THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

The Bryn Yr Odyn Solar Park, Tyn Dryfol, Soar, Anglesey

Archaeological Mitigation

by David Platt and Kyle Beaverstock

Site Code: TDA13/31

(SH 3952 7349)

The Bryn Yr Odyn Solar Park, Tyn Dryfol, Soar, Anglesey

Archaeological Mitigation

for New Forest Energy Ltd

by David Platt and Kyle Beaverstock

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TDA13/31

October 2014

Summary

Site name: The Bryn Yr Odyn Solar Park, Tyn Dryfol, Soar, Anglesey

Grid reference: SH 3952 7349

Site activity: Archaeological Mitigation (trenching)

Date and duration of project: 6th – 10th October 2014

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: David Platt

Site code: TDA13/31

Summary of results: Twenty one trenches were excavated, targeting anomalies identified by geophysical survey. Several double ditched boundary ditches were discovered tentatively representing landscape organisation of later post-medieval date. Dating evidence consisted of a single sherd of pottery. Other ditches examined suggest elements of an earlier (or possibly later) field system was present.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Gwynedd Museum in due course.

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 24.10.14

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The Bryn Yr Odyn Solar Park, Tyn Dryfol, Soar, Anglesey
An Archaeological Evaluation

by David Platt and Kyle Beaverstock

Report 13/31

Introduction

This report documents the results of archaeological mitigation carried out at Bryn yr Odyn, Tyn Dryfol, near Soar, Anglesey (SH 3952 7349) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Jeremy Hinton on behalf of New Forest Energy Ltd, Meyrick Estate Office, Hinton Admiral, Christchurch, Dorset, BH23 7DU.

Planning consent (app 10C114/A) has been gained from the Isle of Anglesey council to construct a new solar farm on a c.60ha parcel of land at Bryn Yr Odyn, Anglesey. The consent included a condition related to Archaeology.

This is in accordance with the Welsh Government's *Planning Policy Wales* (PPW2012), and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Jenny Emmett, Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT. The fieldwork was undertaken by David Platt and Kyle Beaverstock between the 6th and 10th October and the site code is TDA13/31. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Gwynedd Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located at the farm of Tyn Dryfol, *c*.1.5km north-east of the hamlet of Soar and *c*.6km west of Llangefni, south of the centre of the Isle of Anglesey (Fig. 1). The total area of the site covers 29.05ha divided into eight separate fields. They are all located to the north-west of the farm buildings on the south-west facing slope of a hill (Bryn Yr Odyn) that climbs from *c*.45m above Ordinance Datum in the south-west to *c*.65m in the north-east. A stream runs on the western edge of the site towards the south-west, whilst the road forms the eastern border. A south-east to north-west aligned roughly cobbled track runs through the centre of the site. All fields are currently under pasture. The underlying geology for the majority of the site was boulder clay overlying Gwna Group schist with patches of schist exposed and weathered on the central and eastern edges of the site (BGS 1974). This was reflected in what was discovered in the trenches.

Archaeological background

A geophysical survey (Dawson 2013), as well as a desk-based assessment (Preston 2013) has been completed for this site which details the archaeological background of the immediate area. To summarise, much intensive archaeological research has been carried out on Anglesey (RCAHMW 1937; Grimes 1951; cf Lynch *et al*. 2006), due to the isle's long and unbroken history of occupation. Although no evidence of Palaeolithic occupation has yet been discovered, large collections of worked flint dated to the Mesolithic were found at Trwyn Du, including two tranchet axes (Murphy 2002; Burrow 2003). The most significant prehistoric feature of Anglesey however is the substantial collection of Megalithic tombs. Indeed 'Few areas of Britain have a greater density of megalithic tombs than Anglesey' (Smith and Lynch 1987, v), with one of these, partially excavated, to be found within 0.5km of the evaluation area. Occupation sites are also known, if rare: e.g., Bryn yr Hen Bobl and Bryn Celli Wen for the earlier Neolithic, Capel Eithin, Bryn Celli Du (henge and passage grave) for the later, and a possible hengiform monument at Castell Bryn-Gwynn.

The Bronze Age and Iron Age see a more even spread of settlements, and certainly more of them in total (Longley 2006, esp. figs 4.4 to 4.6). Anglesey is, however, perhaps most noted in the public perception for its association with the Iron Age druids and resistance to the Roman invasion in AD 59, and the massacre of AD 60/61, as recorded in grisly detail by Tacitus, and perhaps also the exquisite workmanship of the Llyn Cerrig Bach hoard or votive deposit (Fox 1946)

The archaeology of the post-Roman period is also rather scant, but many small settlements are known from place name evidence. The early medieval period has left little trace of the presumed importance of the island, but excavations at Rhosyr have revealed a building that may by the court (*llys*) and again, numerous small settlements have medieval roots (Roberts 2006).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the mitigation was to examine by means of trial trenching a number of anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey, and if present determine their character and date, and provide a record of the mitigation.

It was proposed to excavate twenty trenches measuring 25m long and 1.8m wide using a JCB-type machine with a toothless ditching bucket, the majority of these targeting anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The trenches were located as close as possible to the position as shown on Figure 1. All archaeological features present were cleaned using hand tools and sampled.

