# THAMES VALLEY

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL

## SERVICES

## SOUTH WEST

## Western Extension of Hillhead Quarry, Uffculme, Devon

**Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)**

**by Kyle Beaverstock**

# Western Extension of Hillhead Quarry, Uffculme, Devon

## Geophysical Survey (Magnetic) Report

## For Aggregate Industries

by Kyle Beaverstock

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HQU 16/46

**September 2016**

# Summary

**Site name:** Western Extension of Hillhead Quarry, Uffculme, Devon

**Grid reference:** ST 0583 1362

**Site activity:** Magnetometer survey

**Date and duration of project:** 5th - 8th of September 2016

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Kyle Beaverstock

**Site code:** HQU16/46

**Area of site:** 9.9ha

**Summary of results:** A range of magnetic anomalies were recorded during the geophysical survey. These included several which may represent buried cut archaeological features (e.g. ditches and pits) located primarily in the southern field of the site. The probable line of a late post-medieval field boundary was also recorded along with several areas of magnetic disturbance.

**Location of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading in accordance with TVAS digital archiving policies.

Report edited/checked by:   Steve Ford✓ 28.09.16
                                Tim Dawson✓ 28.09.16

## Western Extension of Hillhead Quarry, Uffculme, Devon
## A Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

by Kyle Beaverstock

**Report 16/46**

## Introduction

This report documents the results of a geophysical survey (magnetic) carried out at Houndaller Farm, Uffculme, Devon (ST 05825 13618) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Clive Tompkins of Aggregate Industries UK Ltd, Stoneycombe Quarry, Bickley Road, Kingskerswell, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ12 5LL

Permission for the western extension of Hillhead Quarry in the area around Houndaller Farm was granted in 1990 and is restated in Devon County Minerals Local Plan (DCC 2004). Under the provisions of the Review of Old Mineral Permissions (ROMP), the Mineral Planning Authority (Devon County Council) requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in order to update conditions for these old consents, and formulate mitigation. This survey is to be a contribution to that assessment relating to the effects of the extraction on archaeological and heritage issues.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Kyle Beaverstock, Nick Dawson, Peter Banks and Piotr Wrobel between the 5th and 8th September 2016 and the site code is HQU 16/46. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading in accordance with TVAS digital archiving policies.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the north-west of the village of Uffculme and to the south-east of the J27 of the M5 motorway for Tiverton Parkway (Fig. 1). The site includes three fields with various elevations ranging from 103m to 127m above Ordnance Datum (OD). These undulating parcels of land are currently under pasture for cattle. The geology is recorded as Permian and Triassic Pebble Beds (BGS 1974). Weather during the survey period, created ground conditions that were dry (Pl. 1-3).

## Site history and archaeological background

A detailed analysis can be found in the desk-based assessment (Tabor 2016). To summarise, there are no heritage assets in the immediate vicinity of the site, however, the site forms part of a landscape characterised as 'Medieval enclosure', an interpretation for which the hedge and bank boundaries around and within the site offer

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some corroboration. There is also some evidence for features visible from aerial photography and LiDAR (Tabor 2016; Fig.11)

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## Methodology

Sample interval

Data collection required a temporary grid to be established across the survey area using wooden pegs at 20m intervals with further subdivision where necessary. Readings were taken at 0.25m intervals along traverses 1m apart. This provides 1600 sampling points across a full 20m × 20m grid (English Heritage 2008), providing an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution. The majority of the site was open grassland however there were several obstacles that had a moderate effect on the data. In area 5 there was a metal feeding cage as well as a small fence running north-south for approximately 120m then turning west. Within this fenced area was a small building, formally a water pumping station as well as a log pile which prohibited the scanning. There were a further two feeding cages in area 7 as well as a large metal plough in area 6 also caused some interference.

The Grad 601-2 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m. This would be increased if strongly magnetic objects have been buried in the site. Under normal operating conditions it can be expected to identify buried features >0.5m in diameter. Features which can be detected include disturbed soil, such as the fill of a ditch, structures that have been heated to high temperatures (magnetic thermoremnance) and objects made from ferro-magnetic materials. The strength of the magnetic field is measured in nano Tesla (nT), equivalent to $10^{-9}$ Tesla, the SI unit of magnetic flux density.

Equipment

The purpose of the survey was to identify geophysical anomalies that may be archaeological in origin in order to inform a targeted archaeological investigation of the site prior to development. The survey and report generally follow the recommendations and standards set out by both English Heritage (2008) and the Chartered Institute *for* Archaeologists (2002, 2011, 2014).

Magnetometry was chosen as a survey method as it offers the most rapid ground coverage and responds to a wide range of anomalies caused by past human activity. These properties make it ideal for the fast yet detailed surveying of an area.

The detailed magnetometry survey was carried out using a dual sensor Bartington Instruments Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer. The instrument consists of two fluxgates mounted 1m vertically apart with a second set positioned at 1m horizontal distance. This enables readings to be taken of both the general background magnetic field and any localised anomalies with the difference being plotted as either positive or negative buried features. All sensors are calibrated to cancel out the local magnetic field and react only to anomalies above or below this base line. On this basis, strong magnetic anomalies such as burnt features (kilns and hearths) will give a high response as will buried ferrous objects. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches, can be seen from their infilling soils containing higher proportions of humic material, rich in ferrous oxides, compared to the undisturbed subsoil. This will stand out in relation to the background magnetic readings and appear in plan following the course of a linear feature or within a discrete area.

