1732

OLD HALL RESERVOIR

BOREHAM

ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Essex County Council

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

September 2008

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BOREHAM

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Prepared By: Mark Germany Position: Project Officer	Signature: Date:
Checked By: A. Scruby Position: Project Manager	Signature: Date:
Approved By: M. Atkinson Position: Unit Manager	Signature: Date:

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Please contact the Archaeological Fieldwork Manager at the
Field Archaeology Unit,
Fairfield Court, Fairfield Road, Braintree, Essex CM7 3YQ
fieldarch@essexcc.gov.uk
Tel: 01376 331470
Fax: 01376 331428

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Client: Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd
ECC FAU project number: 1732
Grid reference: TL 76546 09022 (site A), TL 76675 09001 (site B), TL 76388 08662 (site C)
Site code: BOOH 06
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SUMMARY

The excavation of two sites (A and C) and recording of a third (B) was carried out in advance of the construction of an agricultural reservoir alongside the river Chelmer on land at Old Hall and Generals Farms, Boreham. The three sites were selected by the ECC Historic Environment Management team for open-area excavation based on the results of a preceding desk-based assessment and archaeological trial-trenching evaluation, which had established that sites A and C contained significant prehistoric remains, and site B probable Roman and post-Roman settlement. Site C was located next to the river, and sites A and B on slightly higher ground overlooking the floodplain. The stripping of these sites revealed a far greater density, complexity and range of remains than had been deduced from the evaluation results. The surface archaeological remains in site B were recorded but not excavated due to its subsequent removal from the development scheme; these archaeological remains were preserved in-situ and re-interred beneath a layer of topsoil. The information obtained from the investigation of the three sites defines five broad periods of river valley land-use: Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Roman, and Saxon/medieval/post-medieval.

The southern half of site C was covered by a thick layer of alluvium, which had probably accumulated during the medieval period or later. The alluvium sealed many tree-holes and the remnants of an ancient topsoil (palaeosol). It also sealed prehistoric features and numerous pieces of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flint, thought to represent exploitation of and temporary encampment in the wooded valley by hunter-gatherer communities. Tree- and root-holes containing prehistoric artefacts attest to the clearance of this woodland, at least partially, by the end of the Neolithic period.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age land-use was represented by the presence of a henge and four ring-ditches on the floodplain (site C) and remains of a probable settlement higher on the valley side (site A). The phenomenon of monument-building of this date is known elsewhere in the Chelmer valley and, together with the occupation site, signals the permanent settling of the landscape. The henge featured an internal post circle and was linked to the river by an avenue of pits or posts. This monument is interpreted as having functioned as a focal point of religious and ritual activity, possibly related to the river but also seemingly solar, since a line of pits inside the circle appears to have been deliberately aligned on the midsummer sunrise and the midwinter sunset. Waterlogged remains of large oak posts survived in three of the pits belonging to the timber-circle and in one of the pits belonging to the avenue. This survival is extremely rare and presents the opportunity for obtaining absolute dating for the monument. The ring-ditches are the remains of Early Bronze Age round barrows (burial mounds) and were probably deliberately located in the vicinity of the henge and constitute a further aspect of the ceremonial/religious significance of this valley floor location.

These earlier monuments evidently survived in the landscape for 1500 years, at least as earthwork remains and some understanding of their significance was perpetuated. Funerary monuments were added to this complex in the Middle Iron Age period in the form of a round and a square barrow, the former of which contained the remains of an inhumation grave furnished with two brooches of 4th century BC date. This location seems to have finally lost its long-lived association with funerary and ceremonial activity when a system of ditches defining enclosures and a trackway were imposed, signifying a change of land-use to that of a managed agricultural regime. However, this field system appears to have incorporated the earlier monuments into its layout.

Late Iron Age and Roman remains across the three sites were slight and suggest a low-level of use and exploitation of the lower valley. A single early Roman cremation burial in site B may indicate the presence of contemporary settlement higher up the valley, to the north.

Although unexcavated, remains of 13th and 14th century date in site B define a small enclosed farmstead and associated field system located beside a pond. Together with a known cropmark complex to the east, these indicate the presence of relatively extensive medieval rural settlement lying along the middling slope of the valley, above the floodplain. The presence of Early Saxon features underlying the farmstead may suggest an early inception of this phase of occupation. Flooding of the valley during this period seems to have been pronounced, as indicated by a thick layer of alluvium present alongside the Chelmer and overlying earlier remains. Post-medieval land-use has been predominantly agricultural

and encountered remains of this date mainly comprised relict elements of the existing field system. However, the ditched trackway and enclosure of a documented late 18th to early 19th century coal wharf, was identified alongside the Chelmer.

This investigation has revealed that the prehistoric occupation of this part of the Chelmer Valley was early in origin, extensive, multi-faceted and complex in its development – demonstrating concurrent elements or strands of continuity and change over thousands of years. These remains document the first transitory occupation and exploitation of the landscape, the beginnings of its permanent settlement and farming, and the subsequent development of the rural landscape through to the modern day. This work has also highlighted the difficulty in identifying remains due to the adverse soil conditions and masking of early deposits by alluvium that are encountered in valley floor locations, and serves to emphasise the high archaeological potential of the Chelmer Valley in general.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation of three locations within the scheme area of a flood plain extension and agricultural reservoir alongside the river Chelmer at Old Hall and Generals Farms, Boreham (Fig.1, A to C) – hereafter more simply referred to as 'Old Hall' or 'Old Hall Reservoir'. The excavation of the three sites was undertaken in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (DoE 1990) and was carried out as a condition on planning consent (CHL/00844/05) following advice from the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM). The locations of the sites were decided by ECC HEM and were informed by the results of a preceding desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching (Heppell 2004; Robertson 2006). Site A investigated the area surrounding a Late Neolithic pit, site B an area of Roman and post-Roman remains, and site C an area containing cropmarks of two prehistoric ring-ditches. The desk-based assessment, the trial-trenching evaluation and the excavation were funded by Sewells Reservoir Construction Limited and were carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU). The excavation was monitored by ECC HEM and was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological brief and a written scheme of investigation (ECC HEM 2006; ECC FAU 2007a, 2007b).

Copies of this report and the supporting appendices (on accompanying CD-Rom) will be supplied to Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd, ECC HEM, the ECC Historic Environment Record, and Chelmsford Museum. Digital versions of the report and the appendices document will be uploaded to the Online Access Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (http://www.oasis.ac.uk/). The project archive, including two copies of this report, will be deposited at Chelmsford Museum.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and topography

The development site lies immediately north of the river Chelmer, east of Church Road, and comprises 15ha of arable land spread across two fields (Fig.1). The larger southern field is generally broad and flat and is part of the river flood plain (*c*.14m OD), while its smaller companion lies to the north and is situated on slightly higher ground, on the lower slope of the Chelmer Valley (*c*.18m OD). Both are bordered by a small reservoir constructed in the 1970s. The Sandon and Boreham brooks join the River Chelmer near the south-western corner of the development area. The Danbury/Little Baddow ridge, on the opposite side of

the valley, overlooks the site and is the highest piece of ground in south Essex. The village of Boreham sits on a spur of high ground to the north-west. The B1137 runs through it and is a former Roman road running from London to Colchester. The nearest town is Chelmsford, 6km to the south-west.

Sites A and B were situated in the north field and measured 0.42ha and 0.69ha respectively, while site C was located in the south field and was 2.04ha in extent. Site C lay within the footprint of the proposed reservoir, and sites A and B within an area of ground reduction for an associated flood plain extension.