Results

The trenches were located as intended but as a narrower bucket was used than expected, the trenches were extended to c. 30m to conserve the sample size. A further trench was added (Trench 21) to investigate possible discrete features (Fig. 2). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A summery of excavated features forms Appendix 2.

Trench 1 [Figs 2 , 3 and 5; Pl. 5]

Trench 1 was aligned SW – NE and was 30m long, 1.5m wide and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil and 0.2m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. Two boundary ditches [2] and [3], running SE – NW were uncovered as well as a field drain [1]. Field drain [1] was *c*.0.5m wide and 0.35m deep and was filled with a loose red brown stone rich primary fill (53) and a soft dark brown grey clay silt secondary fill (52). Ditch [2] was *c*.1.05m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill (54) of soft dark brown grey clay silt, no relationship was observed between field drain [1] and ditch [2]. Ditch [3] was 0.98m wide and 0.2m deep and contained a single fill (55) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 2 [Figs 2 , 3 and 5]

Trench 2 was aligned W – E and was 30m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.18m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. Two boundary ditches [4] and [5], running S – N were excavated. Ditch [4] was 1.3m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single fill (56) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. Ditch [5] was 1.15m wide and 0.1m deep and contained a single fill (57) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 3 [Fig. 2]

Trench 3 was aligned SW – NE and was 30m long and 0.31m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.15m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 4 [Figs 2 , 3 and 5]

Trench 4 was aligned W – E and was 30m long, 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.11m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. A single ditch [6] running SE – NW was 0.74m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (58) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 5 [Figs 2 , 3 and 5]

Trench 5 was aligned W – E and was 30m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m topsoil and 0.11m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. A ditch [7] and ditch terminus [8] running SE – NW were uncovered. Ditch [7] was *c*.0.45m long, *c*.0.35m wide and 0.08m deep and contained a single fill (60) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. No visible relationship was observed. A further ditch [9] running SE – NW was 0.78m wide and 0.1m deep and contained a single fill (61) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 6 [Figs 2 , 3 and 5; Pl. 1]

Trench 6 was aligned W – E and was 30m long and 0.28m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.09m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. Two boundary ditches [10] and [12] running SE – NW were uncovered as well as field drain [11]. Field drain [11] was 0.41m wide and 0.31m deep and contained a loose red brown stone rich primary fill (64) and a soft dark brown grey clay silt secondary fill (63). Ditch [10] was 1.82m wide and 0.26m deep and contained a single fill (62) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. Ditch [12] was 0.86m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (65) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. No finds were recovered

Trench 7 [Figs 2 , 3 and 5]

Trench 7 was aligned SW – NE and was 30m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.15m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. Two boundary ditches [13] and [14] running SE – NW were uncovered. Ditch [13] was 0.9m wide and 0.19m deep and contained a single fill (66) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. Ditch [14] was 0.82m wide and 0.11m deep and contained a single fill (67) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 8 [Figs 2 , 3 and 5; Pl. 2]

Trench 8 was aligned SE – NW and was 30m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m of topsoil and 0.1m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. Two boundary ditches [15] and [16] running SW – NE were uncovered. Ditch [15] was 1.2m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (68) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. Ditch [16] was 1.55m wide and 0.14m deep and contained a single fill (69) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 9 [Fig. 2]

Trench 9 was aligned W – E and was 30m long and 0.26m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.1m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 10 [Figs 2 , 4 and 5; Pl. 6]

Trench 10 was aligned SW – NE and was 30m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.12m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. A single ditch [20] was 1.75m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a single fill (73) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 11 [Figs 2 , 4 and 5]

Trench 11 was aligned SE – NW was 30m long and 0.29m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.11m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. Two boundary ditches [28] and [29] aligned SW – NE were uncovered and recorded in plan but not excavated due to flooding. Ditch [28] was 1.2m wide and ditch [29] was 1.1m wide. A further ditch [19] uncovered aligned SE – NW and was 1.7m wide and 0.38m deep and contained a single fill (72) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 12 [Fig. 2]

Trench 12 was aligned W – E was 30m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil and 0.13m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 13 [Figs 2 , 4 and 5; Pls 3 and 7]

Trench 13 was aligned W – E was 30m long and 0.25m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.08m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. A single ditch [21] aligned S – N was 1.42m wide and 0.48m deep and contained primary fill (75) of mid brown grey silty clay and a secondary fill (74) of dark grey brown clay silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 14 [Figs 2 , 4 and 5]

Trench 14 was aligned W – E was 30m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m of topsoil and 0.1m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. Two boundary ditches [17] and [18] aligned SE – NW. Ditch [17] was 1.3m wide and 0.15m deep and contained fill (70) of soft dark brown grey clay silt, a single fragment of post-medieval glazed pottery was recovered from sample (13). Ditch [18] was 1.34m wide and 0.12m deep and contained fill (71) of soft dark brown grey clay silt, no finds were recovered.

