

Maes Elwyn John, Reynalton, Pembrokeshire

Strip, Map, and Sample Report

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Planning #: 14/0657/PA

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Acknowledgements

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Abbreviations used in this report

DAT-DM	- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management.
HER	- Historic Environment Record; sites recorded and held by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.
LPA	- Local Planning Authority.
NGR	- National Grid Reference.
NMR	- National Monuments Record.
NPRN	- National Primary Record Number; sites recorded by the Royal Commission and Ancient Monuments of Wales.
OS	- Ordnance Survey.
RCAHMW	- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

All other abbreviations will be referred to in text.

Project Team

Ross Cook - An experienced archaeologist and surveyor with a background in archaeology and buildings conservation. He has undertaken archaeological fieldwork throughout Wales and has also worked to produce detailed surveys of a wide range of Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Buildings through Wales and England; this has included Neath Abbey, The Tower of London, Llansteffan Castle, Christ Church Oxford, Magdalen College Oxford, Tretower Castle, Cilgerran Castle, Newport Castle Pembrokeshire, Picton Castle, and Brymbo Ironworks. He previously worked for the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales as a Historic Buildings Investigator (Archaeology), where he recorded buildings and Monuments, and provided advice on historic buildings at a national level. Currently he is involved with project work with Cadw, The Brymbo Heritage Group, and The Buildings of Medieval and Ottoman Palestine Research Project.

Ross also works as an Associate Dendrochronologist with the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory, through which he has undertaken work on sites such as Hampton Court Palace, Winchester Cathedral, Queens House Greenwich, The Tower of London, Christ Church Oxford, Magdalen College Oxford, Hay Castle, Tredegar House, and a large number of other smaller listed buildings and scheduled sites throughout Wales and England.

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services is the trading name of Ross Cook. An affiliate member of the ClfA, and adheres to the ClfA codes of conduct. I hold a valid CSCS card.

Cert. in Buildings Archaeology - University of Sussex, CCE.

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Development at Maes Elwyn John, Reynalton, Pembrokeshire

Strip, Map, and Sample Report

Summary

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services was commissioned by Celtic Homes and Builders Ltd to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation, and undertake an Archaeological Strip, Map, and Sample Method prior to the commencement of development at Maes Elwyn John, Reynalton.

*The development comprises of the creation of a new access road, landscaping and erection of 7 dwellings, under planning application numbers **06/0533/PA** (initial), **14/0657/PA** (update), and **09/0840/PA** (variation). This development extends an earlier residential area, known as Maes Elwyn John. Planning was initially granted on 14th December 2006, by Pembrokeshire County Council, under planning number **06/0533/PA**, but was superseded with an update/variation to conditions granted under **09/0840/PA** on 8th December 2014.*

The Strip, Map, and Sample fieldwork was undertaken from the 9th - 10th February 2018, where the stripping of topsoil and exposing of subsoil was monitored for archaeological deposits. The stripping of the top soil demonstrated a large amount of disturbance within the field, which can be attributed to the sinking of a single 19th century mineshaft and two early 20th century shafts to access anthracitic coal deposits. No earlier deposits were found during the course of the strip, map, and sample method. A photographic record was maintained throughout the work. No further archaeological finds or deposits were identified during the course of the fieldwork, therefore no mitigation or further archaeological works are recommended at Maes Elwyn John.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project

1.1.1 ArchaeoDomus was commissioned by Celtic Homes and Builders Ltd to undertake an archaeological Strip, Map, and Sample Method at Maes Elwyn John, Reynalton, Pembro. (hereafter also referred to as 'the site'), prior to the development of 7 detached dwellings and associated garage/parking.

1.1.2 Planning permission (**14/0657/PA**) was granted by Pembrokeshire County Council for the development of 7 detached dwellings with garage and associated car parking, to which an archaeological planning condition was applied. The condition stated:

'10. the developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists [sic]. The Local Planning Authority shall be informed in writing, at least two weeks prior to the commencement of development, the name of the said archaeologist.'

Reason: To ensure the recording of any items of archaeological interest to accord with Policy 84 of the Joint Unitary Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (adopted 13 July 2006).'