2.2 Geology

The geology consists of alluvial deposits above Pleistocene age river terrace gravels. At the top of the depositional sequence is a 0.4m thick layer of topsoil, consisting of soft dark brown sand silt clay with infrequent stones.

The depth of the water table in relation to the surface of the gravel increases from south to north. It is less than 0.3m deep near the river, *c*.0.6m deep across the northern half of site C, and *c*.2m deep in the area of sites A and B.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical background

A significant quantity and complexity of remains, most notably of prehistoric date, are known from aerial photographic reconnaissance and fieldwork to occupy the wider landscape of the Chelmer and Blackwater valleys (e.g. Brown and Lavender 1994; Wallis and Waughman 1998). However, for the purposes of the following review of the archaeological background to the project, description and discussion is largely limited to that part of the Chelmer valley between Chelmsford in the west and Papermill Lock in the east, as shown on Fig.2. Further information is available in the desk-based assessment (Heppell 2004).

Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (10000 to 3000 BC)

The known evidence for human activity within the central part of the Chelmer Valley during the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic currently consists of concentrations of worked flint, examples of which have been found at Great Baddow (Jacobi 1980; 1996, 67-9), and at the confluence of the rivers Can and Chelmer in the middle of Chelmsford (Wickenden 1992, 16-17).

Later Neolithic/Early to Middle Bronze Age (3000 to 1000 BC)

Analysis of cropmarks and the results of archaeological excavations carried out over the last thirty years have shown the central area of the Chelmer Valley to have been a significant location for the construction of prehistoric monuments (Brown 2001a). A causewayed enclosure on a spur of high ground overlooking the widest part of the floodplain at Springfield Lyons (Buckley and Hedges 1987), and a cursus at Springfield (Hedges and Buckley 1981; Buckley, Hedges and Brown 2001) in the flood plain below it, are among the monuments known to have been present in this landscape. These lie *c*.3.5km to the west of the Old Hall Reservoir site. It is worthwhile noting that the cursus contained a timber circle within its east end and appears to have subsequently been used as focal point for the construction of barrows during the Bronze Age.

Prior to the archaeological excavations at Old Hall Reservoir there were no confirmed examples of henges within Essex. Some of the county's larger circular cropmark sites possibly represent henges, although trial-trenching of some of these has demonstrated that they are more likely to be the remains of medieval windmills (Brown and Germany 2002). A Late Neolithic enclosure at Lawford near Manningtree is possibly a henge, but is more likely to be the remains of a domestic settlement (Hedges 1980, 26; Shennan *et al* 1985; Priddy and Buckley 1987, 50).

Previous archaeological excavations within the central part of the Chelmer Valley have revealed almost no direct evidence in the form of identifiable building remains for the former presence of Neolithic and Early and Middle Bronze Age settlements. Most of the evidence discovered so far is indirect, and largely comprises the monuments previously mentioned, although it also includes a small number of finds spots, pits and structured deposits. A flint axe head and a small cluster of Peterborough ware were discovered during the excavation of the Roman villa at Great Holts Farm (Germany 2003). An excavation at the Boreham Interchange, just north of Springfield Lyons, discovered a small post-built rectangular structure in a C-shaped enclosure (Lavender 1999). The structure dated to the Middle Bronze Age and was possibly a shrine.

Late Bronze Age to Roman (1000 BC to AD450)

The most notable Late Bronze Age site in the vicinity of the Old Hall Reservoir site is the Late Bronze Age settlement and enclosure at Springfield Lyons (Buckley and Hedges 1987). It had a commanding view over the Chelmer valley river and floodplain and occupied the same spur as the Early Neolithic causewayed enclosure. On the opposite side of the river at Great Baddow was a Late Bronze Age enclosure very similar to the one at Springfield Lyons

(Brown and Lavender 1994). Other late Bronze Age sites in the vicinity include a shrine at Broads Green (Brown 1988a) and an enclosed farmstead at Windmill Field, Broomfield (Atkinson 1995). The remains of a Bronze Age building have also been recently discovered at the former Boreham Airfield (Germany 2007b).

The evidence for activity within this central part of the Chelmer Valley during the Iron Age is currently slight, but includes an Early Iron Age post-built structure at Great Holts Farm (Germany 2003) and Late Iron Age enclosures predating a Roman principia at Bulls Lodge Dairy (Lavender 1993). Further upstream, north of Chelmsford, remains of a middle Iron Age village located alongside the river Chelmer floodplain has been investigated at Little Waltham (Drury 1978).

During the Roman period, the central part of the Chelmer Valley is likely to have been dotted with enclosures, farmsteads and villas. Chelmsford is the modern-day successor of the Roman town of *Caesaromagus*, and the B1137, which passes through Boreham, is the successor of the Roman road running from London to Colchester. Many of the farms, which are likely to have been present along both sides of the Chelmsford to Colchester Road during that period, are perhaps typified by the small Roman villa and its field systems investigated at Great Holts Farm (Germany 2003). The principia at Bulls Lodge Dairy is thought to have been the administrative headquarters of a large Roman agricultural estate.

Saxon and later (AD450 to present)

In the Early Saxon period, the Late Bronze Age enclosure at Springfield Lyons was re-used as the site for a cemetery. It was then re-occupied by a later Saxon settlement some 300 to 400 years later (Buckley and Hedges 1987; Tyler and Major 2005). Sherds of 5th-century pottery were found in the backfill of a robbed-out Roman bath house at Great Holts Farm (Germany 2003) hinting at some kind of use/reuse/exploitation of former Roman sites, if not continuing occupation.

Boreham, during the medieval period, is likely to have had a dispersed pattern of settlement, consisting of solitary farms, manors, mills, inns, crofts and cottages, and a small amount of ribbon development along the former Roman road from London to Colchester. Cartographic evidence reveals that the nucleated form of the present-day village is less than two centuries old, and is largely the product of widespread house-building since the Second World War. In recent years, some of the no-longer standing elements of Boreham's medieval past have been re-discovered by archaeological excavations. These include a 12th/13th-century windmill in a moated enclosure at Bulls Lodge Quarry (Clarke 2003) and a 10th to 13th-

century long-house and croft at Great Holts Farm (Germany 2003). The remains of early medieval roadside house plots were revealed during an archaeological excavation of the former Buxted Chicken Factory on the B1137, just above the valley (Foreman 1997). It is highly likely that the valley slope was farmed during this period, the manor of Old hall into which the development area falls being recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as holding 54 acres of meadow pasture. The existing Old Hall manor house dates to the late 15th or early 16th centuries (EHER 30310). The presence of other late medieval and early post-medieval houses and farmsteads attest to the agricultural development of the valley side. A 1792 survey of the proposed route of the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation (ERO D/DP P70 1/2) also shows details of the fields and other features adjacent to the river, including the southern part of the reservoir development area – notably indicating that part adjacent to the river being 'liable to flooding'. Historic mapping depicts agricultural field systems with land-use specified as arable in the 1838 Tithe Award.

For most of its history since the last Ice Age, the river Chelmer is likely to have been braided and wide and shallow, and to have contained small islands of vegetation and gravel. The present-day appearance of the river is due to alluviation and to modern drainage and dredging, and to its 'improvement' in the 1790s, when the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation was created, which included digging short cuts across some of its meanders in order to make its course less sinuous. An investigation of a silted-up channel of the river has been carried out up-stream at Little Waltham (Drury 1978, 146-8). One of the main uses of the Navigation was the transportation of coal via the North Sea to Chelmsford. The 1838 tithe map (ERO D/CT40A) records that the south-western corner of the development area was formerly occupied by a coal wharf (EHER 40000 and 40051). This was opened in 1796 and by 1811 was selling 400 tonnes of coal a year (Burgess and Rance 1988, 13).