Trench 15 [Fig. 2]

Trench 15 was aligned SE – NW was 30m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m of topsoil and 0.1m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 16 [Figs 2 , 4 and 5]

Trench 16 was aligned W – E was 30m long and 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.3m of subsoil overlying pale mottled orange/yellow clay silt natural geology. A double ditch [22] and [23] aligned north to south was excavated, no relationship was observed. Ditch [22] was *c*.1.4m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a fill (76) of dark brown grey clay silt. Ditch [23] was *c*.0.9m wide and 0.39m deep and contained a fill (77) of dark brown grey clay silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 17 [Fig. 2]

Trench 17 was aligned W – E was 30m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.14m of subsoil overlying pale brown grey clay natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 18 [Figs 2 , 4 and 5; Pl. 8]

Trench 18 was aligned SE – NW was 30m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.11m of subsoil overlying pale brown grey clay natural geology. A ditch [24] aligned SW – NE was 1.2m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single fill (78) of soft dark brown grey clay silt. The stain of a possible parallel ditch as suggested by the geophysical survey was seen and recorded in plan but was too ephemeral for any further investigation.

Trench 19 [Fig. 2]

Trench 19 was aligned SE - NW and was 30m long and 0.22m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil overlying pale brown grey clay natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 20 [Figs 2 , 4 and 5; Pl. 4]

Trench 20 was aligned SE – NW and was 30m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.13m of subsoil overlying pale brown grey clay natural geology. Two ditches [25] and [26] and a shallow pit [27] were uncovered. Ditch [25] was 1.08m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (79) of dark brown grey clay silt. Ditch [26] was 1.58m wide 0.34m deep and contained a single fill (80) of dark brown grey clay silt. Shallow pit [27] was 0.68m in diameter and 0.1m deep and contained a primary fill (82) of mid red brown silty clay which contained large amounts of degraded red stone. There was also a small remnant of a secondary fill (81) of pale blue grey clay. No finds were recovered.

Trench 21 [Fig. 2]

Trench 21 was aligned SE – NW and was 30m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.13m of subsoil overlying pale brown grey clay natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Finds

Pottery by Kyle Beaverstock

A single sherd, weighing 16g of post-medieval redware with a dark green glaze was recovered from ditch 17(70) in trench 14.

Charred plant remains by Joanna Pine

Soil sub-samples of 10L were taken from twenty contexts. They were wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh. Only four of the samples; 4 (56) <3>; 13 (66) <9>; 17 (70) <13>; 27 (82) <20>; produced a small amount of charcoal. Samples <13> and <20> producing fragments less than 2mm and thus have no potential for species identification, but samples <3> and <9> producing fragments of wood charcoal up to 20mm long.

Conclusion

The mitigation has been successful in confirming a number of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey as being of archaeological significance or man-made in origin. Several linear anomalies suggested by the results of the geophysical survey were not identified, and are likely to be of geological origin. Similarly, the suggested discrete anomalies appear to be schist boulders, which is consistent with the local geology.

Many of the anomalies investigated appear to be on a similar alignment and have similar dimensions, especially the double ditched features, suggesting that they are contemporary. Unfortunately only a single sherd of later post-medieval pottery was recovered to provide any form of dating evidence. It is considered that the double ditch features are field boundaries in the form of a single mound in the centre where a hedge would have been planted.

Several other ditches of different construction were discovered. These single ditches were more substantial than the others and were on a different orientation, perhaps with a meandering course. This suggests another period of landscape management is present. However, none of the latter contained dating evidence and the relative chronology is not known.