1.1.3 This condition was applied after advice was provided by DAT-DM, stating:

'The proposed development lies within the periphery of the medieval settlement of Reynalton, of which very little is known archaeologically. The site in question is recorded as 'Cross Land' (PRN 7968) indicating possible medieval associations, such as the presence of a preaching cross. Consequently there is the potential that the excavation for the proposed development would reveal and destroy important archaeological remains.'

1.1.4 The fieldwork was commenced on 9th February 2018 and concluded on 10th February 2018, in accordance with the guidance given by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, ClfA *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (November 2014), *Watching Brief* (November 2014) and *Archaeological Excavation* (December 2014) and involve the continuous monitoring during the removal of top and subsoil from the site.

1.1.5 This report documents the results of the Strip, Map, and Sample Method and presents an assessment of the results of this work.

1.2 Site and Location

1.2.1 The site is located on the periphery of Reynalton, a small village in the county of Pembrokeshire. The site is bounded by residential properties to the north, Maes Elwyn John to the west, and open field to the east and south. Reynalton Congregational Chapel

lies 110m to the south west, and Castle Farm 100m to the north. The field in which the site is located is associated with the name of Cross Land. A small tributary of the Creswell River flows to the east of the site. The site sits at c. 79m above sea level.

- 1.2.2 The local bedrock is a mixture of mudstone, sandstone, siltstone, and coal, known as the South Wales Lower Coal Measure Formation (BGS) with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS). This is overlaid by a layer of freely draining, slightly acidic loamy soil (Cambisols) (UKSO).
- 1.2.3 A Geo-technical and Geo-Environmental Report prepared in September 2016 by Terra Firma (Wales) Ltd, provides a detailed analysis of the soil and subsoil structure of the site. The report determines the depth of soil deposits across the site as between 0.25m and 0.40m in depth, overlying a clay formed of residual deposits.



Fig. 1 - Location of Reynalton, Pembs.

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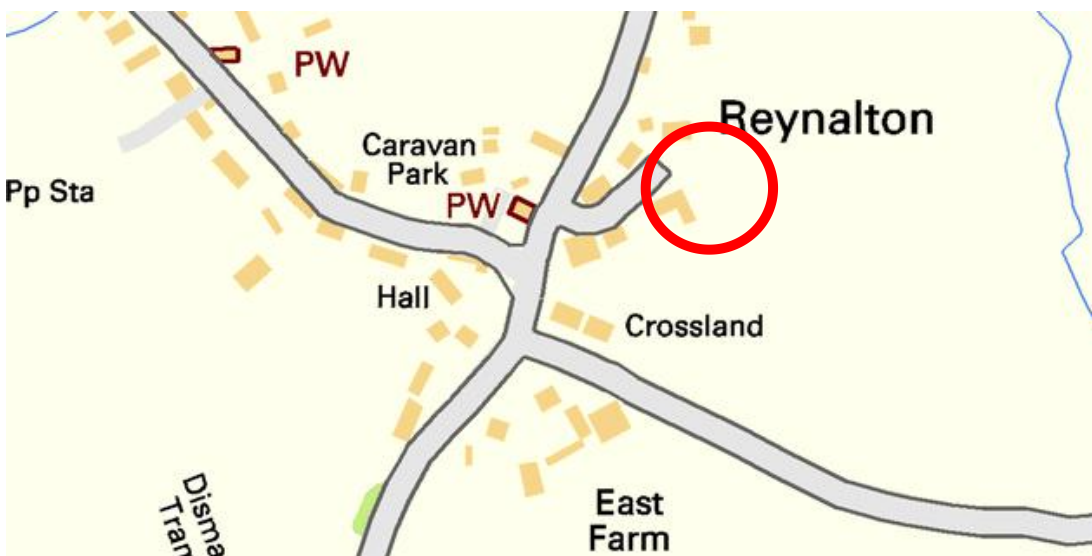


Fig. 2 - Location of *the site*, Reynalton.

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2 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1 **Introduction**

- 2.1.1 A historic environment search to a radius of 2.5km was undertaken and showed there to be 1 Scheduled Ancient Monument, 8 Listed Buildings, plus 34 sites registered by the National Monuments Record, 105 by the Regional Historic Environment Record, and 6 National Museum Archaeology Collections Sites and Findspots.