Cropmarks

Cropmark sites identified by aerial photography suggest that the river valley was perhaps a preferred location for settlement and ritual activity during prehistory. Cropmarks indicate the presence of at least thirty-five ring-ditches in the intervening 5km between the cursus at Springfield and the development site at Old Hall Farm (Fig.2). Most of these are small and are probably the remains of prehistoric round-houses or barrows. Some of the larger ring-ditches perhaps represent large barrows, henges or hengiform monuments or Late Bronze Age enclosures, similar to the one at Springfield Lyons.

The reservoir development area and its immediate vicinity contain a number of cropmark sites previously identified by aerial photographic reconnaissance (EHER 5760). They are

mostly located in or near the south field and comprised three prehistoric ring-ditches (Fig.1, cropmarks I-III) and a 19th-century ditched trackway (Fig.1, cropmark IV). The excavation was unable to investigate ring-ditch III because it lay beneath a large bund; it is not known if it survived the construction of the adjacent reservoir in the 1970s. A ring-ditch is present *c*.100m east of the north field (Fig.1, cropmark V). To the south of that cropmark is a complex of linear features (Fig.1, cropmark VI). Other linear cropmarks denoting former field boundary ditches are also present. These generally correlate with boundaries shown on historic mapping from the mid 18th century onwards.

Desk-based assessment and trial-trenching evaluation

The desk-based assessment was carried out prior to planning approval (Heppell 2004). In addition to outlining the known and likely archaeological potential of the general area, this study highlighted the presence of the various cropmarks within the site and noted the former presence of the coal wharf/yard. It concluded that the construction of the proposed reservoir would result in the destruction of these below-ground remains.

The subsequent trial-trenching evaluation (Robertson 2006) sampled 4% of the proposed 15ha extent of the reservoir development scheme and consisted of seventy-four trenches, each measuring 40m x 2m (Fig.1). Its purpose was to investigate cropmarks I, II and IV and to locate, record and date any other archaeological remains which may have been present. The trenching identified a Late Neolithic pit in trench 3, Roman, Saxon and medieval pits and ditches in trenches 1, 6, 7, 12 and 13, and the previously identified ring-ditches and ditched trackway in trenches 50 and 52, and 51, 57 and 64 respectively. The ring-ditches proved exceptionally difficult to detect and produced few finds. An alluvial layer was identified in trenches 73 and 74 alongside the river, but was misinterpreted as a consolidation layer laid down during the construction of the Navigation during the late 18th century. Further remains of the coal wharf site were not encountered.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the excavation was to obtain a permanent record of any archaeological remains within areas A, B and C prior to their destruction by reservoir construction. The specific objectives of the project were threefold:

- to investigate the area of Roman and post-Roman settlement (site B)
- to more closely examine the areas immediately surrounding cropmark ring-ditches I and II and trackway IV (site C) and the Late Neolithic pit in trench 3 (site A)

- to understand the former character of the flood plain/river and its surrounding environment.

It was envisaged that that this stage of large area excavation would endeavour to obtain further information about the form, date and function of the ring-ditches and establish if they had been associated with any other features, such as associated burials, areas of settlement, and/or enclosures and trackways.

Project aims were later revised (ECC FAU 2007b), in consultation with ECC HEM, when the initial stripping of sites A, B and C revealed the density of archaeological remains to be significantly higher than predicted from the evaluation results. It was rapidly established that the pre-agreed project resources were no longer sufficient to investigate all three sites and it was consequently decided to reduce the area of the flood plain extension and exclude site B from the development scheme. It was agreed by all parties to preserve and re-bury this site beneath a layer of topsoil following the rapid recording of its surface remains. This facilitated the concentration of resources upon the prehistoric landscape remains in sites A and C.

4.0 METHOD

The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (IFA 1999), and the Association of Local Government Officers' *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU has its own fieldwork recording system (ECC FAU 2006) which was followed throughout this work.

The location and size of sites A, B and C was based on the cropmark evidence and the results of the trial-trenching evaluation. Site A was designed to investigate the area surrounding a Late Neolithic pit in trench 3, and site B the area surrounding the multi-period remains in trenches 6, 7 and 12. The intention of site C was to explore the cropmark ring-ditches, and the areas surrounding them.

The stripping of the topsoil across all three sites was supervised by the Field Archaeology Unit and was carried out by Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd by using a tracked excavator with a broad toothless bucket. The majority of the alluvial layer across the south half of site C was not removed until it had been adequately investigated. The exception to this was in the site's south-western corner, where the alluvial layer was first encountered and inadvertently removed at the same time as the topsoil.

Almost all of the features in site A were sampled. The exceptions to this were a small number of pits towards the north-west corner, which were recorded but not dug. The minimum sample sizes for each of the excavated features was 10% for ditches and 50% for pits and post-holes. The post-holes of identified structures were fully excavated.

Site B was not investigated in detail because of the decision to remove it from the development scheme. None of its features was excavated beyond those sampled as part of the preceding trial-trenching evaluation. However, all surface remains were planned, accorded context numbers/descriptions and surface artefacts collected from them.

In site C, effort was concentrated on the excavation of the prehistoric monuments. At least 40% of each ring-ditch was excavated, with the exception of ring-ditch 1000, which was sampled at the lower level of 20%. The henge ditch was investigated by hand-digging six sections across it. Nearly all of the pits and post-holes which appeared to be associated with the monument were fully-excavated. Any feature, which looked as if it may have been a grave, was also excavated 100%. The investigation of the alluvial layer and the underlying palaeosol initially comprised four hand-dug trial-pits (A to D). Trial pit A was a simple 1m square box-section while trial-pits B-D were 3m squares within which alternate 1m squares were excavated in a chequer-board arrangement, in order to facilitate controlled collection of artefacts from the deposits investigated. After the alluvium had been removed the palaeosol was further investigated by the hand-excavation of a further three large box-sections (1092 to 1094). Elsewhere, between 5% and 20% of each ditch was sampled, apart from those which were clearly post-medieval/modern. The fills of miscellaneous small pits, post-holes and tree-holes proved largely sterile and uninformative, and partly because of this received the least attention; all were planned, but only a small sample of each feature type was investigated. All decisions regarding excavation strategy were made in consultation with English Heritage's regional scientific advisor and with the agreement of ECC HEM.

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The excavation investigated the areas surrounding the Late Neolithic pit (site A), the Roman and post-Roman remains (site B), and the cropmark trackway and ring-ditches (site C) (Fig.1, cropmarks I, II and IV). The locations and extents of the sites were stipulated by ECC HEM. Site A revealed undatable pits and post-holes, some of which define probable building remains, and a small amount of worked flint and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

pottery. Site B contained Early Saxon and medieval ditches and enclosures. Site C exposed a large number of previously unknown remains in addition to those which had already been identified by the evaluation works. These included a henge, a further three ring-ditches, a small square enclosure, many tree-throws, an extensive scatter of pits and post-holes, and extensive alluvium and palaeosol deposits. These remains are briefly described and a preliminary level of interpretation offered, below. Where pertinent, the results of the trenching evaluation are incorporated. Further context information is presented in Appendix 1 and finds, ecofact and soils data in Appendices 2-6.

