

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H

**Dalefield Way, Denton,
Gravesend, Kent**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Teresa Vieira

Site Code: DWG16/174

(TQ 6695 7367)

Dalefield Way, Denton, Gravesend, Kent

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Riverdale Developments Limited**

by Teresa Vieira

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code
DWG 16/174

September 2016

Summary

Site name: Dalefield Way, Denton, Gravesend, Kent

Grid reference: TQ 6695 7367

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 13th -15th September 2016

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Teresa Vieira

Site code: DWG 16/174

Area of site: c. 3.66 ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation was able to investigate the majority of the proposal site. However, no archaeological finds or features were identified during the evaluation works. It is considered that the new development will have no impact on any archaeological deposits.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with an approved local museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 26.09.16
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Dalefield Way, Denton, Gravesend, Kent An Archaeological Evaluation

by Teresa Vieira

Report 16/174

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out to the north of Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent (NGR: TQ 6695 7367) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Aaron McConnell of Riverdale Development Ltd, Riverdale House, Unit 1, Beverly Trading Estate, 190-192 Garth Road, Morden, Surrey, SM4 4LU.

Planning permission (ref. 20100436) has been gained from Gravesham Borough Council for construction of several light industrial units with associated parking, access and landscaping. The ground is to be raised by c. 1m prior to construction. The consent is subject to a standard planning condition (16) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which requires a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of groundworks. It was determined that an initial stage of archaeological fieldwork, namely evaluation by means of machine trenching, would be carried out. Dependant on the findings of this evaluation further archaeological work may be requested, as would be determined through consultation with the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer, advising Gravesham Borough Council.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Wendy Rogers, the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer who advises the Borough Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Virginia Fuentes-Mateos, Teresa Vieira and Sean Wallis between 13th and 15th September 2016, and the site code is DWG 16/174. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading, and will be deposited with an approved local museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the east of Denton, which is one of the settlements within the large modern town of Gravesend, and is centred on TQ 6695 7367 (Figs 1 and 2). The area is reasonably flat, although there is a gentle slope down towards the west. As a result, the height above Ordnance Datum varies across the site between approximately 1m and 2m. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of

Alluvium above Upper Chalk (BGS 1977), and this was confirmed during the evaluation. The natural geology recorded in the trenches largely consisted of mid bluish grey clay, which was recorded immediately below a deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay subsoil (51).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location to the east of the historic town of Gravesend. Prehistoric archaeology in the area is represented by finds of Neolithic axe heads and Iron Age coins, with further evidence of these periods identified at the Gravesend Hospital site. Here, Roman and Saxon features suggest Gravesend was continuously occupied from the Roman period onwards.

Excavations at Springhead identified the Roman town of *Vagniacae*, an Iron Age settlement occupied by the Romans post-conquest (Barnett et al, 2011). Hoards of Saxon coins and early Saxon pottery have also been found at various locations around the town. In the Medieval and Post-medieval period, Gravesend was fairly prosperous, although a large number of its buildings were destroyed by fire in the early 18th century.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were;

- To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.

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- To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

- To determine if archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric period are present.

- To determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Roman Saxon or medieval period are present.

The potential and significance of any such deposits located will be assessed according to the research priorities such as set out in English Heritage Research Agenda (English Heritage 1997,2005), or any more local or thematic research priorities as necessary.

Fifty-three trenches were to be dug, each measuring 20m long and 1.60-1.80m wide (depending on the size of machine). This represents a 5% sample of the development area. These were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

Before the evaluation commenced it became apparent that there was a large spoilheap running along the southern part of the site. This material had come from a neighbouring construction site, and low levels of asbestos contamination had been identified within it. As a result, it was agreed with the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer that this spoilheap would not be disturbed during the evaluation. The area to be evaluated was further restricted by the presence of a SSSI immediately to the north, and the need to maintain a route for plant to access the fields to the north of the present site. Despite these restrictions, 39 evaluation trenches were excavated within the development site (Fig. 3). Due to different sized excavators being used, about half of the trenches were 2.10m wide, whilst the remainder were 1.80m wide. The trenches measured between 10.10m and 22.60m in length, and between 0.36m and 0.60m in depth. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. All the trenches are described below.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3: Pl. 1)