A Trimble Geo7x handheld GPS system with sub-decimetre real-time accuracy was used to tie the site grid into the Ordnance Survey national grid. This unit offers both real-time correction and post-survey processing; enabling a high level of accuracy to be obtained both in the field and in the final post-processed data.

Data gathered in the field was processed using the TerraSurveyor software package. This allows the survey data to be collated and manipulated to enhance the visibility of anomalies, particularly those likely to be of archaeological origin. The table below lists the processes applied to this survey, full survey and data information is recorded in Appendix 1.

| Process | Effect |
| --- | --- |
| Clip from -1.80 to 2.20 nT | Enhance the contrast of the image to improve the appearance of possible archaeological anomalies. |
| Interpolate: $y$ doubled | Increases the resolution of the readings in the $y$ axis, enhancing the shape of anomalies. |
| De-stripe: median, all sensors | Removes the striping effect caused by differences in sensor calibration, enhancing the visibility of potential archaeological anomalies. |
| De-spike: threshold 1, window size 3×3 | Compresses outlying magnetic points caused by interference of metal objects within the survey area. |
| De-stagger: all grids, both by -1 intervals | Cancels out effects of site's topography on irregularities in the traverse speed. |

The raw results are presented as a greyscale plot in relation to the site (Fig. 3) with a second plan showing the processed results (Fig. 4), followed by a second plan to present the abstraction and interpretation of the magnetic anomalies (Fig. 5). Anomalies are shown as colour-coded lines, points and polygons. The grid layout and georeferencing information (Fig. 2) is prepared in EasyCAD v.7.58.00, producing a .FC7 file format, and printed as a .PDF for inclusion in the final report.

The greyscale plot of the processed data is exported from TerraSurveyor in a georeferenced portable network graphics (.PNG) format, a raster image format chosen for its lossless data compression and support for transparent pixels, enabling it to easily be overlaid onto an existing site plan. The data plot is combined with grid and site plans in QGIS 2.16.2 and exported again in .PNG format in order to present them in figure templates in Adobe InDesign CS5.5, creating .INDD file formats. Once the figures are finalised they are exported in .PDF format for inclusion within the finished report.

## Results

A range of magnetic anomalies were recorded across the survey area, most of which were linear in nature in the south of the surveyed area (Area 6) (Fig. 4). The magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin are recognisable as positive variations in the site's general background magnetic field. The positive anomalies usually represent buried cut features such as ditches or pits whereas negative anomalies are indicative of earthen banks, or thickened or disturbed subsoil.

A single, strongly positive anomaly [Fig. 5: 1] circular in nature is approximately 5m in diameter in the northern half of Area 7 and may represent a small circular feature such as a trace of tight structural remains. In the southern half of Area 7 are strong positive anomaly [3] and weak positive anomaly [2] these form a linear roughly aligned south-west to north-east and approximately 100m long and are likely to be related to weak positive anomaly [5], itself approximately 100m in length and of the same alignment although these anomalies do form a distinct linear shape due to the uneven edges and variations in their magnetic responses it is possible that these anomalies may represent weak background variations caused by natural features such as fissures in the underlying geology. A single, strongly positive linear anomaly [4] runs along the northern boundary of Area 6 (east-west) and is approximately 38.5m long, due to its alignment this linear may represent and earlier phase of the current field boundary at its northern edge (Area 6).

Two, strongly positive anomalies, representing pitting features p [6] were recorded in the northern half of Area 6.. To the south-west of these is a strong positive linear anomaly [7] running from the north-west to the south-east for approximately 82m and is likely to be a cut feature such as a ditch. Anomaly [8] which is a negative linear response with two associated positive responses, this anomaly which runs east to west across the centre of Area 6 for approximately 150m is most likely the remains of a grubbed field boundary which was recorded on the 1841 tithe map of Burlescombe (Tabor 2016).

Strongly positive linear anolmaly [9] runs along a NNE-SSW alignment for approximately 50m and due to its alignment may represent the return of anomaly [7] to form the field boundary of an earlier agricultural system. To the south and west of this anomaly are several weak positive linear responses which may indicate concentrated activity or weak background variations. These include two parallel linear anomalies [10] running north-west to south-east which are approximately 10m and 11m long respectively. Segmented linear [11] running south-west to north-east for approximately 115m with a possible return [12] running south-east to north-west for approximately 36m. Crossing anomaly [11] is a short linear anomaly [13] on a SSW to NNE alignment and running for approximately 36m.

In Area 5 is a strongly positive linear anomaly [14] and a weak positive linear anomaly [15] on a SSW to NNE alignment. These anomalies are most likely related and represent a cut feature such as a ditch. Several dipolar responses [16] were detected but were the result of interference from above ground ferrous objects such as farm equipment (Pl. 1). The dipolar response [17] in the south west corner of Area 5 however was the result of interference from a small building which housed a former water pumping station, from this a bipolar linear [18] was most likely the result of a remaining buried pipeline associated with the former pumping station.

All areas contained several magnetic spikes, often caused by buried ferrous objects, and areas of ferro magnetic disturbance. This is usually caused by close proximity to wire fencing, ferrous objects above ground (e.g. farm equipment) or buried services.


