



History of waste

Start

Early Stone Age

8000 BC - 3000 BC

Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.



Hunter Gatherers
44,000 years ago humans were living in Kents Cavern, Devon

First humans were always on the move and only left ash, poo, bones and rotten fruit. This means waste from this time decomposed and became part of the soil.

Neolithic is another word for Stone Age

Textiles
The first actual textile, as opposed to skins sewn together, was probably flax. Surviving examples of flax, made from the date from 6000 BC.

Late Stone Age

4200 BC

Farming gradually spread across Britain and people invented new objects to make their lives simpler e.g. jars & bowls from clay.

3500 BC
The earliest known manmade glass dates back to around 3500 BC, with finds in Egypt and Eastern Mesopotamia

Blue glass glass was used to make jars, bowls, bottles and other vessels.

Romans

50 AD

The Romans arrived in Exeter! For the next 30 years Exeter was a Roman garrison town called *Isca*. As many as 1,000 Roman soldiers lived in the town. The Romans built a large wall to contain and protect the town of *Isca*.

105 AD
Paper making
The process of making paper. As we know today, was documented in China in 105 AD. It is not the exact date as the inventor of paper is not known.

50 AD
Britain's population estimated at 4,000,000

Exeter Founded
Exeter had a population of 5,000 soldiers

c.626 - 655 AD
Glass in the Anglo-Saxon period was used in the manufacture of a range of objects including vessels, bowls, and windows and were often used in jewelry.

Exeter Saxons
450 AD
Exeter had a population of 5,000 soldiers

1566
The Exeter Canal was built at Cornhill West, representing the part of Exeter Quay. It was built to transport goods made of local wool to be sent to local towns like Exeter, Exmouth, Tynemouth and across Europe.

1642 - 1651
English Civil War
Exeter was at the centre of several battles and sieges between local people loyal to the King (the Royalists or Cavaliers) and Parliamentarians (the Roundheads).

1666
Great Fire of London

1622
First known use of the phrase 'grey goo' – this could mean information on different matter what they could make. Grounds for allotments were given to the poor to grow food. The children's work was regarded as an essential part of the school curriculum.

1622
First known use of the phrase 'grey goo' – this could mean information on different matter what they could make. Grounds for allotments were given to the poor to grow food. The children's work was regarded as an essential part of the school curriculum.

1622
First known use of the phrase 'grey goo' – this could mean information on different matter what they could make. Grounds for allotments were given to the poor to grow food. The children's work was regarded as an essential part of the school curriculum.

1622
First known use of the phrase 'grey goo' – this could mean information on different matter what they could make. Grounds for allotments were given to the poor to grow food. The children's work was regarded as an essential part of the school curriculum.

1622
First known use of the phrase 'grey goo' – this could mean information on different matter what they could make. Grounds for allotments were given to the poor to grow food. The children's work was regarded as an essential part of the school curriculum.

1622
First known use of the phrase 'grey goo' – this could mean information on different matter what they could make. Grounds for allotments were given to the poor to grow food. The children's work was regarded as an essential part of the school curriculum.

Normans

1066 AD

William the Conqueror took over England after his victory at the Battle of Hastings in 1066! A British law was introduced to keep food clear of rats, but people just dumped it outside someone else's door!

1297
A British law was introduced to keep food clear of rats, but people just dumped it outside someone else's door!

1345
A law was passed stating that anyone who dumped waste outside their door would be fined a considerable sum.

1348
1,000 people in Exeter died of the Black Death

1348
1,000 people in Exeter died of the Black Death

1348
1,000 people in Exeter died of the Black Death

1348
1,000 people in Exeter died of the Black Death

1348
1,000 people in Exeter died of the Black Death

1348
1,000 people in Exeter died of the Black Death

Tudors

1485 AD

Food waste
There was a law that many families shared the same house, collecting dirty drinking water from the Quay. Slaughtering houses had pigsties and there were heaps of sewage. The town, it's no secret, was a very smelly place to live.

1485 AD
Food waste
There was a law that many families shared the same house, collecting dirty drinking water from the Quay. Slaughtering houses had pigsties and there were heaps of sewage. The town, it's no secret, was a very smelly place to live.

1485 AD
Food waste
There was a law that many families shared the same house, collecting dirty drinking water from the Quay. Slaughtering houses had pigsties and there were heaps of sewage. The town, it's no secret, was a very smelly place to live.

1485 AD
Food waste
There was a law that many families shared the same house, collecting dirty drinking water from the Quay. Slaughtering houses had pigsties and there were heaps of sewage. The town, it's no secret, was a very smelly place to live.

1485 AD
Food waste
There was a law that many families shared the same house, collecting dirty drinking water from the Quay. Slaughtering houses had pigsties and there were heaps of sewage. The town, it's no secret, was a very smelly place to live.

1485 AD
Food waste
There was a law that many families shared the same house, collecting dirty drinking water from the Quay. Slaughtering houses had pigsties and there were heaps of sewage. The town, it's no secret, was a very smelly place to live.

Vikings

793 AD

Widely were experts in recycling and fastidious. Everyone was required to take care of their waste and to keep it out of the town. In the 13th century the Vikings built a wall to stop boats going up the river to Exeter Quay, so they would not unload at Topsham and pay money and tax at the port there, which was owned by her family!