Trench 1 was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 21.30m long and up to 0.52m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3: Pl. 2)

Trench 2 was 21.00m long and up to 0.53m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). The trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 3 (Figs 3 and 4)

Trench 3 was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was 21.00m long and up to 0.48m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

Trench 4 was 20.30m long and up to 0.41m deep, and was orientated approximately NNE-SSW. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.14m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

Trench 5 was orientated approximately N-S, and was 20.50m long and up to 0.40m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.14m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

Trench 6 was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 17.50m long and up to 0.41m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 7 (Fig. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 21.30m long and up to 0.37m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.14m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

Trench 8 was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 22.00m long and up to 0.48m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 9 (Fig. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 20.10m long and up to 0.41m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 10 (Fig. 3)

Trench 10 was 21.00m long and up to 0.40m deep, and was orientated approximately NNW-SSE. The natural geology was recorded beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded, but a large modern truncation was observed at the northern end of the trench.

Trench 11 (Fig. 3)

Trench 11 was approximately orientated WNW-ESE, and was 21.10m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.13m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 12 (Fig. 3: Pl. 3)

Trench 12 was 21.00m long and up to 0.58m deep, and was orientated approximately W-E. The natural geology lay beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.18m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded, but a large modern truncation was observed at the eastern end of the trench.

Trench 13 (Fig. 3)

Trench 13 was orientated approximately NNW-SSE, and was 20.80m long and up to 0.46m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

In Trench 14 the natural geology was observed beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). The trench was 20.50m long and up to 0.50m deep, and was orientated approximately NNW-ESE. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 15 (Fig. 3)

Trench 15 was orientated approximately NNW-ESE, and was 11.80m long and up to 0.48m deep. The trench was not dug to its full intended length due to the close proximity of the northern boundary fence. The natural geology was observed below 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 16 (Fig. 3)

The natural geology in Trench 16 was observed beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). The trench was orientated approximately NNW-ESE, and was 10.10m long and up to 0.46m deep. It was not dug to its full intended length due to the close proximity of the northern boundary fence. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 17 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 4)

Trench 17 was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was 21.00m long and up to 0.49m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 18 (Fig. 3)

In Trench 18 the natural geology was observed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). The trench was orientated approximately NNW-SSE, and was 21.10m long and up to 0.60m deep. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 19 (Fig. 3)

Trench 19 was 20.00m long and up to 0.49m deep, and was orientated approximately WNW-ESE. The natural geology lay beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.20m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 20 (Fig. 3)

Trench 20 was 21.00m long and up to 0.50m deep, and was orientated approximately NNE-SSW. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 21 (Fig. 3: Pl. 5)

Trench 21 was 18.50m long and up to 0.60m deep, and orientated approximately NNE-SSW. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). A large modern truncation was observed in the western part of the trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 22 (Fig. 3)

In Trench 22 the natural geology was observed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.18m of subsoil (51). The trench was 22.50m long and up to 0.49m deep, and was orientated approximately WNW-ESE. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 23 (Fig. 3)

Trench 23 was orientated approximately NNW-SSE, and was 20.50m long and up to 0.47m deep. The natural geology was observed below 0.08m of topsoil (50) and 0.32m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 24 (Fig. 3)

Trench 24 was 19.50m long and up to 0.42m deep, and was orientated approximately NW-SE. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.15m of topsoil, 0.25m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 25 (Figs 3 and 4)

In Trench 25 the natural geology was observed beneath 0.10m of topsoil (50) and 0.24m of subsoil (51). The trench was 20.50m long and up to 0.39m deep, was orientated approximately W-E. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 26 (Fig. 3: Pl. 6)

Trench 26 was orientated approximately NNE-SSW, and was 20.00m long and up to 0.49m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.22m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 27 (Fig. 3)