5.1 SITE A

Site A was located on the gentle slope of the lower valley side. Orange-brown sand and gravel was exposed across its western half, with a brown-grey silt clay natural deposit across the east. Feature legibility was good and no other disturbance observed other than plough truncation to the tops of features. The stripping of site A and additional monitoring of further construction groundworks immediately to the south of the site resulted in the discovery of 141 pits and post-holes, three or four ditches and at least one post-built structure (Fig.3). These remains were almost all scattered across the western half of the site, with increasing density toward its southern end, and clearly extended beyond the limits of site A. Most of these features contained very few or no finds, and therefore remain, at best, not closely datable. As such, the following description of recorded remains is structured by feature type, rather than by chronology. However, almost all these can perhaps be reasonably assumed to be of prehistoric date. The eastern half of the site contained no identifiable features. This relatively high density of remains is in clear contrast with the results of the trial trenching evaluation of this location; a function of both unfortunate trench positioning and poor feature legibility.

Ditches

Site A contained four ditches (109, 1204 1205 and 1206). Ditch 109 extended into the site near the south-western corner, and was possibly the remains of a natural feature. It had a shallow, irregular profile and contained no finds. Ditches 1204 to 1206 were of similar shape and dimensions and consequently may have been in use at the same time. Two of them (1204 and 1205) ran parallel and suggest a trackway heading in a north-south direction. All of the pits and post-holes lay to the west of this posited trackway, suggesting that they may also have been broadly contemporary. Ditch 1206, which runs westwards away from the possible trackway, may constitute a sub-division of the landscape. It is noteworthy that the structures and almost all the post-holes and most pits present are located to the south of this ditch, perhaps indicating separation of settlement to the south from other land-use to the

north. Beneath the south end of ditch 1204 was a thin spread of brown sandy silt (297), which may have been a natural deposit. It contained two small fragments of prehistoric pottery, although these may have been intrusive from ditch 1204. Finds collected from 1204 comprised eleven flint flakes and eight small pieces of prehistoric pottery. The majority of these finds came from excavated segment 298, near its southern end. Ditches 1205 and 1206 remain undated. It is worth noting the close alignment of ditch 1204 on the western edge of a geological variation, particularly considering the confinement of prehistoric features to their west. It would seem reasonable to deduce the good prehistoric knowledge of local surface geology resulting in the deliberate siting of these settlement remains on gravel rather than finer, more poorly-draining, deposits.

Post-built structures

Site A contained the remains of at least one post-built structure (247), with a second possible example identified to its south (1208). This second structure was found outside the site boundary, having been revealed during the wider groundworks for the flood plain extension. It was planned, but was not excavated or recorded. The date and function of both structures remain unknown, although both look superficially similar and therefore may have been in use at approximately the same time.

Post-built structure 247 was probably the remains of a small rectangular building. It was defined by two parallel lines of post-holes and was 4.2m wide and at least 5m long (220, 223, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243 and 338). The post-holes contained one or two fills each and were on average 0.5m wide and 0.28m deep. Post-holes 237 and 239 stood 2m apart and possibly represent an east entranceway. Post-hole 229 may be speculated to mark the north end of this structure. The component post-holes contained no post-pipes and produced no finds, other than a tiny fragment of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery in post-hole 220.

Post-built structure 1208 was probably the remains of another small rectangular building. Two of its walls are potentially represented by parallel lines of post-holes, spaced 3m apart (1210 to 1215). To the south was a further post-hole (1209) which may have been part of the structure. Lying outside the designated excavation area, the recording of this likely building was opportunistic and the nature of the unsupervised topsoil strip was not conducive to productive investigation of its surrounding vicinity.

Other post-holes and pits

The pits and miscellaneous post-holes varied in size and form, and there is inevitably poor distinction between these two classes of feature – which is why they are described together

here. At least eighteen can be discerned to group in inter-cut pairs. These pairings included pits 111 and 113 near the southern edge of the site, and pits 311 and 313 immediately south of ditch 1206. An L-shaped line of five intercutting pits was present immediately north of post-built structure 247 (248, 250, 252, 254 and 277), and a further ten in a closely-packed group near the north-western corner of the site (pit group 1207). Unfortunately, most of the stratigraphic relationships between the intercutting pits were not clearly visible and they appeared to define no identifiable structures, apart from the two previously mentioned (247 and 1208). Beyond this apparent pairing, any patterning amongst the majority of features is very difficult to discern in relation to one another or to structure 247.

Few features contained more than one fill, although sixteen of them held small quantities of worked flint and/or prehistoric pottery and are therefore tentatively dated to the prehistoric period (27, 95, 111, 131, 143, 155, 161, 159, 189, 197, 200, 208, 229, 267, 381, 362 and 383), although it is conceded that some or all could post-date this. Included amongst these are two of the pits (381 and 383) in pit group 1207. Pit 27 in evaluation trench 3, and pits 143 and 155 near ditch 1205 contained sherds of Grooved Ware pottery and are likely to be of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Pit 27, the most securely-dated feature, contained thirteen sherds of Grooved Ware and twenty-two worked flints. Small pit 362, in the very northeast corner of the site, contained abundant burnt flint fragments and a single sherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. On balance, it is possible to infer that the vast majority of site A remains are therefore of prehistoric date and perhaps possibly even all late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age.

Two of the pits (93 and 420), however, are thought to be Roman or post-Roman because they contained pieces of Roman tile. Pit 93 was located within the south-western corner of the site, and pit 420 just outside its southern edge. Present in both of them alongside the tile were residual pieces of Middle Iron Age pottery. These pits could constitute outliers of the Roman and post-Roman remains encountered in Site B and further represented by cropmark complex VI.

5.2 SITE B

Site B occupied the same lower valley slope position as site A. Although orange-brown sand and gravel formed the natural deposit across the whole extent, the relatively thick dark brown topsoil was not totally removed in all places, particularly the southern end (Fig.4). Where adequately stripped, feature legibility was good as the features tended to contain relatively dark silty fills. The only disturbance noted was that of plough truncation. The stripping of site B revealed a moderate density of ditches/gullies, pits and post-holes, together with the

remains of at least two structures. It also exposed finds ranging in date from the Late Neolithic to the post-medieval/ modern period. Surface finds were collected after topsoil removal and their locations recorded by using a total station theodolite (Fig.4, find-spots 890 to 924). As discussed in Section 4, above, none of the site's features was excavated, although some had already been investigated in trenches 6, 7 and 12 during the evaluation phase. The majority of the archaeological remains were present in the eastern half. Feature legibility was generally good. Roman, Early Saxon and medieval remains had been previously discovered in trenches 1, 12 and 13 to the north and east of the site during the evaluation phase. The distribution of the site's features and finds suggests that they were formerly part of a much larger area of Roman and particularly post-Roman settlement, the majority of which is likely to have been present to the immediate east, as represented by cropmark complex *VI* and the Trench 13 remains. The lack of intrusive investigation has made dating and interpretation of the encountered remains problematic and tentative, where attempted. These are discussed in broad period order.

Prehistoric

A small quantity of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Grooved Ware pottery comprises the earliest remains retrieved from site B. It was collected from a single segment across ditch 59 in trench 6, during the evaluation. Subsequent surface find collection gathered Saxon and Medieval period artefacts elsewhere from this same feature, so the Grooved Ware is very likely residual in this context. No further features or prehistoric material (other than residual pottery and worked flints in later features) were identified, though this may simply be a product of the limited nature of investigation undertaken on this site.