## Conclusion

The geophysical survey of the three fields that comprise the proposed western extension of Hillhead Quarry was undertaken successfully. The results identified several magnetic anomalies, some of which may represent buried archaeological features, and a limited quantity of historical agricultural features. These appear to be particularly concentrated of features in Area 6, the southern field, where several strong and weak linear anomalies indicate the presence of archaeological derived ditches. A strong anomaly that runs east-west across this field probably represents a field boundary shown on the 1841 tithe map. There is a masking effect on the edges of all the fields, caused by near-by ferrous objects (e.g. fences), which may have had a masking effect on any weaker anomalies of archaeological origin.

# References

BGS, 1974, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 310, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth

CIfA, 2002, *The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluation*, IFA Paper No. 6, Reading

CIfA, 2011, *Standard and Guidance: for archaeological geophysical survey*, Reading

CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance: for archaeological geophysical survey*, Reading

English Heritage, 2008, *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*, English Heritage, Portsmouth (2nd edn)

NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept. Communities and Local Government, London

Tabor, R, 2016, Western Extension of Hillhead Quarry, Uffculme, Devon: A Desk-Based Assessment, unpublished report, TVAS, Reading

# Appendix 1. Survey and data information

**Programme:**
Name: TerraSurveyor
Version: 3.0.29.3

## Area 5
**Raw data**
Survey corner coordinates (X/Y):
Northwest corner: 305856.76, 113799.06 m
Southeast corner: 306056.76, 113599.06 m
Direction of 1st Traverse: 95.27142 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 2047.5

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 800 x 200
Survey Size (meters): 200 m x 200 m
Grid Size: 20 m x 20 m
X Interval: 0.25 m
Y Interval: 1 m

Stats
Max: 98.22
Min: -100.00
Std Dev: 11.41
Mean: -0.52
Median: -0.27
Composite Area: 4 ha
Surveyed Area: 2.3168 ha

Source Grids: 87
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 2  Col:0  Row:1  Area 5\30.xgd
 3  Col:0  Row:2  Area 5\31.xgd
 4  Col:0  Row:3  Area 5\32.xgd
 5  Col:0  Row:4  Area 5\33.xgd
 6  Col:0  Row:5  Area 5\34.xgd
 7  Col:0  Row:6  Area 5\35.xgd
 8  Col:0  Row:7  Area 5\36.xgd
 9  Col:1  Row:0  Area 5\37.xgd
10  Col:1  Row:1  Area 5\38.xgd
11  Col:1  Row:2  Area 5\39.xgd
12  Col:1  Row:3  Area 5\40.xgd
13  Col:1  Row:4  Area 5\41.xgd
14  Col:1  Row:5  Area 5\42.xgd
15  Col:1  Row:6  Area 5\43.xgd
16  Col:1  Row:7  Area 5\44.xgd
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29  Col:3  Row:9  Area 5\54.xgd
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85  Col:9  Row:6  Area 5\05.xgd
86  Col:9  Row:7  Area 5\06.xgd
87  Col:9  Row:8  Area 5\07.xgd

**Processed data**
Stats
Max: 2.20
Min: -1.80
Std Dev: 0.89
Mean: 0.09
Median: 0.03

Processes: 6
 1  Base Layer
 2  Move (Area: Top 0, Left 0, Bottom 159, Right 159) to X 160, Y 0
 3  DeStripe Median Sensors: Grids: All
 4  Despike Threshold: 1 Window size: 3x3
 5  Interpolate: Y Doubled.
 6  Clip from -1.80 to 2.20 nT

## Area 6
**Raw data**
Survey corner coordinates (X/Y):
Northwest corner: 305718.35, 113635.12 m
Southeast corner: 305898.35, 113375.12 m
Direction of 1st Traverse: 100.66713 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 2047.5

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 720 x 260
Survey Size (meters):     180 m x 260 m
Grid Size:                20 m x 20 m
X Interval:               0.25 m
Y Interval:               1 m

Stats
Max:                97.96
Min:                -100.00
Std Dev:            8.80
Mean:               -0.42
Median:             0.33
Composite Area:     4.68 ha
Surveyed Area:      3.8414 ha

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113 Col:8  Row:8  grids\26.xgd
114 Col:8  Row:9  grids\27.xgd
115 Col:8  Row:10  grids\28.xgd
116 Col:8  Row:11  grids\29.xgd
117 Col:8  Row:12  grids\30.xgd

**Processed data**
Stats
Max:                2.20
Min:                -1.80
Std Dev:            0.71
Mean:               -0.01
Median:             0.01

Processes:    6
 1  Base Layer
 2  DeStripe Median Sensors: Grids: All
 3  De Stagger: Grids: All  Mode: Both By: -1 intervals
 4  Despike Threshold: 1 Window size: 3x3
 5  Interpolate: Y Doubled.
 6  Clip from -1.80 to 2.20 nT

## Area 7
### Raw data
Survey corner coordinates (X/Y):
Northwest corner:        305695.08, 113825.28 m
Southeast corner:        305895.08, 113605.28 m
Direction of 1st Traverse: 88.92597 deg
Collection Method:    ZigZag
Sensors:           2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value:       2047.5

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 800 x 220
Survey Size (meters):    200 m x 220 m
Grid Size:         20 m x 20 m
X Interval:        0.25 m
Y Interval:        1 m