In Trench 27 the natural geology was observed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.23m of subsoil (51). The trench was 20.50m long and up to 0.42m deep, and was orientated approximately N-S. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 28 (Fig. 3)

Trench 28 was 20.00m long and up to 0.39m deep, and was orientated approximately NE-SW. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.17m of topsoil (50) and 0.20m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 29 (Fig. 3)

Trench 29 was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 20.00m long and up to 0.49m deep. The natural geology was recorded beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 30 (Fig. 3)

The natural geology in Trench 30 was observed beneath 0.14m of topsoil (50) and 0.25m of subsoil (51). The trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 21.60m long and up to 0.42m deep. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 31 (Fig. 3: Pl. 7)

Trench 31 was 20.60m long and up to 0.42m deep, and was orientated approximately NE-SW. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.22m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 32 (Fig. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 21.60m long and up to 0.53m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.20m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 33 (Fig. 3)

In Trench 33 the underlying natural geology was observed beneath 0.26m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). The trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 20.50m long and up to 0.51m deep. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 34 (Fig. 3)

Trench 34 was 20.00m long and up to 0.32m deep, and was orientated approximately NE-SW. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.10m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 35 (Fig. 3)

Trench 35 was orientated approximately ENE-WSW, and was 20.50m long and up to 0.38m deep. The underlying natural geology was observed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 36 (Fig. 3)

In Trench 36 the natural geology was observed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). The trench was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was 22.60m long and up to 0.16m deep. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 37 (Fig. 3: Pl. 8)

Trench 37 was 20.00m long and up to 0.40m deep, and orientated approximately NNE-SSW. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 38 (Fig. 3)

Trench 38 was orientated approximately NNE-SSW, and was 20.00m long and up to 0.36m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.13m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 39 (Figs 3 and 4)

Trench 39 was 19.60m long and up to 0.60m deep, and was orientated approximately NE-SW. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.21m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Conclusion

Despite a number of restrictions, including the presence of contaminated made ground, the archaeological evaluation to the north of Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the new development. Despite its proximity to the Thames estuary and the historic town, no archaeological finds or features were identified during the evaluation works.