Roman

Saxon ditches 1240 and 1241 (find-spots 909, 910 and 914) and medieval ditch 1236 (find-spot 908) lay near the south-eastern corner and had fragments of Roman brick and tile lying on their surfaces. A further fragment of Roman tile (find-spot 907) was discovered just north of ditch 1236. Evaluation trenches 1 and 13 (to the north and east of the site) revealed an Early Roman cremation burial (31) and an apparently Roman ditch (45), respectively. A single section across ditch 25, in the north-eastern corner of the site, produced two sherds of Roman pottery. It is possible that this ditch was in use during the Roman period, although surface finds of later date were collected elsewhere along it and suggest that the Roman material is more likely to be residual. Roman period remains are clearly of low density at this location. Other than the isolated cremation burial, which may suggest the presence of a settlement in the wider vicinity, much of this material could have been re-used and brought here at a later date – particularly given the evidence for early Saxon activity.

Early Saxon

In the south-east corner of the site were two Early Saxon ditches (1240 and 1241) with sherds of late 5th/early 6th-century pottery lying on their surfaces (find-spots 911 and 912), along with residual Roman pottery. It is likely that ditch 1241 was the same feature as Early Saxon ditch 57, found in trench 12 during the evaluation. As the only identified Saxon feature, perhaps an interrupted boundary of some sort, further interpretation of its function and significance is not possible. Sherds of Early Saxon pottery sherds were, however, also found near ditch 1236 and on the surface of ditch 25 (find-spots 895 and 903). Both are of probable medieval date, but the wider incidence of early Saxon pottery may at least hint at the presence of further remains of this date in the general vicinity.

Medieval

The identified medieval features present in site B largely consisted of ditches. It is postulated that ditches 1229, 1235, 1242 and 1243 define the boundary of a single enclosure, *c*.40m by at least 32m in extent. Its eastern extent was not established and clearly extended beyond the limit of site B. Medieval pottery sherds of early 13th century date were collected from the surface of ditch 1242 (find-spots 913, 918 and 923). The interior of this enclosure was occupied by narrow ditches/gullies 1236, 1237 and 1239, interpreted as probable foundation cuts, which collectively define three sides of a rectangular structure measuring *c*.24m by at least 14m – possibly a dwelling. The position of its eastern wall was not established, though medieval feature 51 in evaluation trench 12 (erroneously interpreted as a pit in the evaluation report) possibly marked the end of its southern wall. The gap between 1236 and 1237 may mark the position of a doorway on the west side of this building. Medieval pottery was retrieved from the surface of foundation gully/ditches 1235 and 1237 (find-spots 902 and 915 to 917) while medieval pottery find-spots 904 and 905 could be construed to have potentially derived from the projected continuation of the enclosure, between ditches 1229 and 1235. While much of this material is broadly dated, it is not inconsistent with the early 13th century date accorded to the enclosure.

Although poorly dated, ditches 25, 59 and 1230 perhaps define part of the boundary of an annex enclosure on the north side of the main house enclosure. Two possible entrances into it are defined by gaps in between 1229 and 1230 and between 25 and 59. A single sherd of medieval pottery was collected from ditch 1230 (find-spot 891) while presumably residual prehistoric, Roman and Saxon material was retrieved from ditches 25, and 59.

The only discrete feature identified to be of medieval date was large medieval pit 1264 in the south-eastern corner of the site (find-spot 919). This may have been associated with the

occupation of the enclosure and its dwelling. However, there were a number of undated features recorded within the interior of the main enclosure. Some, if not all, could well have been associated with its occupation and perhaps directly with the structure of the house itself. A tentative line formed by slot 1238 and post-holes 1253, 1259, 1260 and 1261 is noted.

Substantial and extensive linear ditches 1227, 1228 and 1229, if accepted to be of medieval date, may be construed to define the edge of two phases of field system lying to the west of the house enclosure. Some of the apparently under-stripped cover soils may in fact be fills of the continuation between ditches 1227 and 1231 (Fig.4). Ditch 1228 notably ran parallel with the building, some 36m to its east, and may be contemporary and therefore of earlier 13th century date. On the basis of the proximity of pottery find-spots 920 to 922 to the projected and highly tentative course of ditch 1227/1231, this could perhaps be interpreted as a later 13th/14th century replacement of 1228. The stratigraphic relationship between the ditches was not resolved in the field. The westward course of ditch 1227 was located in evaluation trenches 13 and 14 where it was recorded as ditch 23 and found to contain further fragments of medieval pottery.

Post-medieval and modern

The identified post-medieval/modern features lay at the north-eastern end of site B and comprised a field ditch, gully and a small structure. Ditch 1233 appears on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd editions of the Ordnance Survey and is clearly a field boundary / drain that was in use until at least the 1940s. Where encountered in evaluation trench 7, it was noted to contain modern finds. Gully 1234 came off the ditch at right angles and contained many fragments of post-medieval roof tile (find-spot 896). It was likely closely associated with the major boundary, presumably draining into it. The foundations of small, rectangular structure 1279 lay immediately along the northeast side of the field boundary and south of gully 1234. Its walls were constructed from post-medieval bricks. Its interior had been backfilled with soil and there was no clear indication of its possible function. This structure does not appear to be shown on available historic mapping, but could be of relatively late date.

Undated

None of the other features in site B is closely datable. The most interesting of these is structure 1244. It was found in the south-western corner and extended beneath the under-stripped areas. It may have been the remains of a building destroyed by fire, as it was represented by lines of baked clay and charcoal. The lines were arranged at right-angles to

each other and were reminiscent of the outlines of walls. To the north of it were two small dark-filled pits or post-holes (1245 and 1246), which may have been associated with it.

Large undated ditch 1232, in the northern part of the site, is speculated to be of post-medieval date mainly because of its similar appearance to post-medieval/modern ditch 1233 to the immediate east. A fragment of post-medieval roof tile was found lying on its surface (find-spot 894).

5.3 SITE C

Site C was located at the base of the valley side and onto the floodplain. Consequently, the southward slope down to the river was very slight to negligible. Pleistocene river terrace gravels were exposed, though overlain by a buried soil and a later alluvium sequence across much of its southern and eastern area (Fig.5). In addition to these deposits, the stripping of site C revealed the remains of a henge monument, five ring-ditches, a small square-ditched enclosure, ditches and a widespread scatter of pits, post-holes, tree-holes and other root-holes (Fig.5). Included amongst these were the two ring-ditches (565 and 1000) and the ditched trackway, which had been previously identified by aerial photography and verified by the evaluation trenching. Approximately one in four of the discrete features were selectively sampled. The remainder were planned, and their nature as apparent from their surface fill noted, but not further investigated. Many of them are likely to have been small patches of alluvium or palaeosol.

The discovery of this high density of archaeological remains in site C was unexpected, since it was contrary to the results of the trial-trenching, which had suggested that this vicinity of the scheme area contained little more than the two ring-ditches and the ditched trackway, which had been previously identified from aerial photography. In retrospect, it is apparent that this under-estimate of site potential was predominantly a consequence of particularly poor feature-clarity due to the similarity between accumulated archaeological fills and the surrounding silty natural gravels of the river valley floodplain. This was exacerbated by the low incidence of artefacts within feature fills. Surface cleaning was found to make little difference and poor feature definition equally affected the henge and most of the other ring-ditch monuments, even after machined surfaces had been fully-exposed and left to weather for as much as six weeks. Ring-ditches 541, 760 and 1000 were particularly difficult to see and ring-ditch 541 ended up being heavily over cut during excavation as a result of this. Some sections of ring-ditch 760 were also inadvertently over cut, while approximately 50% of the outline of ring-ditch 1000 has had to be reconstructed from cropmark evidence. A dearth

of clearly-defined stratigraphic relationships between intercutting features was another consequence of the poor feature definition.