Stats
Max:           96.57
Min:           -100.00
Std Dev:      10.33
Mean:         0.41
Median:      0.71
Composite Area:     4.4 ha
Surveyed Area:     2.9668 ha

Source Grids: 93
1  Col:0  Row:6  Area 7\90.xgd
2  Col:0  Row:7  Area 7\91.xgd
3  Col:0  Row:8  Area 7\92.xgd
4  Col:0  Row:9  Area 7\93.xgd
5  Col:1  Row:4  Area 7\84.xgd
6  Col:1  Row:5  Area 7\85.xgd
7  Col:1  Row:6  Area 7\86.xgd
8  Col:1  Row:7  Area 7\87.xgd
9  Col:1  Row:8  Area 7\88.xgd
10  Col:1  Row:9  Area 7\89.xgd
11  Col:2  Row:3  Area 7\76.xgd
12  Col:2  Row:4  Area 7\77.xgd
13  Col:2  Row:5  Area 7\78.xgd
14  Col:2  Row:6  Area 7\79.xgd
15  Col:2  Row:7  Area 7\80.xgd
16  Col:2  Row:8  Area 7\81.xgd
17  Col:2  Row:9  Area 7\82.xgd
18  Col:2  Row:10  Area 7\83.xgd
19  Col:3  Row:0  Area 7\65.xgd
20  Col:3  Row:1  Area 7\66.xgd
21  Col:3  Row:2  Area 7\67.xgd
22  Col:3  Row:3  Area 7\68.xgd
23  Col:3  Row:4  Area 7\69.xgd
24  Col:3  Row:5  Area 7\70.xgd
25  Col:3  Row:6  Area 7\71.xgd
26  Col:3  Row:7  Area 7\72.xgd
27  Col:3  Row:8  Area 7\73.xgd
28  Col:3  Row:9  Area 7\74.xgd
29  Col:3  Row:10  Area 7\75.xgd
30  Col:4  Row:0  Area 7\54.xgd
31  Col:4  Row:1  Area 7\55.xgd
32  Col:4  Row:2  Area 7\56.xgd
33  Col:4  Row:3  Area 7\57.xgd
34  Col:4  Row:4  Area 7\58.xgd
35  Col:4  Row:5  Area 7\59.xgd
36  Col:4  Row:6  Area 7\60.xgd
37  Col:4  Row:7  Area 7\61.xgd
38  Col:4  Row:8  Area 7\62.xgd
39  Col:4  Row:9  Area 7\63.xgd
40  Col:4  Row:10  Area 7\64.xgd
41  Col:5  Row:0  Area 7\43.xgd
42  Col:5  Row:1  Area 7\44.xgd
43  Col:5  Row:2  Area 7\45.xgd
44  Col:5  Row:3  Area 7\46.xgd
45  Col:5  Row:4  Area 7\47.xgd
46  Col:5  Row:5  Area 7\48.xgd
47  Col:5  Row:6  Area 7\49.xgd
48  Col:5  Row:7  Area 7\50.xgd
49  Col:5  Row:8  Area 7\51.xgd
50  Col:5  Row:9  Area 7\52.xgd
51  Col:5  Row:10  Area 7\53.xgd
52  Col:6  Row:0  Area 7\32.xgd
53  Col:6  Row:1  Area 7\33.xgd
54  Col:6  Row:2  Area 7\34.xgd
55  Col:6  Row:3  Area 7\35.xgd
56  Col:6  Row:4  Area 7\36.xgd
57  Col:6  Row:5  Area 7\37.xgd
58  Col:6  Row:6  Area 7\38.xgd
59  Col:6  Row:7  Area 7\39.xgd
60  Col:6  Row:8  Area 7\40.xgd
61  Col:6  Row:9  Area 7\41.xgd
62  Col:6  Row:10  Area 7\42.xgd
63  Col:7  Row:0  Area 7\21.xgd
64  Col:7  Row:1  Area 7\22.xgd
65  Col:7  Row:2  Area 7\23.xgd
66  Col:7  Row:3  Area 7\24.xgd
67  Col:7  Row:4  Area 7\25.xgd
68  Col:7  Row:5  Area 7\26.xgd
69  Col:7  Row:6  Area 7\27.xgd
70  Col:7  Row:7  Area 7\28.xgd
71  Col:7  Row:8  Area 7\29.xgd
72  Col:7  Row:9  Area 7\30.xgd
73  Col:7  Row:10  Area 7\31.xgd
74  Col:8  Row:1  Area 7\11.xgd
75  Col:8  Row:2  Area 7\12.xgd
76  Col:8  Row:3  Area 7\13.xgd
77  Col:8  Row:4  Area 7\14.xgd
78  Col:8  Row:5  Area 7\15.xgd
79  Col:8  Row:6  Area 7\16.xgd
80  Col:8  Row:7  Area 7\17.xgd
81  Col:8  Row:8  Area 7\18.xgd
82  Col:8  Row:9  Area 7\19.xgd
83  Col:8  Row:10  Area 7\20.xgd
84  Col:9  Row:1  Area 7\01.xgd
85  Col:9  Row:2  Area 7\02.xgd
86  Col:9  Row:3  Area 7\03.xgd
87  Col:9  Row:4  Area 7\04.xgd
88  Col:9  Row:5  Area 7\09.xgd
89  Col:9  Row:6  Area 7\10.xgd
90  Col:9  Row:7  Area 7\05.xgd
91  Col:9  Row:8  Area 7\06.xgd
92  Col:9  Row:9  Area 7\07.xgd
93  Col:9  Row:10  Area 7\08.xgd