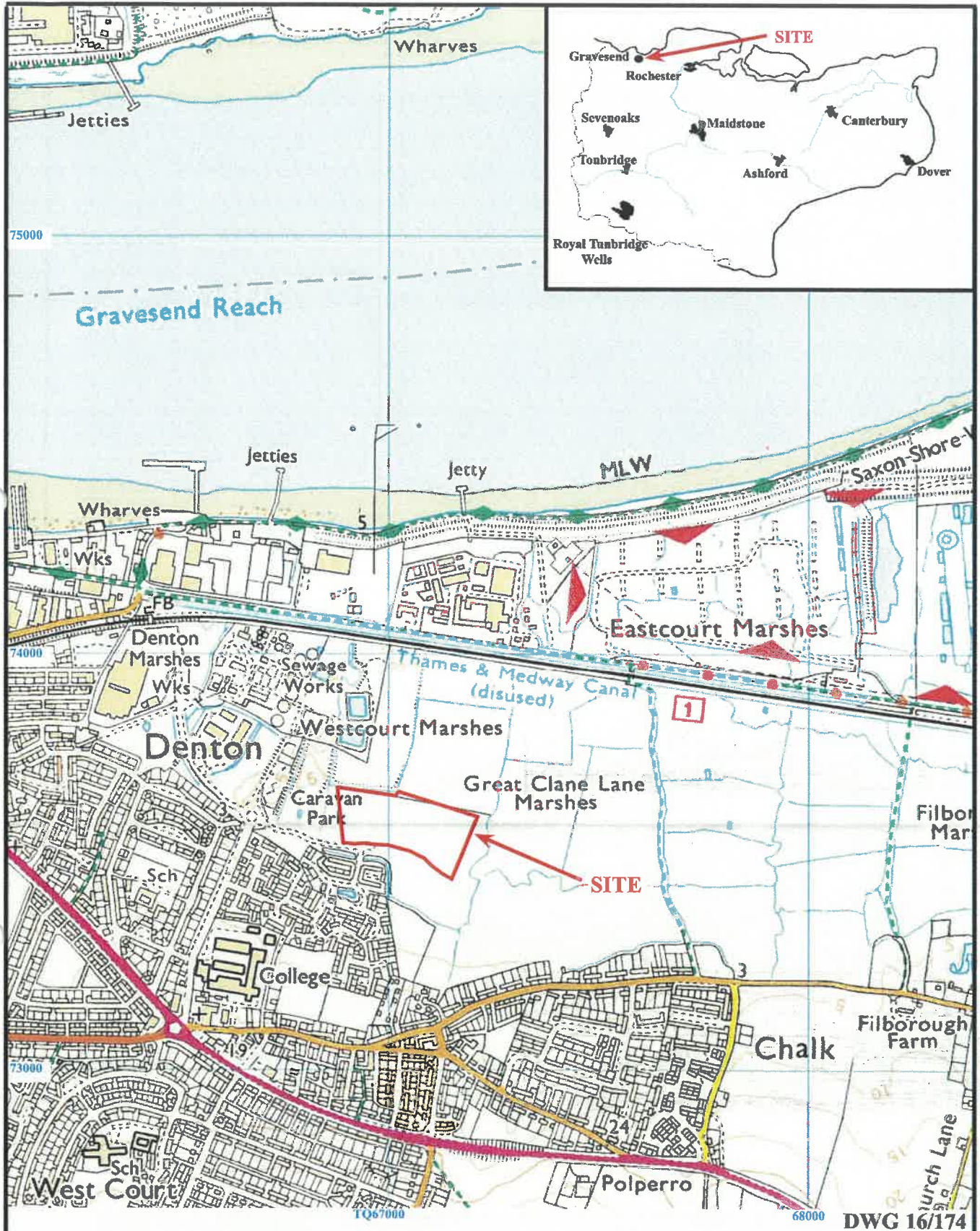
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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	21.30	2.10	0.52	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.52m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
2	21.00	2.10	0.53	0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.53m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
3	21.00	2.10	0.48	0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.48m+ natural geology (Alluvium). [PL1]
4	20.30	2.10	0.41	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.41m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
5	20.50	1.80	0.40	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.40m+ natural geology (Alluvium). [PL2]
6	17.50	2.10	0.41	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.41m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
7	21.30	2.10	0.37	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.37m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
8	22.00	2.10	0.48	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.48m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
9	20.10	2.10	0.41	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.41m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
10	21.00	2.10	0.40	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.40m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
11	21.10	2.10	0.42	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.42m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
12	21.00	2.10	0.58	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43-0.58m+ natural geology (Alluvium). [PL3]
13	20.80	2.10	0.46	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.46m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
14	20.50	2.10	0.50	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.50m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
15	11.80	2.10	0.48	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.48m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
16	10.10	2.10	0.46	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.46m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
17	21.00	2.10	0.49	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.49m+ natural geology (Alluvium). [PL4]
18	21.10	2.10	0.60	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.60m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
19	20.00	1.80	0.49	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.49m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
20	21.00	1.80	0.50	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.50m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
21	18.50	1.80	0.60	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.60m+ natural geology Area of truncation at SE end of trench (Alluvium). [PL5]
22	22.50	1.80	0.49	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43-0.49m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
23	20.50	1.80	0.47	0-0.08m topsoil (50); 0.08-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.47m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
24	19.50	1.80	0.42	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.42m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
25	20.50	1.80	0.39	0-0.10m topsoil (50); 0.10-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.39m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
26	20.00	1.80	0.49	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.49m+ natural geology (Alluvium). [PL6]
27	20.50	1.80	0.42	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.42m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
28	20.00	1.80	0.39	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.39m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
29	20.00	1.80	0.43	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.43m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
30	21.60	1.80	0.42	0-0.14m topsoil (50); 0.14-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.42m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
31	20.60	1.80	0.42	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.42m+ natural geology (Alluvium). [PL7]
32	21.60	1.80	0.53	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.53m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
33	20.50	1.80	0.51	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.51m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
34	20.00	1.80	0.32	0-0.10m topsoil (50); 0.10-0.19m subsoil (51); 0.19-0.32m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
35	20.50	1.80	0.38	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15-0.27m subsoil (51); 0.27-0.38m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
36	22.60	1.80	0.46	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.46m+ natural