The following description and discussion of the recorded remains is presented in both broad chronological order and by type.

Palaeosol

The palaeosol (1096) extended across the southern-central part of the site, occupying the river Chelmer floodplain, and lay in an area containing many tree-holes (Fig.6). It was largely investigated through the hand-excavation of three box-sections (1092 to 1094) and was found to be up to 0.13m thick (Plate 1). The box-sections resulted in the collection of several pieces of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and many pieces of worked and burnt flint from this deposit, confirming that this was the surviving remnant of an ancient topsoil preserved under a later alluvial deposit, perhaps in a slight hollow in the natural river gravels. On the surface of the palaeosol and in many tree-holes present in the area were numerous further pieces of worked and burnt flint, as well as two further sherds of prehistoric pottery. The worked flint assemblage largely comprised waste material, blades and blade cores and included a large number of items of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date, which suggests that the area had been used as a blade manufacturing site during that period. The results of preliminary soils assessment work on this deposit are presented in Section 6.11.

Tree-holes

Forty-two tree-holes were identified, although many others (less easily recognisable) were also likely to have been present amongst the scatter of discrete features elsewhere across site C. Most of the identified tree-holes were situated within the palaeosol within the central-southern part of the site (Fig.6). The investigated tree-holes comprised features 712, 738 and 769 near the site's south-western corner, 1110 on the northern edge of the palaeosol, and 1045 and 1165 in the site's north and south-eastern corners respectively (Plates 22 and 24 to 28). The remainder were located and planned, but were not excavated or recorded in further detail. Tree-hole 769 lay within the henge interior and was sampled via a single small excavated segment through it. The other five were half-sectioned. Given the fact that so many tree-holes were present in the general vicinity, the occurrence of 769 within the henge is probably incidental; there is no evidence to indicate that they had been contemporary. In the vicinity of many of the tree-holes were small irregular patches of animal or tree-root disturbance, especially within the wider area of the palaeosol (e.g. root-holes 1084, 1125, 1127, 1133, 1141 and 1143).

The tree-holes largely consisted of oval-shaped features up to 4m across. Most of them had the distinguishing characteristic of crescent- and ribbon-shaped marks of dark silty soil to either side of a central 'island' of disturbed natural, in this case sand and gravel (Fig.7). Tree-hole 1045 was the deepest of the excavated examples at 1m. In each of the tree-holes, the ribbon- and crescent-shaped fills extended down the sides and continued beneath the central island of disturbed natural. Tree-throw must have occurred in different directions, since not all of the crescent-shaped fills were present on the same side of each tree-hole. A more detailed account of tree-hole formation can be found in section 6.11 below.

Pieces of worked and burnt flint were found in the fills of all of the investigated tree-holes, apart from 1045, which contained no finds. Tree-hole 1110 also included a single small body sherd of prehistoric pottery. The quantity of finds in nearly all cases was very low, and was therefore insufficient for close dating, with the exception of tree-hole 1165, which contained nearly 250 pieces of worked flint in addition to almost 2kg of burnt flint, and was probably of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. The nature of this assemblage was similar to that collected from the palaeosol and their deposition may be concluded to have been broadly contemporary, thus suggesting the exploitation of what was a wooded valley floor. It is further speculated that its clearance, either wholly or partially, had occurred by the end of the Neolithic period and the introduction of the henge and other monuments into this landscape.

Henge 818

The remains of the henge were located toward the southwest corner of Area C (Fig.5) and therefore on the river floodplain and only *c*.45m from the present course of the Chelmer. It consisted of a circular ditch with opposing north-south entranceways (Fig.8) (Plates 3 to 5). The ditch encircled a ring of large pits and had an external diameter of about 28m. A short avenue of large pits ran from the south entranceway toward the river. Further pits were present within the interior.

The c.5m-wide ditch was investigated in six locations (excavated segments 829, 872, 885, 971, 974 and 980). It had moderately sloping sides and a broad flat base and a largely unimpressive uniform depth of *c*.0.75m that was only slightly deeper than the top of the existing water table (Fig.9); this included the entranceway terminals, which were roughly the same depth as the rest of the ditch. The fill sequences comprised deposits of sand and silt sand, very similar to the surrounding natural, and provided no clear evidence for an associated bank. The latest fill in segment 829 contained a flint blade and a small amount of burnt flint. There were no other finds from the henge ditch and the lack of placed deposits, particularly at its terminals, is noted.

Twenty-two irregularly-spaced pits of varying shape and size defined an approximate oval arrangement, running around the inside perimeter edge of the ditch (612, 617, 649, 688, 761, 763, 765, 792, 794, 796, 798, 801, 812, 816, 841, 854, 858, 868, 877, 943, 948 and 967) (Plate 2). Most had moderate to steeply sloping sides and were fairly substantial. Their average depth was 0.62m. Some of the pits (765, 796 and 809) on the western side of the perimeter were cut by other pits (782 and 809) which are likely to have been later insertions or replacements.

A linear arrangement of twelve pits defined an avenue to the south of the henge ditch (670, 821, 823, 825, 827, 839, 843, 846, 883, 925, 929 and 969) (plate 3). The pits were mostly steep-sided and unevenly spaced, and had depths ranging from 0.45m to 0.7m. Two of the pits (823 and 825) were intercutting, although the stratigraphic relationship between them was uncertain. The southern entranceway terminals of the henge were cut by pits 925 and 969 and this suggested that the avenue had either been extended or was added as a secondary feature, evidently having not been constructed until the ditch had been at least two thirds full (Fig.9). The avenue was traced for a distance of *c*.21m, albeit intermittently. Further pits may have been present, but could not be discerned due the similarity of their fills to the surrounding natural silty gravel deposit.

It is evident that some, if not all, the pits of both the pit-ring and avenue had originally held large wooden posts. The water-logged remains of wooden posts survived in pit 670, on the eastern side of the avenue, and in pits 612, 649 and 688 on the southern side of the pit-ring (Plates 6 to 9). Post-pipes were also identifiable in section in pit 761, immediately west of pit 619, and in pit 929, on the western side of the avenue. Indications of a possible post-pipe were also evident in pit 812, on the northern side of the pit-ring. No clear evidence for the use of post-ramps, which would have been cut into the side of each pit and would have been used to facilitate the insertion of each post, could be discerned.

Preliminary examination of the post-bases (see section 6.10 for further information) has revealed that three comprised oak boles (619, 650 and 669) and one of them an oak branch (695). The diameter of the largest post-base (650) was *c*.0.88m. All had been stripped of their bark and some had a deliberately flattened surface on one of their sides, suggesting that they had been pre-prepared elsewhere and dragged to the site after felling. The different types of axe mark recorded on the timbers suggest a *terminus ante quem* of 2000BC for the construction of the pit-ring and avenue. It is also evident from the different

types of cut mark that at least four different types of bronze axe had been used; there are no indications for the use of stone axes.

