b	H2 c	H3 a	H3 b	H3 c	H4 a	H4b	Н5а
240		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
228		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
319		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
	West	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓
251	Central	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓
	East	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓
360		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
204/242	West	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓
361/242	East	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓			✓
	West	✓				✓		✓			✓	✓
220	West-Central	✓				√		✓	✓			✓
328	East-Central	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	East	✓	✓		✓	√	✓					✓
296		✓				✓		✓		✓		✓
212		✓				✓		✓				✓



Extents of Late Anglian channel (Channel A)

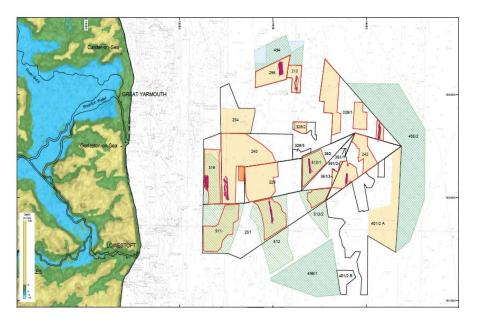
Limits of Palaeo-Yare valley

Paleo-Yare pWSI Datasheet



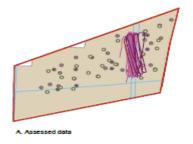
Ongoing Monitoring











14 Sampling events8 licence areas;

40,000 tonnes reviewed;

11 lithic artefacts, & numerous faunal remains recovered



PalaeoYare – Operational Sampling Summary

For Cemex (at Northfleet) For HAML (at Frindsbury)

No	Sampling	Area
	Date	
1	06/02/13	319
2	13/03/13	251
3	23/04/13	360
4	11/07/13	319
5	19/12/13	251
6	07/04/14	251
7	08/10/14	513/1 (360)
8	14/11/14	511 (319)



No.	Sampling	Area
	Date	
1	00/05/12	240
2	08/04/13	240
3	09/07/13	240
4	25/07/13	242-361
5	10/09/13	212
6	03/10/13	328/1
7	07/11/13	212
8	09/01/14	240
9	05/06/14	240
10	01/08/14	401/2
11	27/11/14	401/2
12	12/01/15	328

For VDL (at Cliffe)

No.	Sampling Date	Area
1	10/04/14	228
2	28/10/14	228
3	04/12/14	228

For Lafarge Tarmac (at Ridham)

No.	Sampling	Area
	Date	
1	08/01/13	296
2	11/04/13	296
3	29/08/13	296
4	07/10/13	296



Conclusions

- 1. The East Coast licence Area contains important early Middle Palaeolithic Archaeology reported via the BMAPA/EH/TCE protocol and disseminated widely.
- 2. ALSF/EH research and funding contributed greatly to our understanding of Area 240 and has informed other research in the region.
- There were important implications for marine licensing across the region requiring a regional, iterative, co-operative approach, aiding streamlined licensing and facilitating responsible development.
- 4. HAML further work on Area 240 designed in conjunction with WA and EH contributed greatly to development of a catchment wide monitoring strategy, and a published monograph.
- 5. The BMAPA funded catchment wide approach for the Palaeo-Yare study and regional mitigation (provisional WSI Dr. Antony Firth, Fjordr Ltd.) designed in conjunction with EH has delivered useful results and is ongoing.
- 6. An industry led response for a regional issue has worked, through a collaborative approach and involvement of the regulator and technical specialists.



Thank-you.

e.mcneill@wessexarch.co.uk