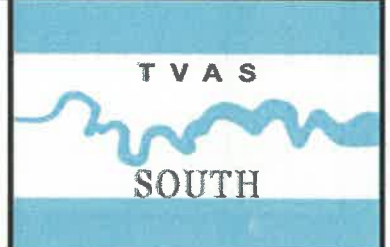
				geology (Alluvium).
37	20.00	1.80	0.40	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.40m+ natural geology (Alluvium). [Pl.8]
38	20.00	1.80	0.36	0-0.13m topsoil (50); 0.13-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.36m+ natural geology (Alluvium).
39	19.60	1.80	0.60	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.60m+ natural geology (Alluvium).



**Dalefield Way, Denton,
Gravesend, Kent, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Gravesend and Kent.

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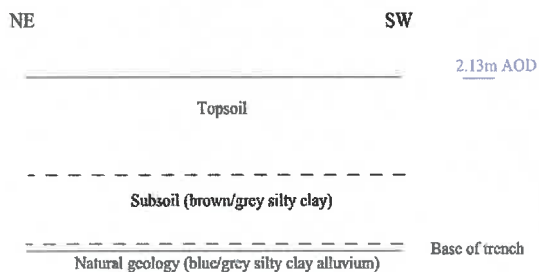
DWG 16/174

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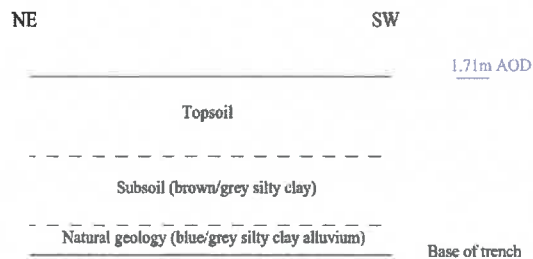
Figure 3. Location of trenches.

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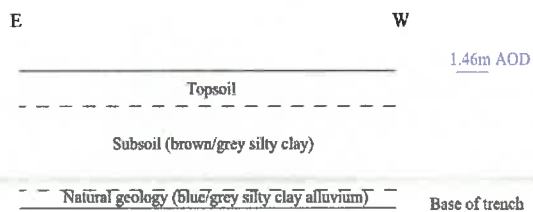
General stratigraphy in Trench 3



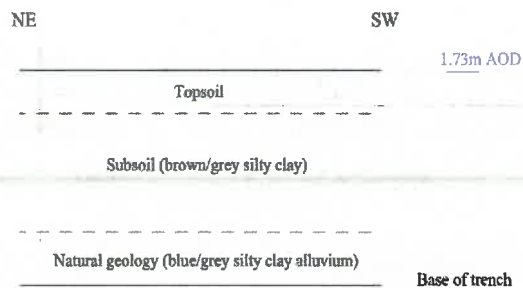
General stratigraphy in Trench 17



General stratigraphy in Trench 25



General stratigraphy in Trench 39



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Figure 4. Sections



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Plate 1. Trench 3, looking SW.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 2. Trench 5, looking N.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 3. Trench 12, looking W.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 4. Trench 17, looking E.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1-4.**

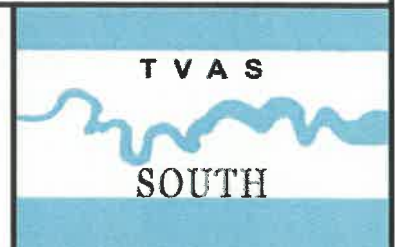




Plate 5. Trench 21, looking N.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 6. Trench 26, looking N.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 7. Trench 31, looking NE.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 8. Trench 37, looking NE.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