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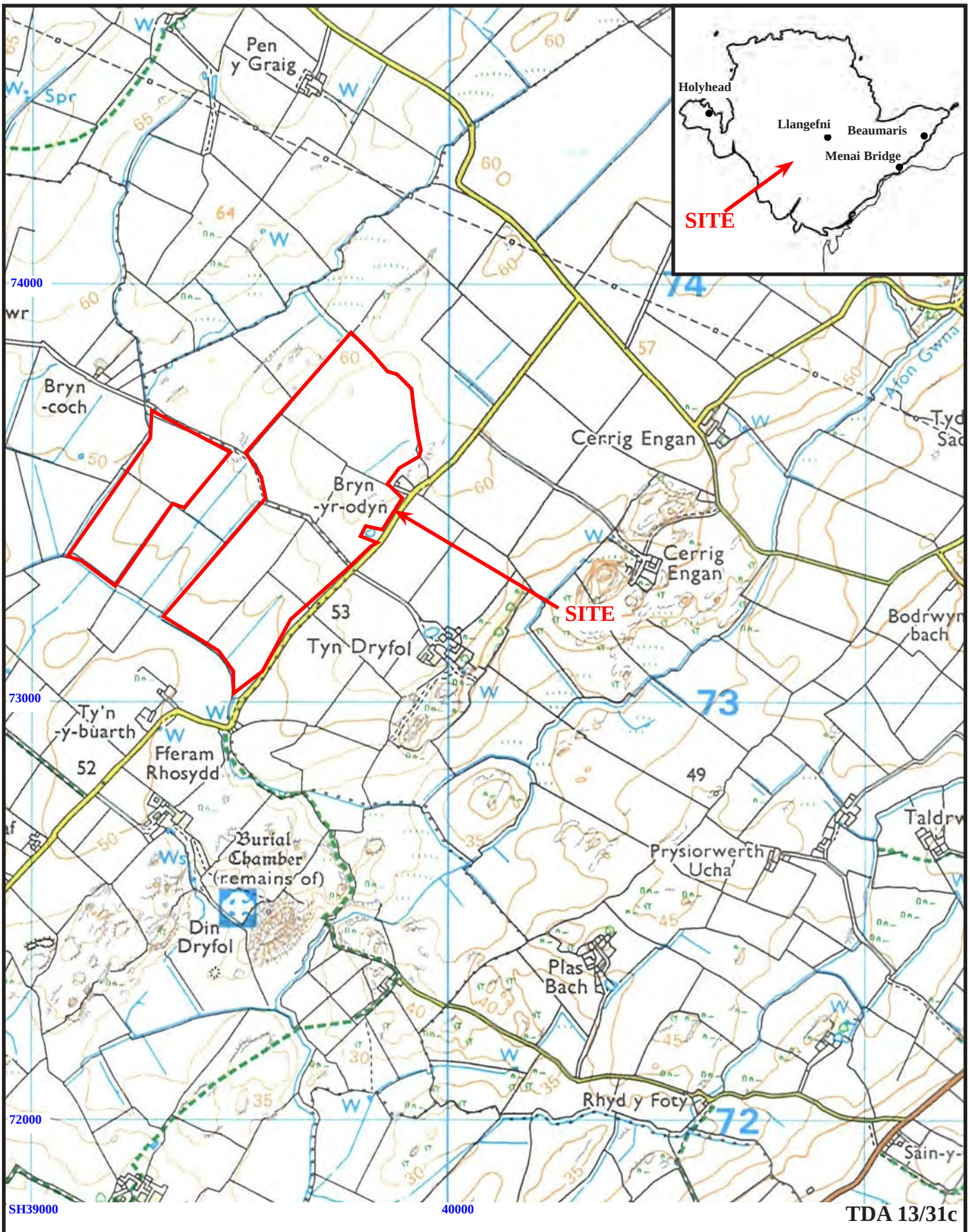
APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	30	1.5	0.36	0.00-0.14m dark grey brown clay silt topsoil; 0.14-0.34m dark brown grey clay silt subsoil; 0.36m+ pale mottled orange yellow clay silt natural geology. Features 1-3. **[Pl. 5]**
2	30	1.5	0.33	0.00-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ natural geology. Features 4, 5.
3	30	1.5	0.31	0.00-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ natural geology.
4	30	1.5	0.3	0.00-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ natural geology. Feature 6.
5	30	1.5	0.32	0.00-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ silt natural geology. Features 7,8.
6	30	1.5	0.28	0.00-0.18m topsoil; 0.15-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology. Features 10-12. **[Pl. 1]**
7	30	1.5	0.3	0.00-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.3m subsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology. Features 13,14.
8	30	1.5	0.32	0.00-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology. Features , 15,16. **[Pl. 2]**
9	30	1.5	0.26	0.00-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m+ natural geology..
10	30	1.5	0.34	0.00-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.3m subsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology. Feature 20. **[Pl. 6]**
11	30	1.5	0.29	0.00-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ natural geology. Features 19,28,29.
12	30	1.5	0.33	0.00-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology.
13	30	1.5	0.25	0.00-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.23m subsoil; 0.23m+ natural geology. Feature 21. **[Pls 3 and 7]**
14	30	1.5	0.3	0.00-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology. Feature 17,18.
15	30	1.5	0.33	0.00-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology.
16	30	1.5	0.56	0.00-0.2m topsoil; 0.2-0.5m subsoil; 0.5m+ natural geology. Features 22,23.
17	30	1.5	0.32	0.00-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ natural geology.
18	30	1.5	0.3	0.00-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ natural geology. Feature 24 **[PL. 8]**
19	30	1.5	0.22	0.00-0.2m topsoil; 0.2m+ pale brown grey clay natural geology.
20	30	1.5	0.3	0.00-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ natural geology. Features 25, 26, 27. **[Pl. 4]**
21	30	1.5	0.3	0.00-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	Cut	Fill (s)	Sample number	Type	Date	Dating evidence
1	1	52, 53		Field Drain	Undated	
1	2	54	1	Ditch	Undated	
1	3	55	2	Ditch	Undated	
2	4	56	3	Ditch	Undated	
2	5	57	4	Ditch	Undated	
4	6	58	5	Ditch	Undated	
5	7	59		Ditch	Undated	
5	8	60		Ditch	Undated	
5	9	61	6	Ditch	Undated	
6	10	62	7	Ditch	Undated	
6	11	63, 64		Field Drain	Undated	
6	12	65	8	Ditch	Undated	
7	13	66	9	Ditch	Undated	
7	14	67	10	Ditch	Undated	
8	15	68	11	Ditch	Undated	
8	16	69	12	Ditch	Undated	
14	17	70	13	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Pottery
14	18	71	14	Ditch	Undated	
11	19	72	15	Ditch	Undated	
10	20	73	16	Ditch	Undated	
13	21	74, 75	17	Ditch	Undated	
16	22	76	22	Ditch	Undated	
16	23	77	23	Ditch	Undated	
18	24	78	21	Ditch	Undated	
20	25	79	18	Ditch	Undated	
20	26	80	19	Ditch	Undated	
20	27	81, 82	20	Pit	Undated	
11	28	83		Ditch	Undated	
11	29	84		Ditch	Undated	



TDA 13/31c

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Figure 1. Location of site within Tyn Dryfol and Anglesey.