2.2 **Designated and Undesignated Sites**

- 2.2.1 Maes Elwyn John lies on the edge of Reynalton, at the end of a minor residential road of the same name. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings immediately bounding or overlooking the site.
- 2.2.2 Heritage Assets within the nearby surrounding area:
Reynalton Church - Listing ID 6091 - SN 08981 08832
Church of St Leonard - Listing ID 6076 - SN 08411 08477
Langdon Bridge - Listing ID 18280 - SN 09585 07728
Ford Bridge - Listing ID 18279 - SN 08345 07650
Underhill Wood Primitive Coal Workings - SAM PE463 - SN 08914 06828
Burnt Mound North of Dinaston Farm - SAM PE488 - SN 11000 14510
Reynalton Congregational Chapel - SN 09157 08740

2.3 **Archaeology and History**

- 2.3.1 Reynalton, also known historically as Reynoldston lies within the medieval Cantref of Penfro, and the Commote of Pembro, within the medieval kingdom of Deheubarth. There is little written history to be found on Reynalton, save a few fleeting referenced. In *Pembrokeshire County History* (1987) the tithes of the parish of Reynoldston are noted as being in the Crown's possession in 1545 (p.104), and that it is then noted in the 18th century as having no parsonage (p.227). *Pembrokeshire: the forgotten coalfield* (Connop Price, 2004), discussed the short lived extraction of anthracitic coal.
- 2.3.2 Little can be found on coal mining in Reynalton as the industry in the parish appears to be very short lived. The Reynolton [*sic*] Colliery operated between *circa* 1900 and 1905, when it ceased operations. The colliery was taken over in 1914 and reformed as the New Reynalton Anthracite Colliery Co., probably to help supply coal as a part of the British efforts during World War I. As part of the sites development a 1.5 mile branch line was laid from the Saundersfoot Railway, and a new engine was purchased. From 1914 the colliery operated until 1921, with it's largest yield coming in 1919 when 11,215 tonnes of coal was produced (Lawrence, no date). After 1921 no further coal mining took place in Reynalton.
- 2.3.3 Map regression show that the field system seen today was largely in place by the Tithe Map of 1845, with the then tenant named as Samuel Hooks, who was renting it as arable land from John Harcourt Powell. The Ordnance Survey 25 inch (1889) and 6 inch (1888) maps, both show a mound within the field, which is the result of a mineshaft. The Ordnance Survey maps of 1908, 1948, and 1962 all show the same small mound, but this is gone by the 1970 1:2,500 edition.



Fig. 3 - 'Mound'. Ordnance Survey 6 inch. Pembrokeshire XXXV.NW 1888.
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2.4 Neolithic

Reynalton sits within an area of Pembrokeshire that appears to be unusually poor for prehistoric sites and findspots. The earliest recorded archaeological featured is a ruined Neolithic cromlech known as Chronicle Park (**PRN 3637**), which lied some 2.2km south-east.

2.5 Bronze Age

The Bronze Age is similarly sparse, with 4 identified sites within 3km; Stone Park Standing Stone (**PRN 7995**); Carn Fach (**PRN 5688**); Trewern possible mound (**PRN 3651**); Barley Park Round Barrow (**PRN 3639**).

2.6 Iron Age

The Iron Age follows the previous, with limited sites identified, with the only nearby site being dismissed (Castle Hill; **PRN 7966**). However, 10 sites, including hillforts, have been identified just beyond a 5km radius.

2.7 Roman

There are no Roman sites recorded within the locality of Reynalton.

2.8 Early Medieval

2 Early Medieval site are recorded, which lie 2.5km to the south, in Jeffreyston, these comprise a Group II ECM Inscribed Stone (**PRN 3479**) and St Jeffrey Churchyard (**PRN 46795**).

2.9 Medieval

The Medieval period is represented in Reynalton by the Parish Church (**PRN 3483**) of unknown dedication, which is not listed in the Taxatio of 1291, and as such is likely to be of a post-1291 foundation. A field known as Cross Land (**PRN 7968**) also lies within the settlement and may refer to the location of a medieval preaching cross, this is the site most closely related to the development. In the nearby hamlet of Loveston the site of a medieval manor house has been identified at Great Loveston Farm (**PRN 12555**), with St Leonard's Church (**PRN 3481**), The Commons Common Ground (**PRN 13814**), and

Lovestone Mill (**PRN 12554**), also being identified within the same period. The site of Mynydd Carn (**PRN 1432**), the location of a battle in 1081 Gruffydd ap Cynan and Rhys ap Tewdur fighting Trahaem, is located 1.25km north, though the location is disputed. Within a 5km radius of Reynalton there are 46 registered medieval sites. The disbursement of medieval sites within the Reynalton area suggest, as with other areas of Wales at the time, a sustained growth in population.