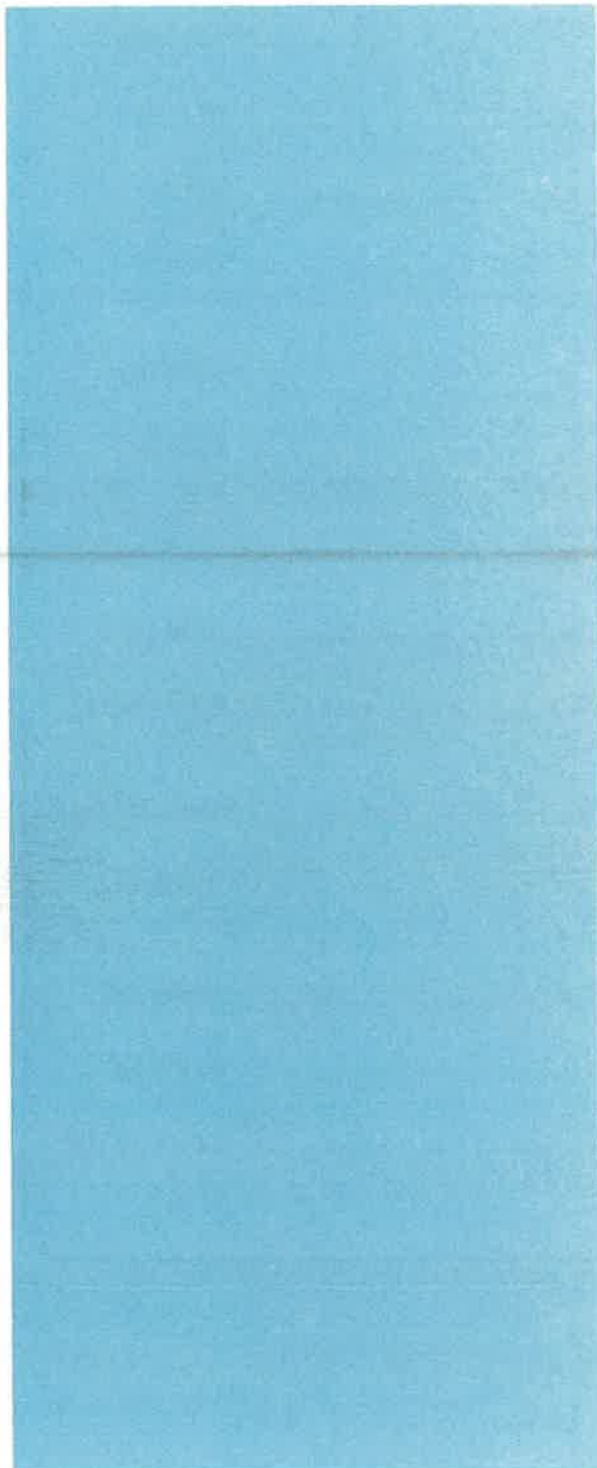
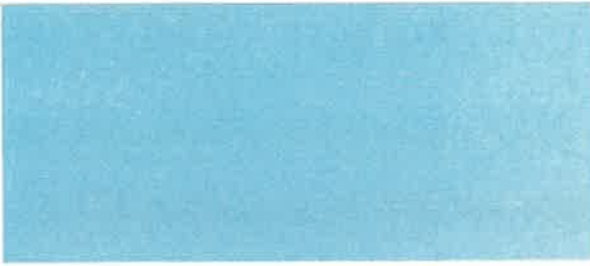
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5-8.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
 Bronze Age: Late -----	 1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
 Neolithic: Late 3300 BC	 3300 BC
Neolithic: Early 4300 BC	4300 BC
 Mesolithic: Late 6000 BC	 6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early 10000 BC	10000 BC
 Palaeolithic: Upper 30000 BC	 30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle 70000 BC	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower 2,000,000 BC	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



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