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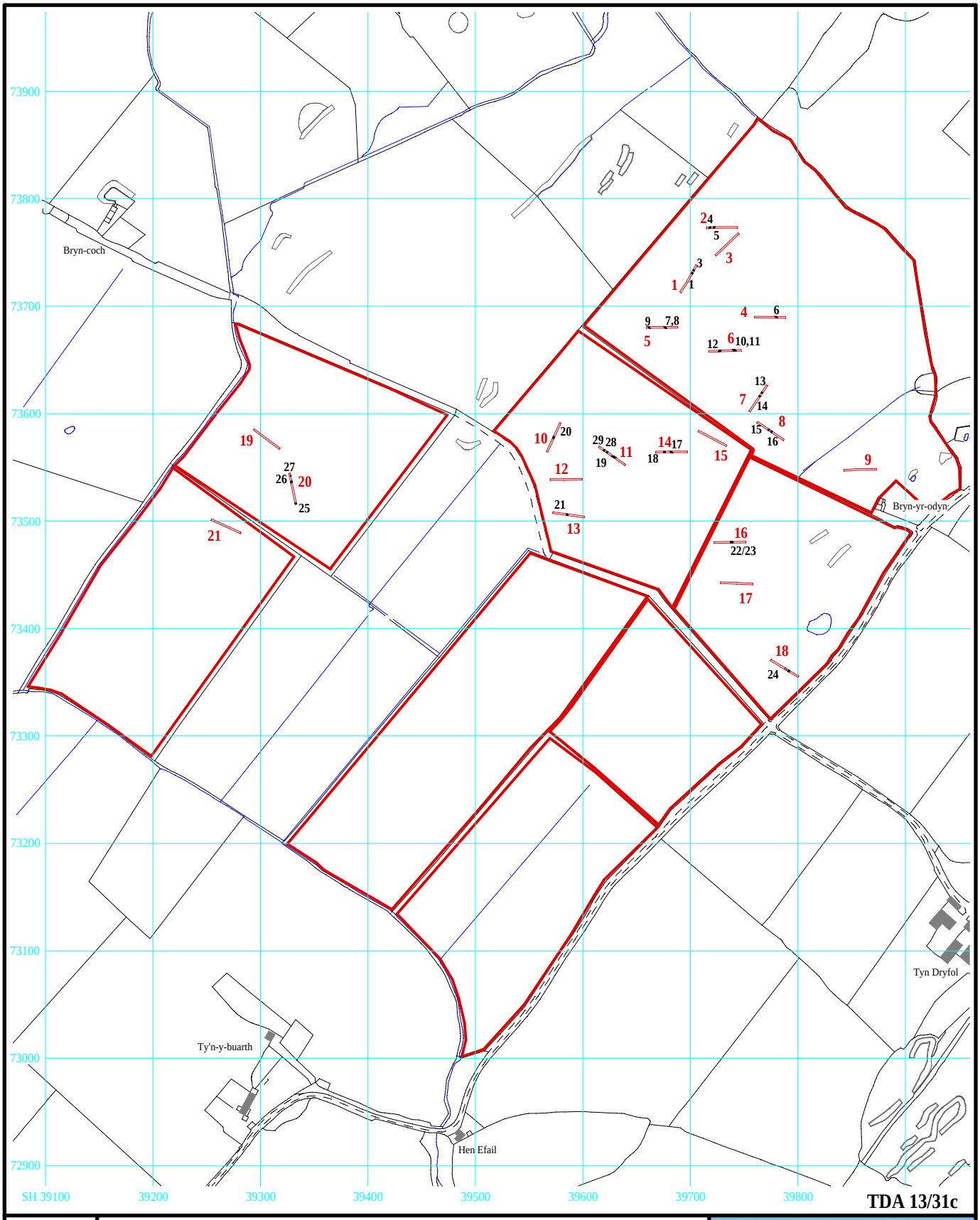

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The Bryn Yr Odyn Solar Park, Tyn Dryfol, Soar, Anglesey, 2014 Archaeological Mitigation

Figure 2. Location of trenches and excavated features.

