Appendix A:
Figures from original publications

- Cross-sections from reviewed sites
- Diagrams of diatom, pollen, botanical macroremain counts from reviewed sites
Site 1: Ossendrecht (1/2)

Vos & Van Heeringen, 1997: Figure 12.
Geological cross-section Ossendrecht. Detailed cross-section through the lower Schelde deposits in the palaeo-Schelde valley/ Diatom studies have been made of Borehole 49D-245

Vos & De Wolf, 1997: Figure 5a.
Ossendrecht borehole: diagram of the relative abundance of individual diatom species.
Site 1: Ossendrecht (2/2)

Figure 5b: Ossendrecht borehole: diagram of the relative abundance of ecological groups.

Figure 5c: Ossendrecht borehole: summary of lithology, stratigraphy, diatom zones and environmental interpretation.
Deforce et al., 2011.
Figure 3: Loss-on-ignition results and percentage pollen diagram of selected taxa (exaggeration x10) from Doel-Nuclear Power Plant (Doel-NPP).
Site 4: Doel – Doeldok

Minnaert & Verbruggen, 1986.
Figure 2: Pollen diagram of the samples in the Doeldok at Doel.
Site 5: Doel – Deurganckdok A

Figure 2a: General cross-section of the sediments in the Deurganckdok.
Figure 2b: Detailed profile of the studied peat sequence.

Figure 3: Percentage diagram (pollen & non-pollen) of the palynological study (exaggeration x5)

Figure 4: Pollen percentage and loss on ignition (LOI) diagram from Doel-Deurganck dock. Shaded graphs present 10× exaggeration of original percentages.
Site 8: Kallo – Zeesluis

Kuijper, 2006.
Figure 3: Kallo, profile investigated. Drawing G.J. Velthorst

Kuijper, 2006.
Figure 5: Pollen diagram Kallo, Beveren-Waas. The zero point is about 2 m below ground level. Lithology: v v v = peat, . . . = sand.
Figure 2: Pollen diagram of the peat layer from Vrasene Dock, Kallo. The sediment and peat symbols are according to Faegri and Iversen (1975). The pollen sum does not include the pollen of aquatic plants or the spores referred to *Sphagnum* or the *Dryopteris* Type. The representation of these taxa is highly erratic.
Figure 1b: schematic stratigraphy and position of the sample locations.

Figure 2: Lithostratigraphy, pollen percentage diagram of selected taxa and cluster analysis diagram for both sequences from Bazel. LPAZ: local pollen assemblage zone; OD: Ordnance Datum.
Deforce et al., 2014.
Figure 3: Botanical macrofossil diagram of seeds and fruits, wood and mosses from Bazel. The minimum number of woody taxa is based on the combined data from seeds and fruits and wood identifications.
Deforce et al., 2014.

Figure 4: Diatom diagram of sequences A and B from Bazel. Only taxa with more than two valves counted are shown. OD: Ordnance Datum.

Deforce et al., 2014.

Figure 5: Synthetic diagram of selected palynomorphs, diatoms and molluscs according to their ecological characteristics. Epontic is used for all diatoms adhering closely to a firm substrate. Possible halophytes include Armeria maritima-type, Chenopodiaceae, Limonium vulgare, Plantago maritima-type and Senecio-type.