In the 'voids' left behind by the decaying post-bases were deposits of 'semi-organic' blue grey silt sand and gravel from the surrounding post-packing (Fig.10). It is not known if each post had been left to decay *in situ*, or had been cut down at ground level when use of the pit-ring came to an end. Otherwise, most of the pits associated with the pit-ring and the avenue contained single fills and very few or no finds. The notable exceptions to this were pits 854 and 877 in the pit-ring and pit 843 in the eastern side of the avenue. There were also many finds in pits 782 and 809, which were the two later insertions. The excavation of these five pits produced over 300 pieces of worked flint; almost 70% of it from pit 782. Pit 782 also contained more than 4kg of burnt flint. Other pits with large amounts of burnt flint were 765, 809 and 877 in the pit-ring, and pit 843 in the eastern side of the avenue. The majority of the datable pieces of worked flint from the henge comprised residual pieces of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. Pit 809 contained seven small sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and must have been inserted during or after that period. It also contained an Early Bronze Age polished edge knife and scraper (Fig.24) which must have been residual. The presence of this feature suggests that at least some vestiges of the henge monument were visible into the Iron Age.

Five further pits within the henge (803, 819, 856, 865 and 879) hint at the importance of solar alignment in its construction and use, these forming a linear arrangement that can be construed to be more or less aligned on the midsummer sunrise and the midwinter sunset (50° and 233° east of true north respectively) (Fig.8). It is likely that the north-south orientation of the henge's two entranceways was also determined by solar referents. Pits 856 and 865 were similar and spaced equidistant from the pit-ring and appeared to be paired. In pits 819 and 856 were small amounts of worked and burnt flint, including some pieces of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date which are likely to have been residual. There were no identifiable post-pipes to indicate if any of these pits had originally held wooden posts.

A small number of discrete features cut the henge ditch or else appear un-associated with the monument (Figs.8 and 11). On the western side these comprised pits 978 and 986, and pits 717, 719, 721 and 736 and short gully 708 on the eastern side. All of these features were relatively small and insubstantial. Pits 721 and 736 were conjoined and may have been one feature, possibly a tree-root or animal disturbance. Neither of them contained finds other than a very small amount of burnt flint. There were no finds in pit 717 and gully 708, while

pits 719, 978 and 986, by contrast, contained very large amounts of burnt flint. Pit 986 also contained five pieces of struck flint and small amount of burnt stone. Nine very small fragments of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery were found together with the burnt flint in pit 719. All of these features are likely to have been cut during the Early Bronze Age, probably whilst the henge ditch was still extant as a shallow earthwork.

Ring-ditch 374

Ring-ditch 374 constitutes the remains of a prehistoric burial mound and was located near the western edge of the site, about 40m north-west of the henge (Fig.5) (Plate 10). It formed a near-perfect circle and had an external diameter of *c*.18m, although its western and northern sections had been removed by modern disturbance (433) and a modern field ditch (1225). Three pits (367, 372 and 387) cut the ring-ditch, while a further seven features were found within the area enclosed by it (412, 415, 418, 423, 425, 427 and 437) (Fig.12).

The ring-ditch was sampled in eight locations (segments 358, 364, 369, 390, 393, 396, 401 and 409). It was found to contain up to three fills per section and to have mostly moderately-sloping sides and a slightly concave base (Fig.18). The depth of the ring-ditch varied from section to section, with an average depth of just under 0.3m. Deposits of greyish brown silty gravel, similar to the surrounding natural, comprised the earliest fills. By contrast, the topmost fills had fewer natural inclusions and were dark brown and silt-rich. There may originally have been a bank around the outside edge of the ring-ditch, since many of the basal deposits looked as if they had accumulated from that side.

The majority of the latest deposits and a minority of the lower ones contained worked flint and small amounts of burnt flint and undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. Roughly 90% of the worked flint comprised flakes; much of the remainder consisted of blades and cores. Some of the pieces must have been residual since they were of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

It is likely that the ring-ditch had been marked out on the ground before it had been built, as in the middle was a deep, steep-sided hole (425) for a post, which is likely to have been used as a pivot. Other features (other than modern) were present within the enclosed area, although none of them is datable (412, 415, 418, 423, 427 and 437); pit 437 had a black silty fill and may have been a modern ash pit. No grave-like feature or cremation deposit was discerned.

Pit 372 cut one of the initial fills in the northern part of the ditch and must have been dug whilst it had still been extant. Pits 367 and 387 cut the latest deposits on the eastern side

and may also have been dug whilst the ditch had still been visible. Apart from pit 387, which contained a small amount of burnt flint, none of them contained any finds. Pit 435 lay to the immediate east of the ring-ditch and held a large amount of burnt flint, a small amount of worked flint and an undiagnostic fragment of prehistoric pottery. It is probable that the ring-ditch had still been extant as an earthwork during the Roman period, since five small pieces of pottery of that date were discovered in the top fill of segment 358 on its eastern side.

Ring-ditch 565

Ring-ditch 565 was the remains of a burial mound that was located *c*.12m directly north of the henge and seemingly aligned on its north-south axis (Figs 13 and 18) (Plate 11). This positioning is unlikely to have been coincidental and probably indicates that the henge had been contemporary with the ring-ditch or that the henge had still been visible as an earthwork when the ring-ditch had been constructed. The ring-ditch had a diameter of 10.5m and its interior contained pits (70, 465 and 626) and remains of a cremation burial (446) (Fig.13). There were also two pits near the ditch's southern edge (453 and 566), one of which had been cut by root or animal disturbance (624).

The ring-ditch was investigated in five locations (segments 513, 551, 556, 561 and 577). The ditch had moderately-sloping sides and a broad slightly concave base and contained up to four fills per excavated segment. It is possible that the ditch had been unevenly truncated, since it was narrower and shallower around the north and north-western side; the minimum and maximum depths were 0.44m and 0.65m. The fills consisted of greyish brown sand silt and gravel and showed some indications that there might have been an internal bank or mound (Fig.18). Many of the fills contained small amounts of worked and burnt flint, although much of the worked flint was probably residual since some of it was of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. In the secondary fill of section 513 was a single, small sherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery, while in the fill above it were numerous small sherds from a Roman 1st-century AD flagon. From the presence of these sherds it is evident that the ring-ditch had still been present as a shallow earthwork during that time.

Two of the pits within the central area of the ring-ditch are probably of prehistoric date since they contained moderately large assemblages of worked and burnt flint. Twenty-three pieces of worked flint were found in pit 626 and nearly eighty pieces of worked flint in pit 70. Unfortunately, both of these assemblages were insufficiently closely-datable to demonstrate that the pits and the ditch had been contemporary. The stratigraphic relationship between pit 626 and the ditch was uncertain. Both pits included items of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date which may have been residual. The presence of unurned cremation burial 446 within

the central area of the ring-ditch is unlikely to be incidental, although there were no finds to indicate as to whether it had been contemporary with the construction of the monument or as to whether it had been a later insertion. It contained 545g of calcined human bone (Section 6.7)

In the top fill of the ring-ditch, in its north-western quarter, was a dump of burnt flint and charcoal which had probably been deposited whilst the ditch had still been filling up (469). Among the more than 2.7kg of burnt flint were six pieces of worked flint and four small sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. There were also similarly large amounts of burnt flint in pits 453 and 566 near the ditch's southern edge. It is likely that both features are of prehistoric date since they also contained small amounts of worked flint. Their presence close to the ring-ditch and dump 469 may not be coincidental and could indicate that they were cut during the Early Bronze Age. Pits containing large amounts of burnt flint were also discovered alongside the henge.