0 250m

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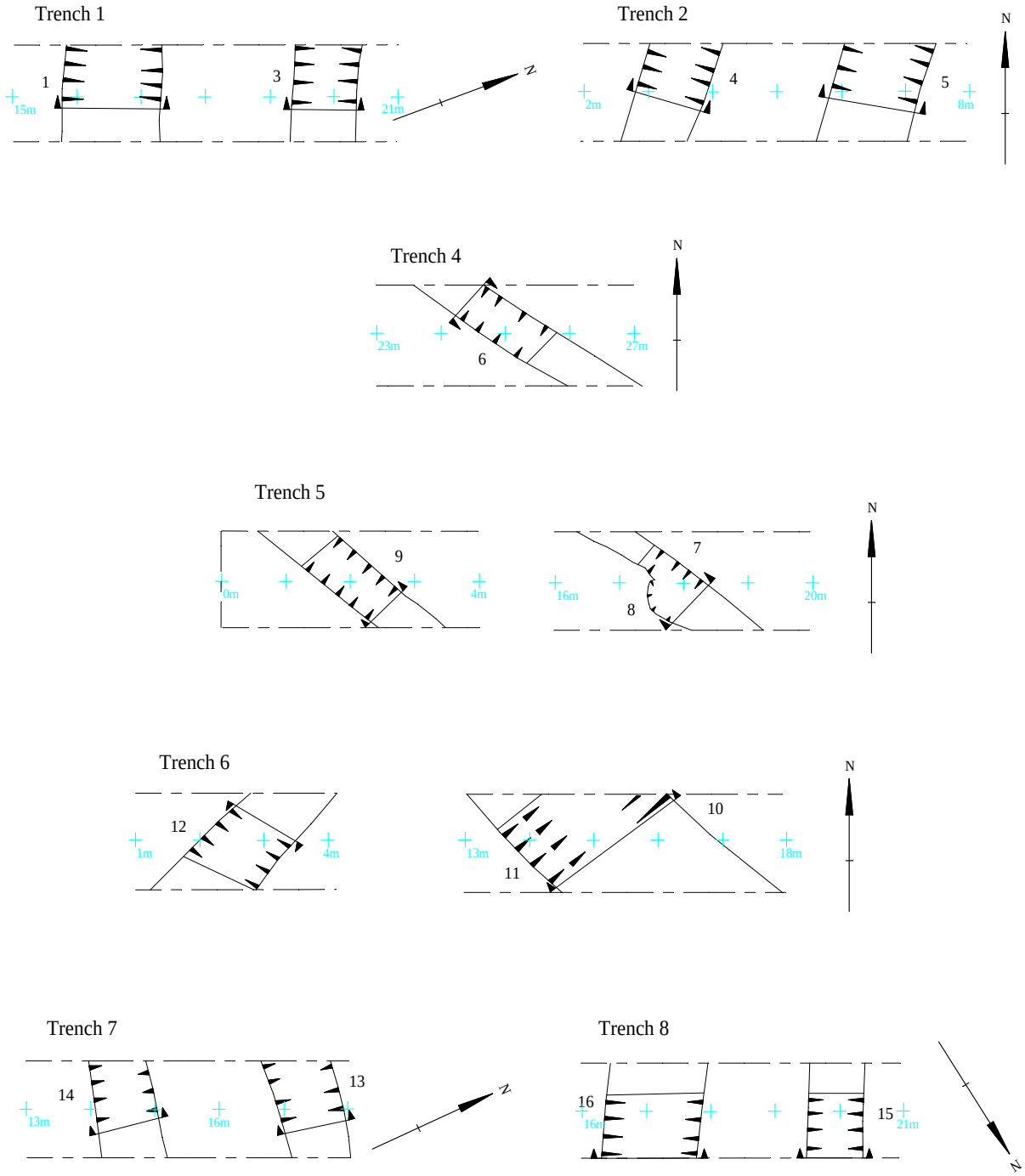

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Figure 3. Location of trenches.

0 5m

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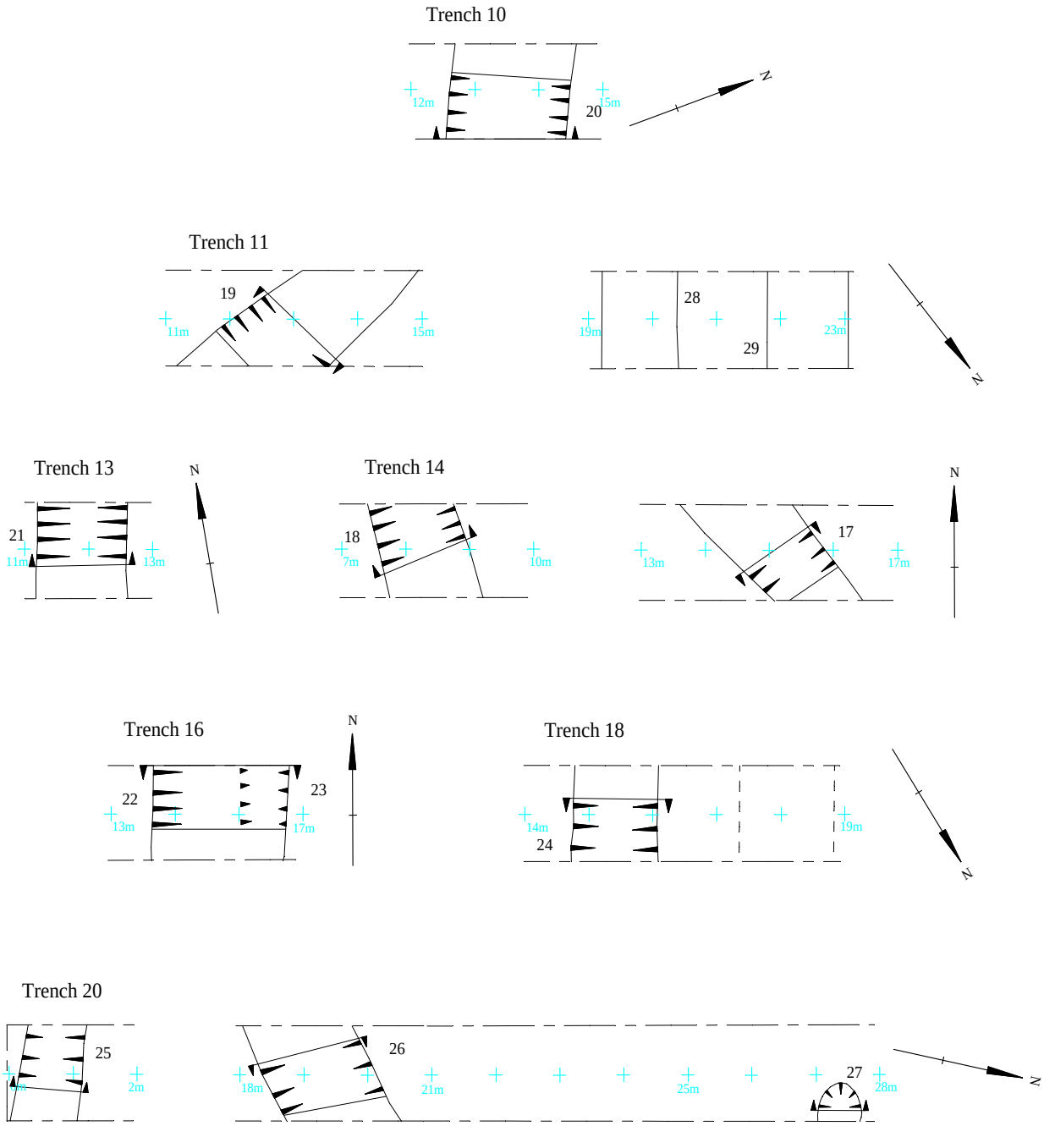