### Processed data
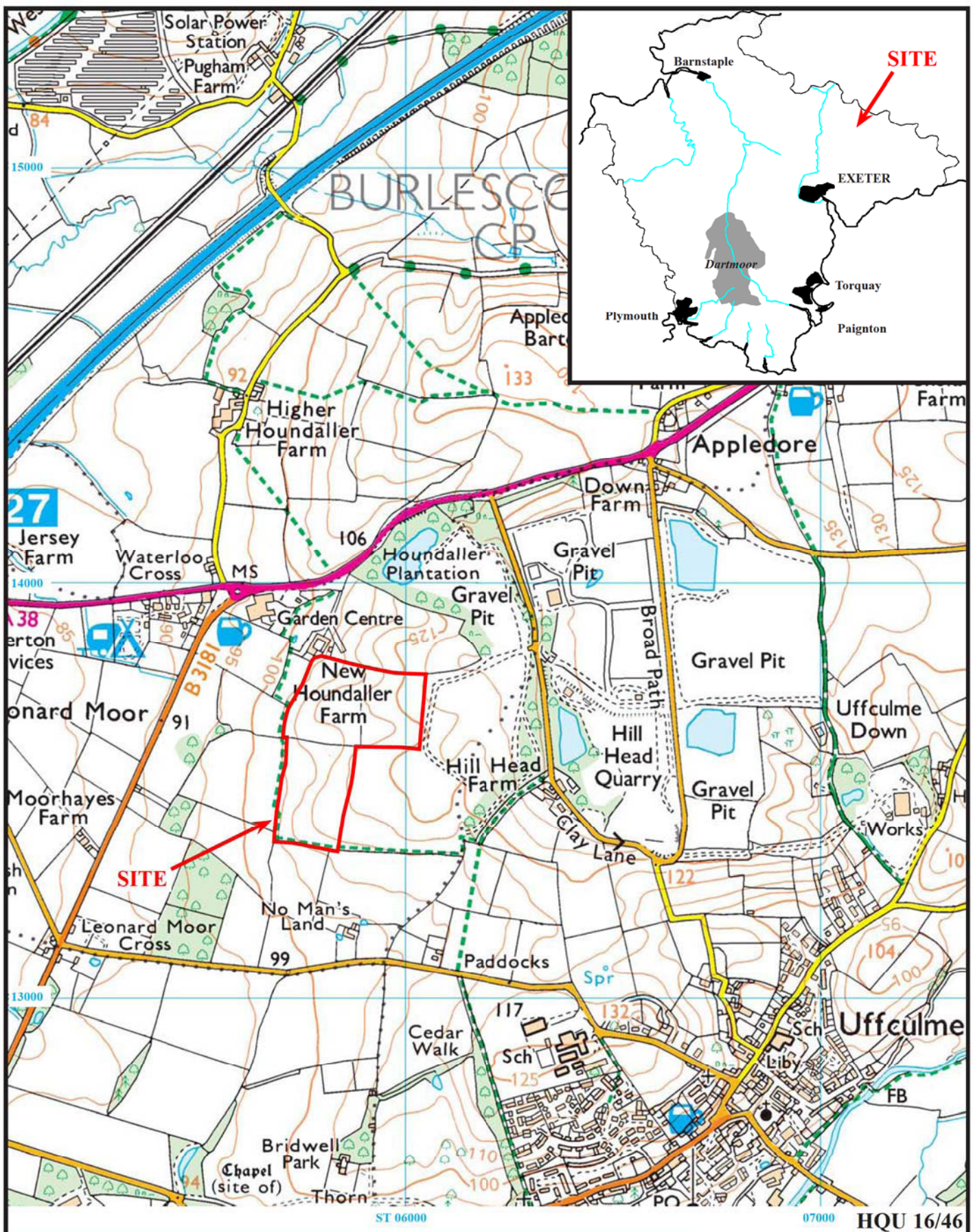Stats
Max:         2.00
Min:         -1.80
Std Dev:     0.85
Mean:       0.00
Median:     0.01