2.10 Post-Medieval

The Post-Medieval is very well represented in the Reynalton area, with 16 sites within the settlement, consisting of dwellings, chapels, farms and collieries; Reynalton Colliery (**PRN 25504**); Reynalton Colliery Landing Pit (**PRN 23794**); Thomas Chapel Colliery (**PRN 23795**); Hacket Colliery (**PRN 44519**). The area around Reynalton has 117 registered Post-Medieval sites, demonstrating that the locality has continued to grow and develop during this period.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Strip, Map, and Sample Method

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological Strip, Map, and Sample Method, as set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Feb 2018), were:

- Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains at the proposed development site.
- To establish whether any archaeological remains uncovered during this process may be dealt with sufficiently and appropriately using the resources available within the scope of the current WSI.
- To establish the character, extent, date, and preservation of archaeological deposits to be affected by any further groundworks.
- To record stratigraphic information.
- To record and retrieve finds, including artefacts and ecofacts from stratigraphic contexts.
- To produce an illustrated report that draws together the results and conclusions from the programme of works, placing the findings in a regional context, where appropriate.
- This work will establish the need for any further archaeological observation during additional trenching works, such as maintaining a watching brief.

3.1.2 The final outcome of the work to compile any findings into a report for submission to the client and LPA to fulfil their planning obligations.

4 METHODOLOGY

Introduction

4.1

- 4.1.1 All archaeological works has been conducted by a qualified archaeologist in accordance with the methodology set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ArchaeoDomus 2018) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (November 2014), *Watching Brief* (November 2014) and *Archaeological Excavation* (December 2014) from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

4.2 Fieldwork

- 4.2.1 The field in which development is to take place, measures *circa* 1 acre (**SN 09276 08789**).
- 4.2.2 The topsoil was removed, under continuous archaeological supervision, by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. A 4m boundary was left unexcavated around the edge of the field, to be retained as levelled garden. The ground level was reduced to the archaeological horizon or the natural geological substrate, whichever was encountered first. The average depth of which was 0.3m below the current ground surface. The generated spoil was visually inspected to maximise the recovery of archaeological artefacts.
- 4.2.3 Areas of potential archaeological features were manually cleaned to prove their presence or absence. During the fieldwork one area of archaeological interest surfaced; the backfill of a mineshaft, which comprised of overburden and was not excavated.
- 4.2.4 Small finds were collected and bagged in relation to their context.
- 4.2.5 A general photographic record was made using a Canon 500D 15.1 megapixel camera, with an 18-88mm EFS lens, with ranging rods used where required.
- 4.2.6 The archive for the site is held by ArchaeoDomus at their office in Cwmann.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 In agreement with DAT-DM no measured survey was undertaken.
- 4.3.2 A digital photographic record was maintained throughout with a Canon EOS 500D 15.1 megapixel digital camera, with a Canon EFS 18-55mm lens. 2 x 1m or 2 x 2m ranging rods were used for scale where appropriate. **Plate 1** was produced with Microsoft Image Composite Editor.
- 4.3.3 Finds will be recorded and stored with the site archive, unless otherwise specified.

4.4 Reinstatement

- 4.4.1 Once development has been completed, the remaining topsoil will be used to level the site, with residual soil carted away.

4.5 Health and Safety

- 4.5.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974* and *Health and Safety Advice in Archaeology* (BAJR 2005).