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The Bryn Yr Odyn Solar Park, Tyn Dryfol, Soar, Anglesey, 2014 Archaeological Mitigation

Figure 4. Location of trenches.

0 5m

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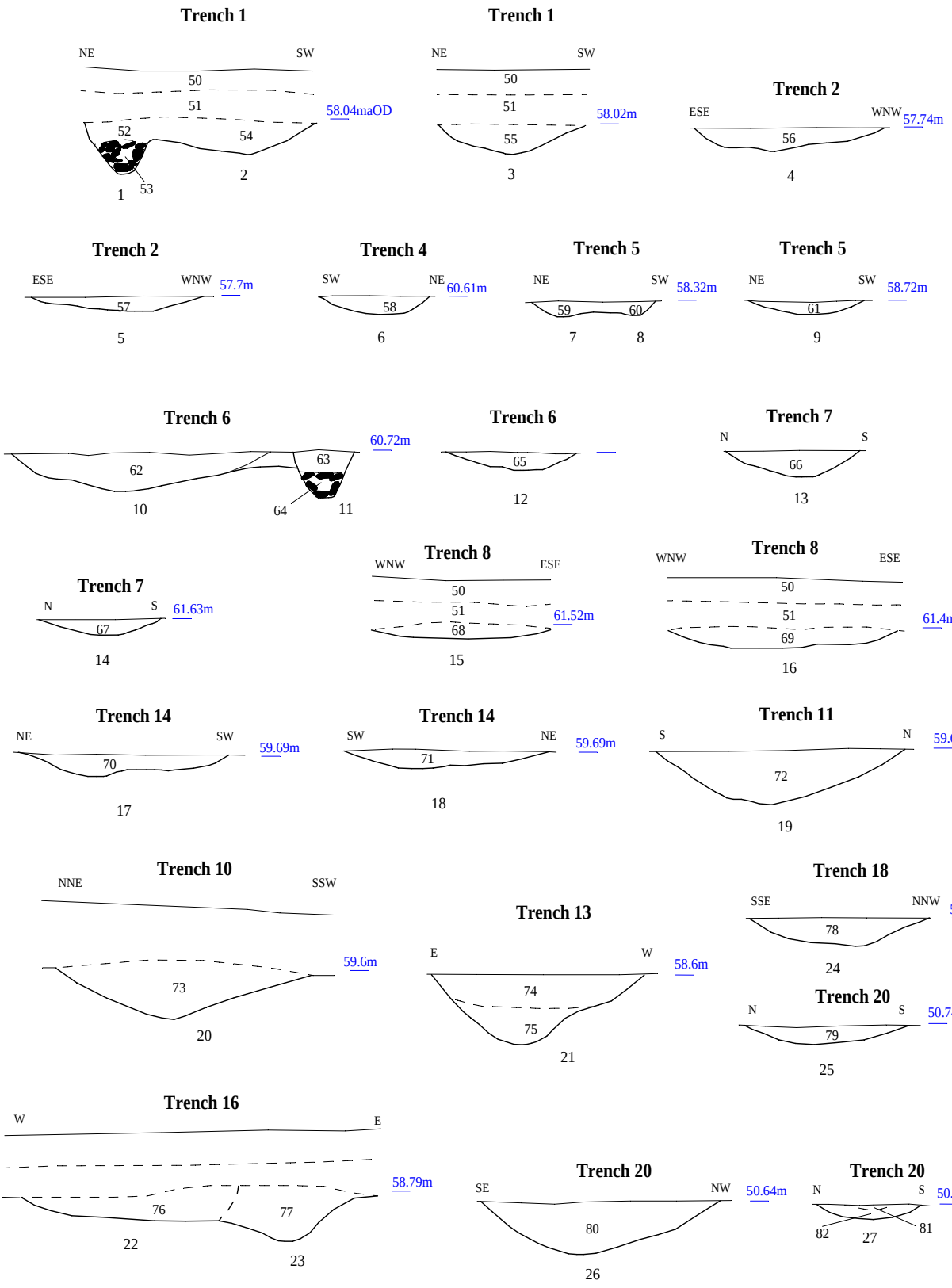

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The Bryn Yr Odyn Solar Park, Tyn Dryfol, Soar, Anglesey, 2014 Archaeological Mitigation

Figure 5. Sections.