Processes:    6
1  Base Layer
2  DeStripe Median Sensors: Grids: All
3  De Stagger: Grids: All  Mode: Both By: -1 intervals
4  Despike Threshold: 1 Window size: 3x3
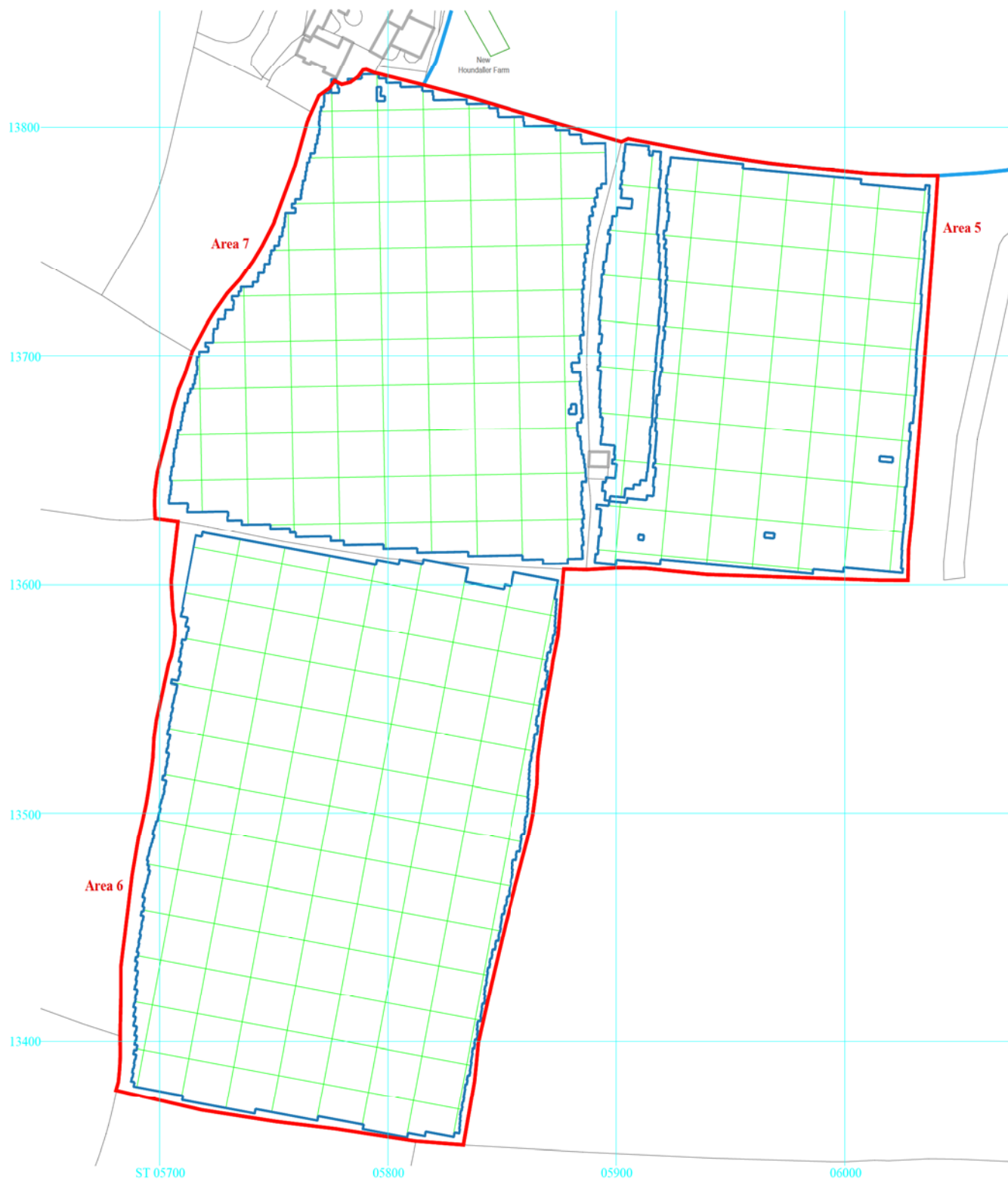5  Interpolate: Y Doubled.
6  Clip from -1.80 to 2.00 nT

**Western Extension of Hillhead Quarry,**
**Uffculme, Devon, 2016**
**Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)**

Figure 1. Location of site within Uffculme and Devon.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 126 at 1:12500
Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880
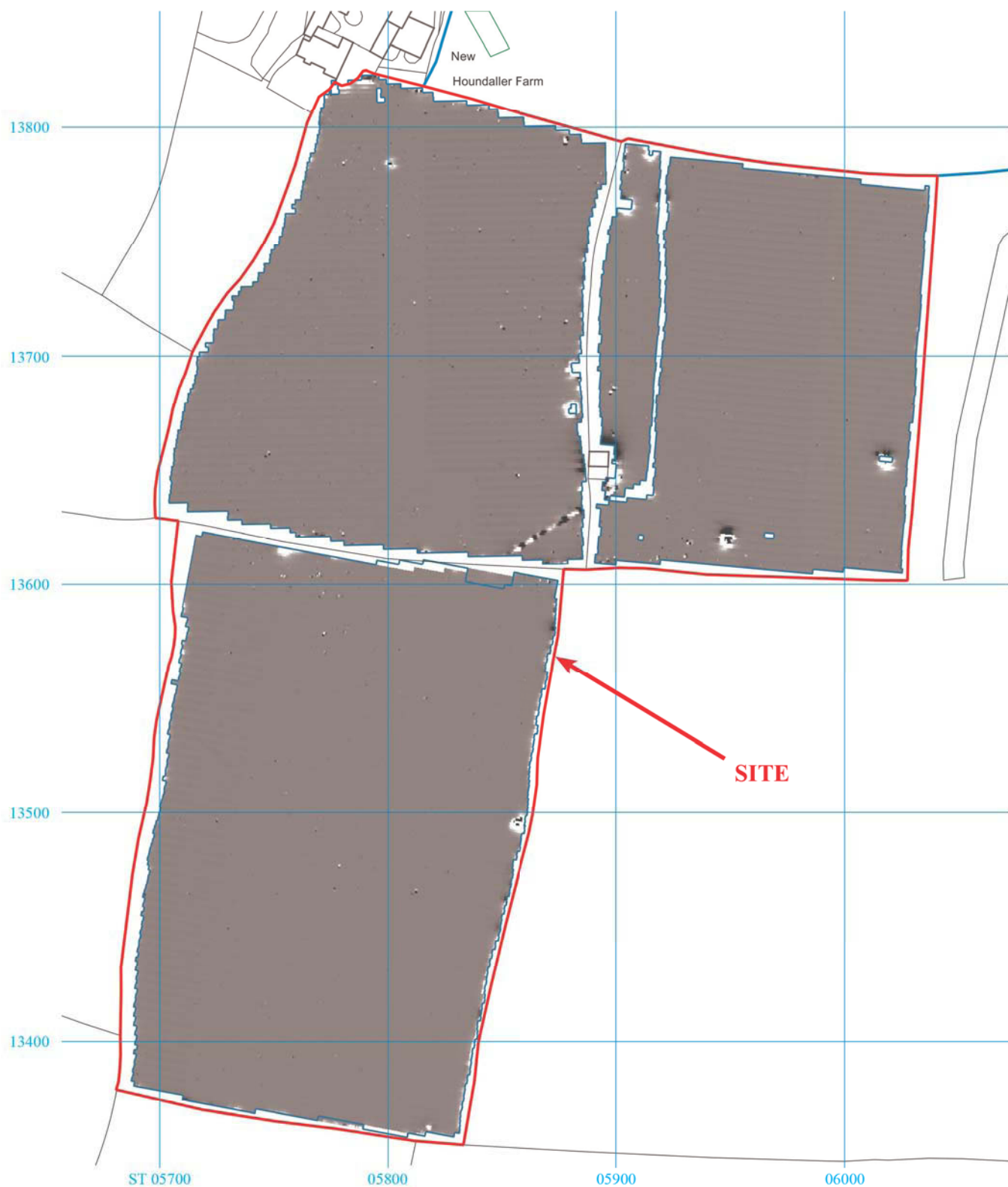
HQU 16/46