5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 In this section the results of the Strip, Map, and Sample Method are presented. The extent of the excavations is shown in **Appendix 1 (Fig. 4)**, and the photographic archive in **Appendix 2 (Plates 1 - 23)**.
- 5.1.2 The mound seen on the Ordnance Survey maps between 1888 (**Fig. 3**) and 1962, and can be seen on site today is a confirmed mineshaft, as per the TerraFirma report (**13868**). This area was exposed during assessments of the mine workings during September of 2016, with a capping and foundations for an access road already laid over this.
- 5.1.3 TerraFirma also confirm the existence of two additional mineshafts, that are not visible on the surface. The first mineshaft sits on the edge of the development and was not uncovered during the strip, whilst the second lies within the field and was uncovered.
- 5.1.4 For this report these mineshafts will be called:

Name	Description	The Coal Authority Ref.
Mineshaft 1	Earliest mineshaft, shown on maps	209208-025
Mineshaft 2	Unobserved, but contemporary with 103	209208-029
Mineshaft 103	Uncovered during strip, contemporary with Mineshaft 2	209208-031

5.2 Stratigraphy

- 5.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence for the site is as follows:
- **101** - Topsoil of a dark loamy soil with anthracitic coal inclusions
 - **102** - Residual Deposits of a sandy clay with stone inclusions
 - **103** - Mineshaft Excavation
 - **104** - Deposits of coal dust on surface of **102**
 - **105** - Backfill/cover of mineshaft using limestone and coal overburden
- 5.2.2 Context **102** is cut by **103**, a mineshaft backfilled with **105**, a limestone and anthracitic coal overburden. Deposits of coal dust (**104**) sit in depressions in the surface of **102**, but do not extend into **101**. All context are overlain by **101**.
- 5.2.3 A section photo of **101** and **102** (**Plate 7**) provides a example of the sites general stratigraphy.

5.2.4

General Summary of Observed Contexts			
Depth (m)		Thickness (m)	Description
From	To		
0.00	0.25 / 0.40	0.25 / 0.40	Very dark brown to black, loamy soil with gravel and coal inclusions. Context 101 . Observed.
0.25 / 0.40	1.0 / >2.0	0.75 / >1.3	Compact light to orangey brown clay with stone inclusions. Context 102 . Observed.
0.25	0.30	<0.05	Coal dust (104) sitting above/within context 102 .
0.25	Unknown	>2.00	Overburden and fill (105) of Mineshaft 103 . Mixture of fine and coarse mixed material, mainly limestone and anthracite.

5.3 Archaeological Result

5.3.1 The Strip, Map, and Sample Method was undertaken on the 9th and 10th February 2018, and monitored the stripping of topsoil across the site.

5.3.2 The area of the Strip, Map, and Sample Method comprised of a plot known as Maes Elwyn John, an area of pasture measuring approximately 1 acre.

5.3.3 Context numbers have been attributed to the stratigraphic sequence, which are described in **5.2.1**.

5.3.4 The topsoil was stripped to a depth of 0.3m or until subsoil was reached.

5.3.5 During the stripping process the remaining overburden and backfill of a single mineshaft (**103**) was uncovered, measuring approximately 6.5m x 8m. A photographic record was made to show its extents (**Plate 6**), and closer detail to record the fills physical properties (**Plate 4-5**).

5.3.6 Patches of coal dust were observed between context **101** and **102** (**Plates 2-3**), and a photographic record was made.

5.3.7 A small finds assemblage was recovered from the excavated material. These finds have been rapidly assessed and recorded by ArchaeoDomus and presented in the table below:

Context	Material	No.	Wt (g.)	Comments
101	China	5	20	Early 20 th century china, Willow Pattern, plain white.

5.3.8 Given the nature of the finds, no further work has been taken on them. The small finds will be retained and form a part of the Project Archive.

5.3.9 *No associated building remains, further archaeological deposits, or features were observed during the Strip, Map, and Sample Method.*