0 1m

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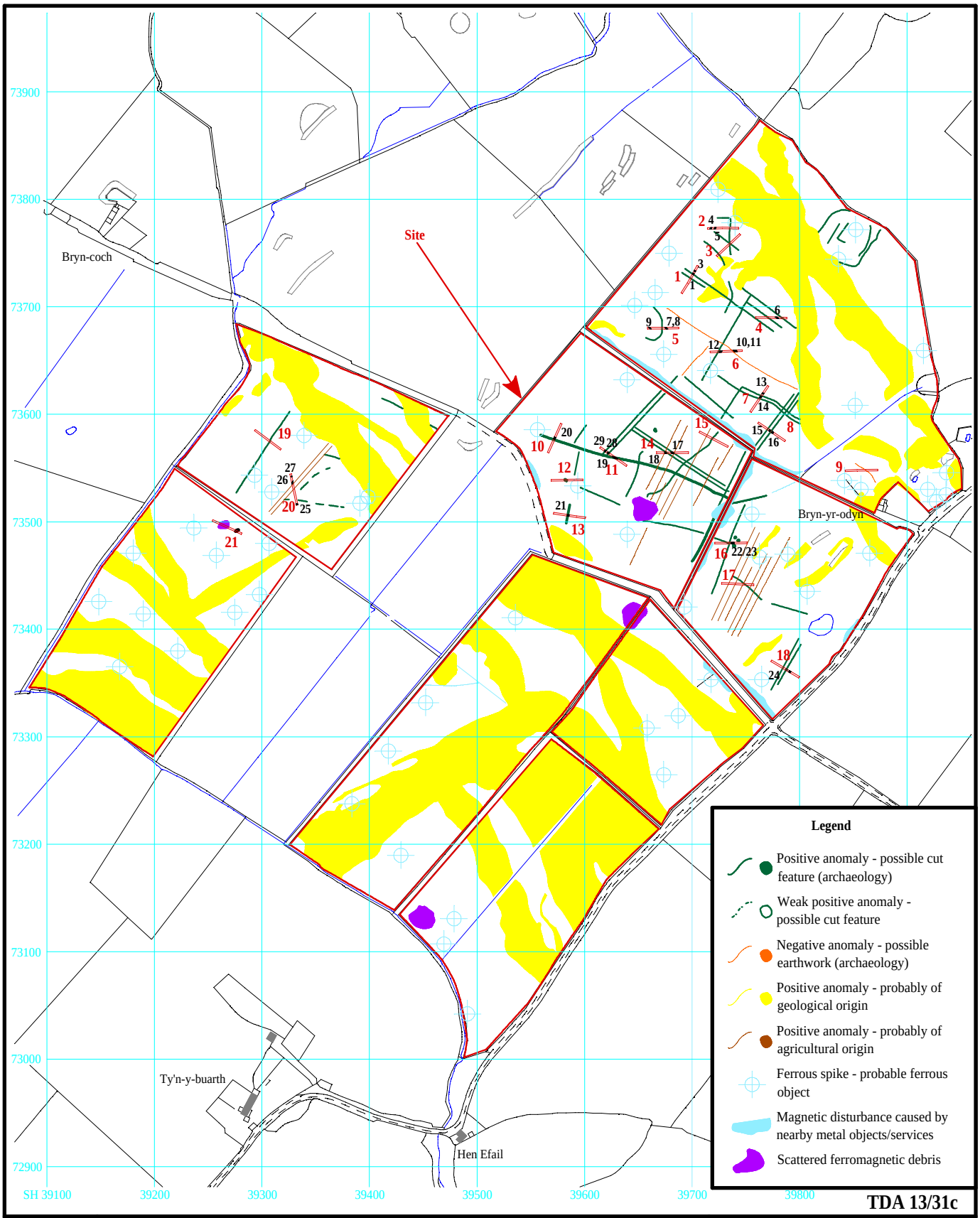

TDA 13/31c

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Figure 6. Location of trenches (red) and features (black) in relation to geophysical anomalies.

0 250m

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Plate 1. Trench 6, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 2. Trench 8, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 1 - 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 13, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 4. Trench 20, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 3 - 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 1, ditch 3, looking north west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 6. Trench 10, ditch 20, looking south, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.

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Plates 5 - 6.

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Plate 7. Trench 13, ditch 21, looking south east, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 8. Trench 18, ditch 24, looking south west, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

Plate 9. Trench 5, looking east, Scales: 1m, 2m and 0.5m.

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Plate 9

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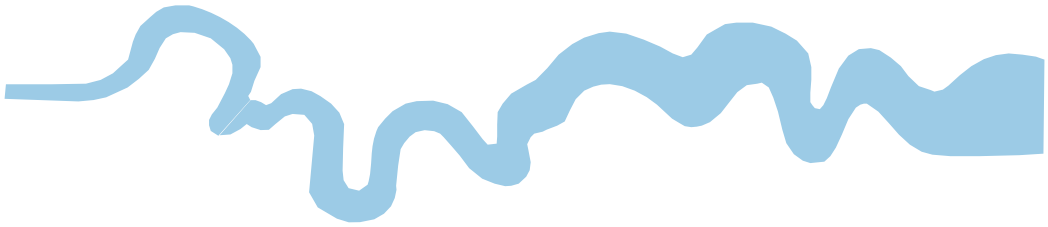
TIME CHART

	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
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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