793 AD
Widely were experts in recycling and fastidious. Everyone was required to take care of their waste and to keep it out of the town. In the 13th century the Vikings built a wall to stop boats going up the river to Exeter Quay, so they would not unload at Topsham and pay money and tax at the port there, which was owned by her family!

793 AD
Widely were experts in recycling and fastidious. Everyone was required to take care of their waste and to keep it out of the town. In the 13th century the Vikings built a wall to stop boats going up the river to Exeter Quay, so they would not unload at Topsham and pay money and tax at the port there, which was owned by her family!

793 AD
Widely were experts in recycling and fastidious. Everyone was required to take care of their waste and to keep it out of the town. In the 13th century the Vikings built a wall to stop boats going up the river to Exeter Quay, so they would not unload at Topsham and pay money and tax at the port there, which was owned by her family!

793 AD
Widely were experts in recycling and fastidious. Everyone was required to take care of their waste and to keep it out of the town. In the 13th century the Vikings built a wall to stop boats going up the river to Exeter Quay, so they would not unload at Topsham and pay money and tax at the port there, which was owned by her family!

793 AD
Widely were experts in recycling and fastidious. Everyone was required to take care of their waste and to keep it out of the town. In the 13th century the Vikings built a wall to stop boats going up the river to Exeter Quay, so they would not unload at Topsham and pay money and tax at the port there, which was owned by her family!

Georgian

1714 AD

1714 AD
The Exeter Canal was built at Cornhill West, representing the part of Exeter Quay. It was built to transport goods made of local wool to be sent to local towns like Exeter, Exmouth, Tynemouth and across Europe.

1714 AD
The Exeter Canal was built at Cornhill West, representing the part of Exeter Quay. It was built to transport goods made of local wool to be sent to local towns like Exeter, Exmouth, Tynemouth and across Europe.

1714 AD
The Exeter Canal was built at Cornhill West, representing the part of Exeter Quay. It was built to transport goods made of local wool to be sent to local towns like Exeter, Exmouth, Tynemouth and across Europe.

Stuart

1603 AD

1603 AD
First known use of the phrase 'grey goo' – this could mean information on different matter what they could make. Grounds for allotments were given to the poor to grow food. The children's work was regarded as an essential part of the school curriculum.

1603 AD
First known use of the phrase 'grey goo' – this could mean information on different matter what they could make. Grounds for allotments were given to the poor to grow food. The children's work was regarded as an essential part of the school curriculum.

1603 AD
First known use of the phrase 'grey goo' – this could mean information on different matter what they could make. Grounds for allotments were given to the poor to grow food. The children's work was regarded as an essential part of the school curriculum.

Saxons

450 AD

450 AD
Exeter had a population of 5,000 soldiers

450 AD
Exeter had a population of 5,000 soldiers

450 AD
Exeter had a population of 5,000 soldiers

Medieval

1066 AD

1066 AD
William the Conqueror took over England after his victory at the Battle of Hastings in 1066! A British law was introduced to keep food clear of rats, but people just dumped it outside someone else's door!

1066 AD
William the Conqueror took over England after his victory at the Battle of Hastings in 1066! A British law was introduced to keep food clear of rats, but people just dumped it outside someone else's door!

1066 AD
William the Conqueror took over England after his victory at the Battle of Hastings in 1066! A British law was introduced to keep food clear of rats, but people just dumped it outside someone else's door!

Iron Age

750 BC

750 BC
The word 'midden' means a dungheap or refuse heap. Archaeologists can use them to work out what people in the past ate and threw away

750 BC
The word 'midden' means a dungheap or refuse heap. Archaeologists can use them to work out what people in the past ate and threw away

750 BC
The word 'midden' means a dungheap or refuse heap. Archaeologists can use them to work out what people in the past ate and threw away

Bronze Age

2100 BC

2100 BC
People learn to make bronze weapons and tools

2100 BC
People learn to make bronze weapons and tools

2100 BC
People learn to make bronze weapons and tools

Early Stone Age

8000 BC - 3000 BC

8000 BC - 3000 BC
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

8000 BC - 3000 BC
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

8000 BC - 3000 BC
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Neolithic

3500 BC

3500 BC
The earliest known manmade glass dates back to around 3500 BC, with finds in Egypt and Eastern Mesopotamia

3500 BC
The earliest known manmade glass dates back to around 3500 BC, with finds in Egypt and Eastern Mesopotamia

3500 BC
The earliest known manmade glass dates back to around 3500 BC, with finds in Egypt and Eastern Mesopotamia

Prehistory

Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Prehistory
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Prehistory
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Prehistory
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Stone Age

Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Stone Age
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Stone Age
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Stone Age
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Bronze Age

Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Bronze Age
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Bronze Age
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Bronze Age
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Iron Age

Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Iron Age
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Iron Age
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Iron Age
Prehistory – the period of time before written records. It includes the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

An increase in urban populations and the invention of more household items means waste is a growing problem.

1801
Exeter's population estimated at 24,499

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000

1801
Britain's population estimated at 9,000,000