N

**Western Extension of Hillhead Quarry,
Uffculme, Devon, 2016
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)**

Figure 2. Survey grid layout.

0                    100m

Area 7

Area 5

Area 6

New
Houndaller Farm

13800

13700

13600

13500

13400

ST 05700          05800          05900          06000

SITE

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**Western Extension of Hillhead Quarry,
Uffculme, Devon, 2016
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)**

Figure 3. Plot of raw gradiometer data.

N

+100 nT

-100 nT

0m          100m

SOUTH WEST

Figure 4. Plot of minimally processed gradiometer data.

**Western Extension of Hillhead Quarry,
Uffculme, Devon, 2016
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)**

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SITE

New
Houndaller Farm

N

+2.2 nT

-1.8 nT

0m          100m

SOUTH WEST

**Western Extension of Hillhead Quarry,
Uffculme, Devon, 2016
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)**

Figure 5. Interpretation plot.

HQU 16/46

**Legend**

Positive anomaly - possible cut feature (archaeology)

Weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature

Negative anomaly - possible earthwork (archaeology)

Positive anomaly - probably of agricultural origin

Ferrous spike - probable ferrous object

Magnetic disturbance caused by nearby metal objects/services

SITE

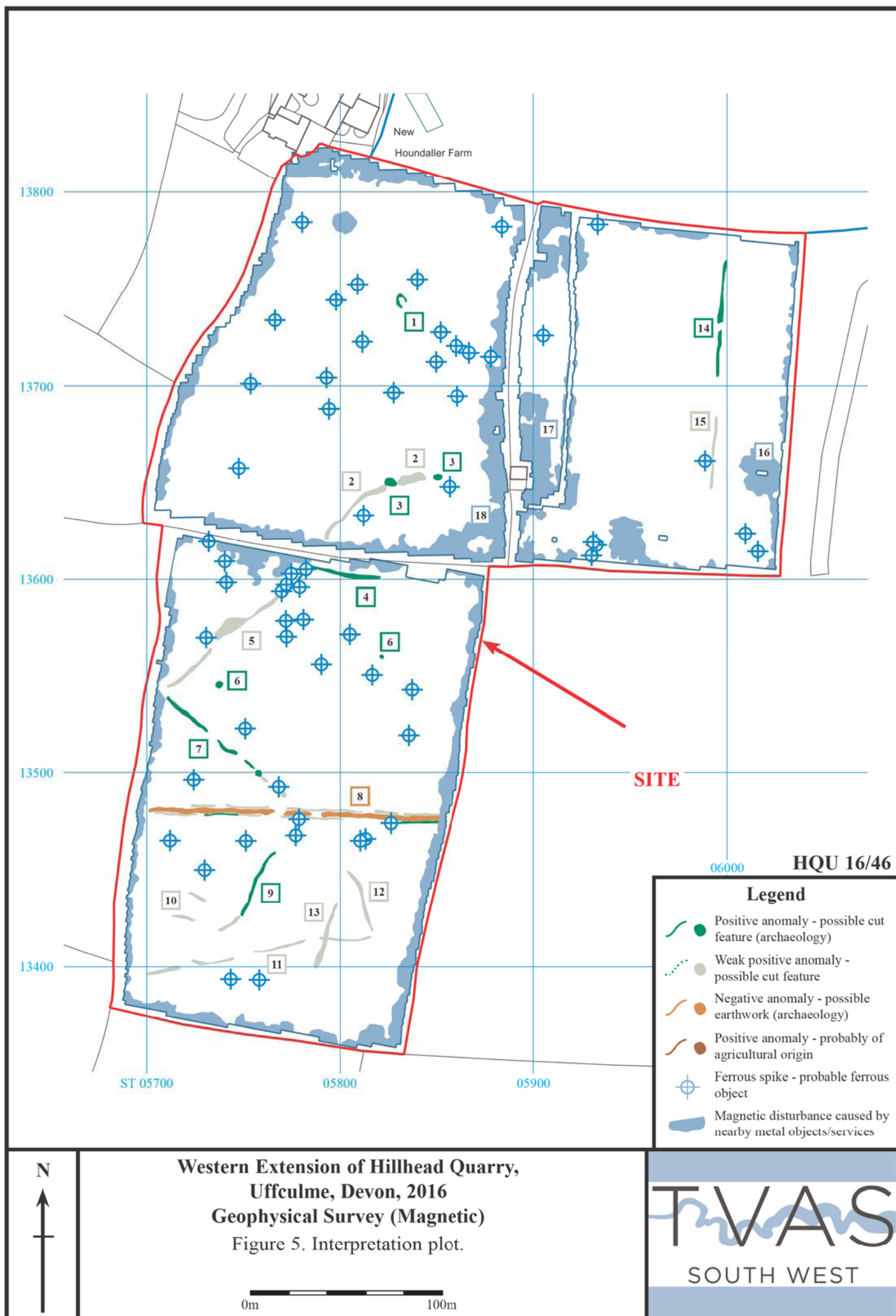New Houndaller Farm

N

0m          100m

TVAS

SOUTH WEST

Plate 1. Area 5, looking south within the fenced area,
showing feeding cage.



Plate 2. Area 6, looking north-west from the eastern edge.



Plate 3. Area 7, looking north-west from the eastern edge.

**Western Extension of Hillhead Quarry,**
**Uffculme, Devon, 2016**
**Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)**
Plates 1 - 3.

TVAS
SOUTH WEST

# 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<br>750 BC |
| Bronze Age: Late | 1300 BC |
| Bronze Age: Middle | 1700 BC |
| Bronze Age: Early | 2100 BC |
| Neolithic: Late | 3300 BC |
| Neolithic: Early | 4300 BC |
| Mesolithic: Late | 6000 BC |
| Mesolithic: Early | 10000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Upper | 30000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Middle | 70000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Lower | 2,000,000 BC |
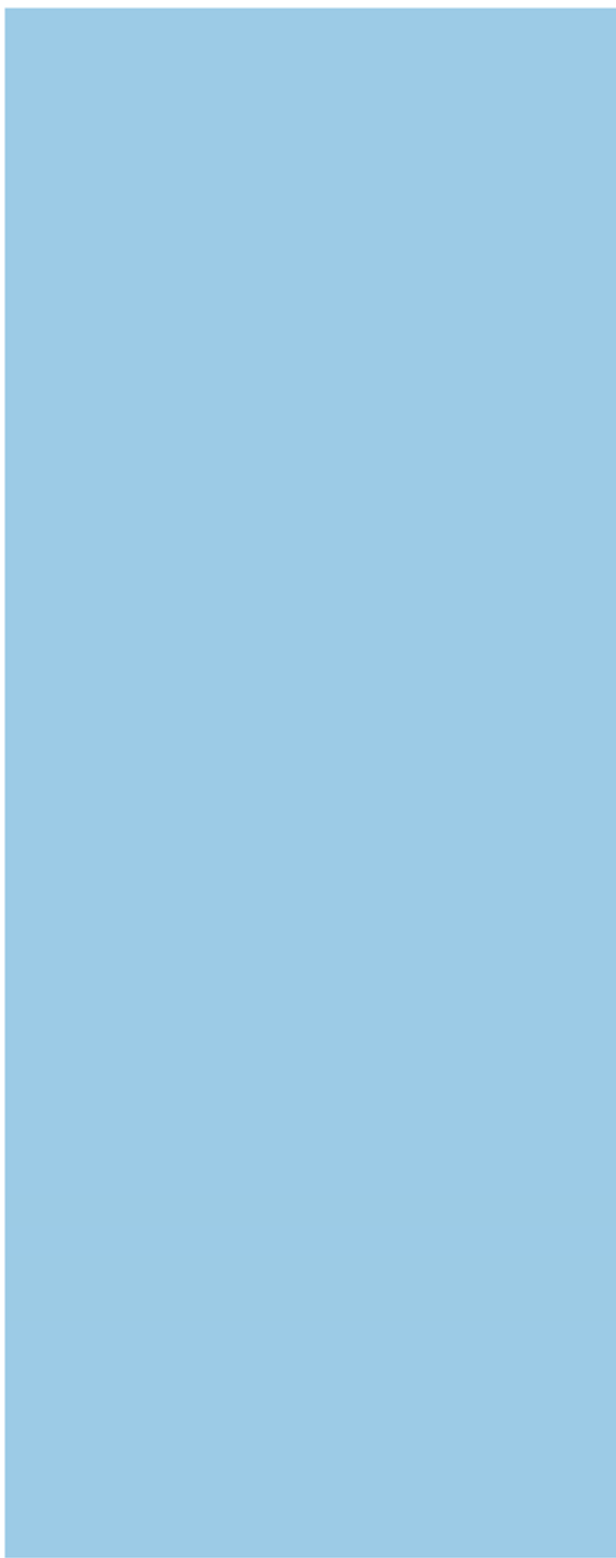
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