5.4 Environmental

- 5.4.1 No environmental deposits for sampling were identified during the Strip, Map, and Sample Fieldwork.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological Strip, Map, and Sample Method demonstrated that Maes Elwyn John is an area of land that has seen substantial disturbance as a result of mining activity. This is made evident by patches of coal dust seen across the site and inclusions of anthracite within the topsoil. The discovery of coal deposits between the topsoil (**101**) and residual clay layer (**102**) suggests the removal of topsoil prior to coal exploration, with residual coal sitting on this surface. Further evidence of mining is demonstrated by the overburden and fill of mineshaft **103**, providing clear evidence of the waste created through the mining process.
- 6.2 No evidence was found for any construction on the site that may have been associated with the mineshafts, either in the form of building rubble, foundation trenches or slabs. Evidence for temporary structures was not observed.
- 6.3 The earliest coal shaft, sitting in the southern corner of the field, appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps (1888 and 1889) as a small mound. Its absence from the 1845 Tithe Map, where the field is registered as arable land in the apportionment document, provides us with a possible date range for its sinking of between 1845 and 1888. Although no written accounts or physical evidence have been found for the exact origins of this mineshaft (Mineshaft 1), it is plausible that it was sunk by one of three companies that operated the nearby mines of Thomas Chapel; Thomas Stokes and Company (1784-1851), the Pembrokeshire Iron and Coal Company (1851-1875), or the Saundersfoot & Tenby Collieries Co. Ltd (1875-1878), with each of their periods of operation falling between the 1845 Tithe Map and First Edition 6 inch map of 1888. However, this is by no means conclusive and has been put forward using the evidence at hand, and may be the result of earlier mining activities.
- 6.4 Local knowledge suggests that Mineshaft 2 and **103** were sunk during the opening decades of the 20th century. This would coincide with the production of coal in Reynalton by the Reynolton [*sic*] Colliery (*circa* 1900-1905) and the New Reynalton Anthracite Colliery Co. (1914-1921). With peak production in 1919 when 11,215 tonnes of coal was mined, it is probable that mineshafts 2 and **103** were a product of the larger scale mining of the period between 1914-1921, when coal was needed to support the war effort. The laying of the Saunderfoot Railway to Reynalton in 1914 would have helped facilitate this increase in production, warranting further mineshafts to be sunk.
- 6.5 The small finds assemblage was recovered from context **101** at the north end of the site, where the field abounds a residential property. This suggests the dumping of material in or very close to the hedge line.
- 6.6 *No mitigation or further archaeological works are recommended at Maes Elwyn John.*

7 **ARCHIVING**

- 7.1 The results of the Strip, Map, and Sample Method is this written report and photographic archive (**Appendix 2**). This will be held by ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services, and will be deposited with the regional HER, DAT-DM and a further copy to the RCAHMW for archiving. Field notes and the small finds assemblage will be stored by ArchaeoDomus. A PDF copy of the report will be made available from www.archaeodomus.co.uk.

8 **SOURCES**

8.1 **Books / Publications**

CIfA 2014, *Standard and guidance; Archaeological Watching Brief*.

CIfA 2014, *Standard and guidance; Archaeological Evaluation*.

CIfA 2014, *Standard and guidance; Archaeological Excavation*.

Howells, B. & Davies, E. *Pembrokeshire County History, Volume 3: Early Modern Pembrokeshire, 1536-1815*. Pembrokeshire Historical Society, Wales.

Connop Price, M. R. 2004. *Pembrokeshire: the forgotten coalfield*. Landmark, UK.

8.2 **Online Sources**

British Geological Survey: www.bsg.ac.uk

Accessed: September 2016

UK Soil Observatory: www.ukso.org.uk

Accessed: September 2016

RCAHMW: www.coflein.gov.uk

Accessed: September 2016

Historic Wales: www.historicwales.gov.uk

Accessed: September 2016

Cynefin Project - The Tithe Maps of Wales: www.cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk

Accessed: September 2016

British Listed Buildings: www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

Accessed: September 2016

Archwilio: www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk

Accessed: September 2016

8.3 Maps

1809 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing, Tenby
From: www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw

1888 OS Six-inch to One Mile Map Second Edition - Pembrokeshire XXXV.NW
From: <http://maps.nls.uk/view/102188889>

1907 OS Six-inch to One Mile Map Second Edition - Pembrokeshire XXXV.NW
From: <http://maps.nls.uk/view/102188886>

1948 OS Six-inch to One Mile Map Second Edition - Pembrokeshire XXXV.NW
From: <http://maps.nls.uk/view/102188883>

1962 OS Six-inch to One Mile Map Second Edition - Pembrokeshire XXXV.NW
From: Currently unavailable

Appendix 1 - Plans

Fig. 4 - Proposed Development Site

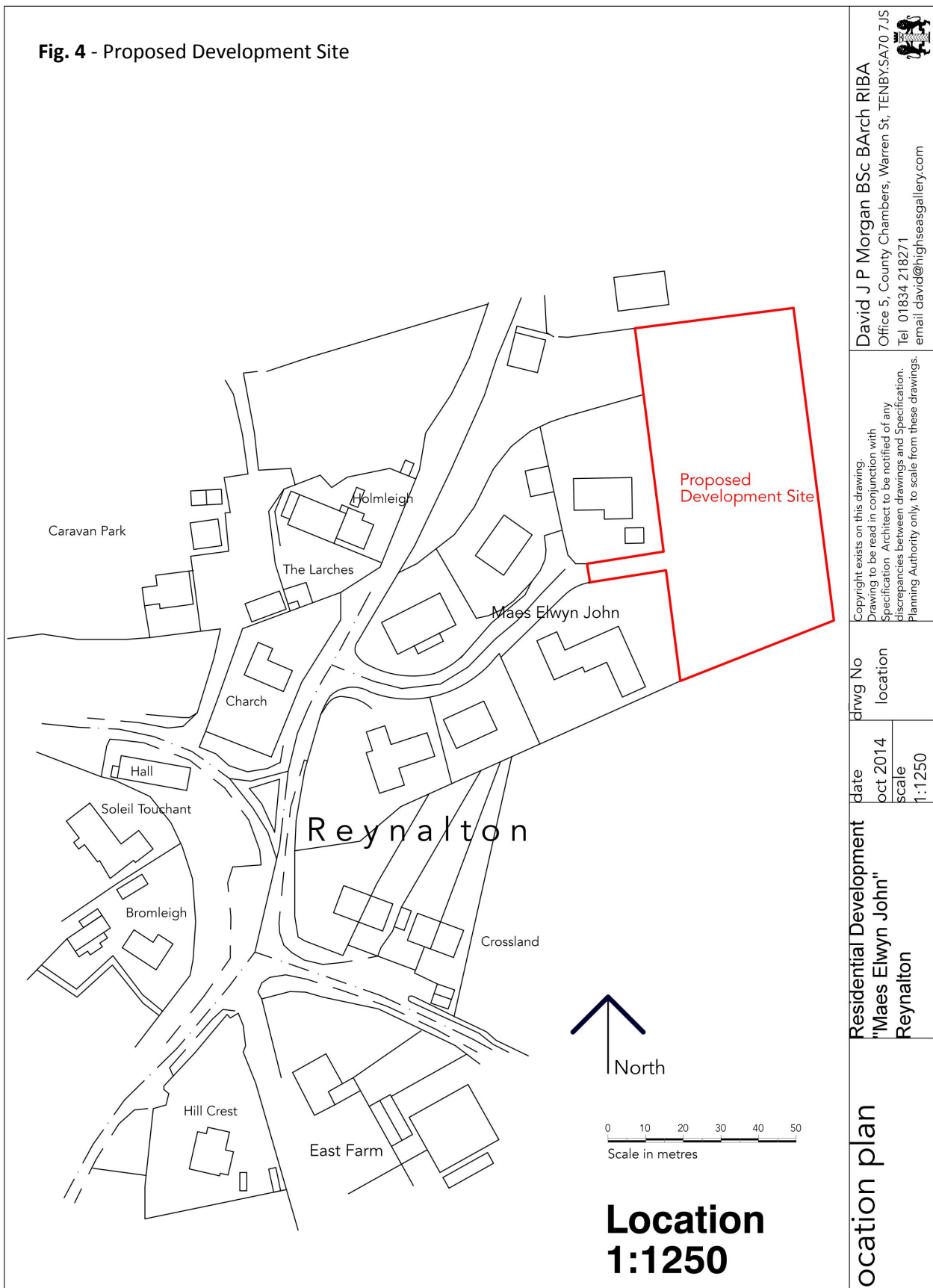
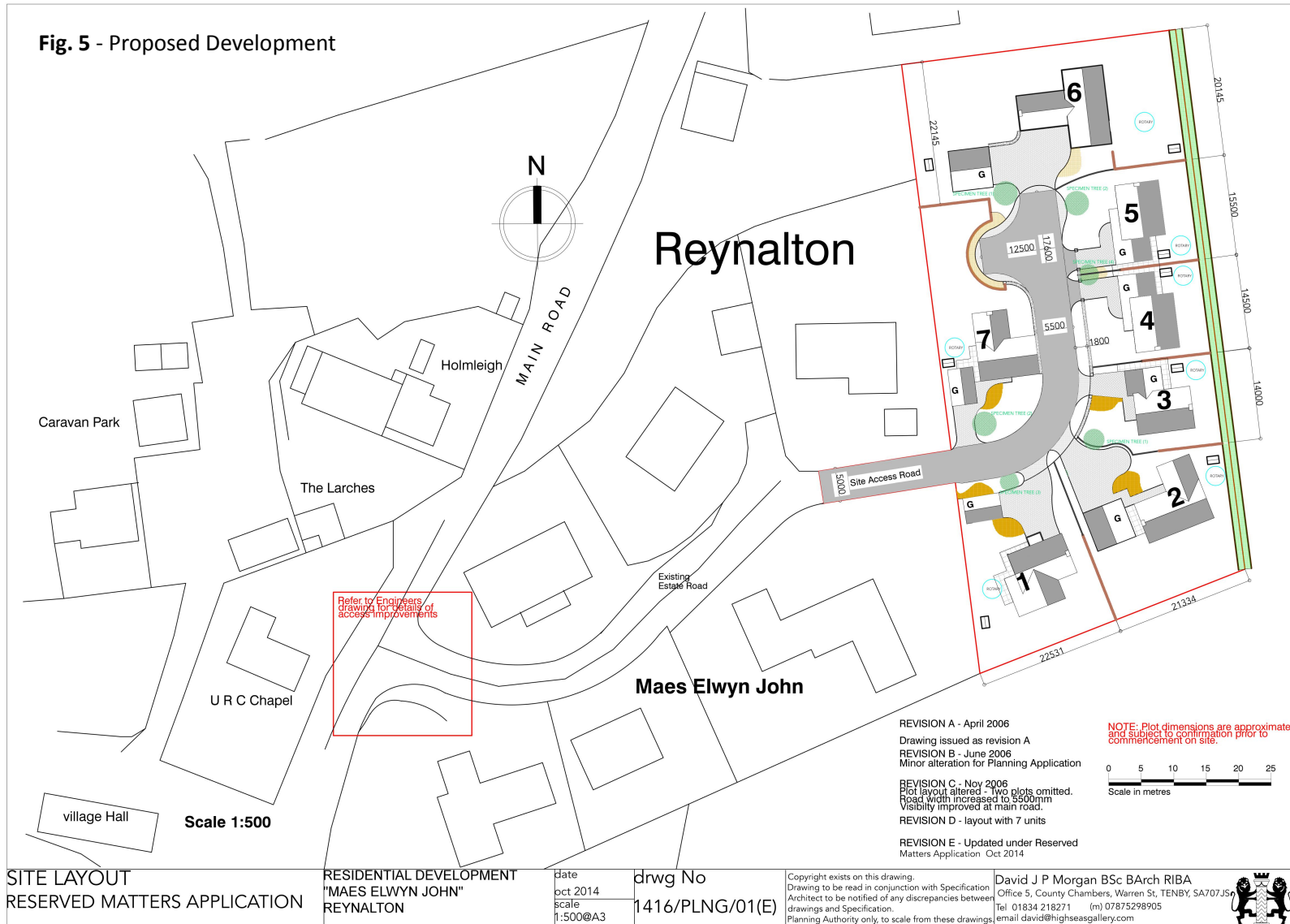


Fig. 5 - Proposed Development



Appendix 2 - Photographic Archive



Plate 1 - Overview of stripped area.



Plate 2 - Area of coal dust deposit, top of **102**.



Plate 3 - Area of coal dust deposit, top of **102**.



Plate 4 - Overburden material, fine.



Plate 5 - Overburden material, coarse.



Plate 6 - Overburden mineshaft fill.



Plate 7 - General section, context **101** and **102**.

Appendix 3 - Misc

Period	Approximate Dates
Palaeolithic	<i>circa</i> 225,000 BCE - 10,000 BCE
Mesolithic	<i>circa</i> 10,000 BCE - 3500BCE
Neolithic	<i>circa</i> 3500 BCE - 2000 BCE
Bronze Age	<i>circa</i> 2000 BCE - 600 BCE
Iron Age	<i>circa</i> 600 BCE - 43 CE
Roman	43 CE - 410 CE
Early Medieval	410 CE - 1066 CE
Medieval	1066 CE - 1485 CE
Post Medieval	1485 CE - 1700 CE
Early Modern	1700 CE - 1900 CE
Modern	1900 CE - Present

Table 1 - British Archaeological and Historical Time Periods.

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