Ring-ditch 760

Penannular ring-ditch 760 was the remains of a burial mound which lay between post-medieval ditches 1223 and 1224, 20m north-west of henge 818 (Fig.5) (Plate 12). It had a north entranceway with abruptly-ending terminals and a diameter of *c*.9m (Fig.14). The excavation of five segments across it (729, 743, 753, 757 and 776) revealed it to have moderate to steeply sloping sides and to be between 0.37m and 0.53m deep. The ring-ditch became noticeably narrower toward its entranceway terminals. In each excavated segment was a deposit sequence of two to three fills (Fig.19). The fill sequences give no indication as to whether or not there had been an internal mound or bank. Silt-rich fills comprised the topmost deposits, with those below similar to the surrounding silty gravel natural. The ring-ditch contained very few finds; one flint flake was discovered in the top fill of section 729 and eight flint flakes in the top fill of section 743.

Two features were present within the interior of the ring-ditch. One of these (774) had very organic-looking fills and was probably tree-root disturbance. The other (772) lay in a slightly off-centre position. It contained a single, finds-free, fill and was only 0.26m deep. Its function remains unknown, although it is large enough to have served as a burial pit for a crouched inhumation. An early Bronze Age date is posited for this monument.

Ring-ditch 1000

Ring-ditch 1000, the remains of another prehistoric burial mound, was located toward the north-eastern corner of site C (Fig.5). It was slightly oval in plan and measured 16m east-

west by 17.25m north-south (Plate 13). Within its immediate area were fourteen pits, tree-hole 1045 and what may have been a short section of gully 1192 (Fig.15). The pits can be divided into two groupings based on differing shape: rounded and sub-rectangular. It is possible that some of these pits represent graves, although no human bone survived to confirm this.

The ring-ditch was investigated in five places (segments 1001, 1011, 1020, 1029 and 1041). It had moderately-sloping sides and a concave base. Each of the excavated segments contained four to five fills and was between 0.72m to 0.94m deep (Fig.19). The earliest two or three fills in each section were largely grey and gravelly, whereas the latest two in each section were generally brown and silty. It is assumed - as with ring-ditch 374 - that the earliest fills are related to the sides of the ditch eroding and collapsing inwards, and the latest ones to a subsequent slow accumulation of silt. Some of the fills gave a slight indication that there may have had an internal bank or mound, since they looked as if they may have accumulated from that side. The finds from the ring-ditch came exclusively from the latest fills and comprised a handful of worked flints and a small quantity of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery. From the presence of the latter it is evident that the ring-ditch had still been extant as a shallow earth-work during that period.

The majority of the rounded pits in the vicinity of the ring-ditch (1034, 1059, 1063, 1145, 1154, 1157, 1160, 1175, 1179 and 1188) were between 0.65m and 0.72m deep and were fairly substantial. Three occupied the ring-ditch interior, while the majority of remainder lay just outside – ostensibly arranged around it. Although some (1160, 1188, 1157 and 1154) contained small amounts of finds, only one of them contained any which were closely datable. Pit 1157, the single exception, produced three small sherds of Roman pottery, which indicates that it must have been in-filled during the Roman period or later. The other pits remain either undated or can only be broadly and tentatively dated to the prehistoric period. Graves for crouched inhumations are possibly constituted by pits 1034 and 1059 in the middle of the ditch, although there is no direct evidence to support this in the form of surviving skeletal material or grave goods. Pit 1188, to the northwest side of the ditch, inter-cut with an undated feature (1192) which may have been an elongated pit or a small section of gully.

The sub-rectangular pits (1007, 1017, 1022 and 1055) possibly represent another, later, phase of interment since they had steep sides and flat bases and a ‘grave-like’ appearance. Three of the four (1007, 1017 and 1055) formed a line extending out from the centre of the ring-ditch and were evenly spaced. Pit 1022 lay to the south and was not similarly aligned.

The largest of the pits (1055) was 2.6m long, 1.35m wide and 0.65m deep and the smallest (1022) 2.15m long, 1.07m wide and 0.43m deep. It is not certain if these pits post-dated the construction of the ring-ditch, since it was not possible to distinguish the stratigraphic relationships between pits 1007 and 1055 and the ring-ditch and rounded pit 1034 respectively. Pit 1055 in the centre of the ring-ditch was the only one of the four to contain any finds – an undiagnostic body sherd of prehistoric pottery and the remains of a tooth from a horse or cow.

Ring-ditch 541

Another ring-ditch, in this case the remains of an Iron Age burial monument, was located near the western edge of the site, northwest of the henge and ring-ditches 374 and 565 (Fig.5) (Plate 14). It had an outer diameter of *c*.8m and was roughly circular in shape (Fig.16). The hand-excavation of six segments (467, 474, 482, 493, 522 and 530) across the ring-ditch revealed it to be up to 1.8m wide and 0.56m deep and to have moderately-sloping sides and a flat to slightly concave base. The deposits in each section comprised yellowish brown and greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel; the maximum number of fills in any one section was three (Fig.18). It was not evident from the form of the fill sequences as to whether there had been an internal bank or mound. Some of the excavated sections across the ring-ditch contained pieces of prehistoric pottery; three sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were found in the secondary fill of excavated segment 467, and one and two sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery in the single and top fill of ditch segments 522 and 530 respectively. The secondary fill in segment 467 also produced a fragment of Middle Iron Age copper-alloy brooch. The other finds from the ring-ditch comprised small amounts of worked and burnt flint, although it is likely that most of this was residual since it also included pieces of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. Some of the flint may have originated from the nearby scatter 477.

Two pits were present within the ring-ditch interior. Large sub-rectangular pit 502 had moderate to steeply sloping sides and a broad flat base, was 0.6m deep and was probably the remains of a grave; although no human remains were identified. It was large enough to have held two people lying side by side, or one person together with some of his or her possessions. Two 4th-century BC penannular brooches, which are likely to have been grave goods (SF06 and SF07), lay next to each other on the base of the pit towards its eastern end. A further metal object was retrieved from higher up in the backfill of the pit. It consisted of a small iron shaft and was heavily mineralised; its date and the nature of its association with the pit remain uncertain. Pit 499, alongside pit 502, may have been contemporary with

the ring-ditch, but contained no datable finds to confirm this. The point of contact between the two pits was slight and their stratigraphic relationship could not be established.

A pit (517) on the northern edge of the ring-ditch was cut by it and therefore must have predated it; it contained no finds and had itself been recut three times (516, 548 and 519). Immediately north of the pit lay a scatter of worked flint, including many items of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date (477). The precise extent of the scatter was not established.

Square-ditched enclosure 1069

Square-ditched enclosure 1069 was located 50m east of the henge, in the central southern part of site C, where it was sealed beneath alluvium (Fig.5) (Plate 15). It was defined by a fairly regular ditch and was 7.2m wide and 7.6m long (Fig.17). It was investigated in seven locations and was ascertained to be up to 0.4m deep (segments 1065, 1070, 1074, 1076, 1080, 1086 and 1150). The primary fills in each case comprised displaced material (i.e. redeposited natural), which had eroded in from the feature's sides (Fig.19). The secondary and top fills are likely to have accumulated through flooding, since they were similar to the overlying alluvium. There were no features inside the enclosure and no evidence for an associated bank or mound. The north-east corner of the enclosure cut a small area of tree-root disturbance (1084) containing no finds.

The finds from the enclosure were few in number and largely comprised prehistoric pottery and worked and burnt flint. Excavated segment 1150 also contained two small fragments of burnt bone. Nearly all of the finds came from the secondary fills. A flint burin was found in the top fill of segment 1150. The pottery came from segment 1074 and was very fragmentary, with the only closely-datable items being several sherds of Early Neolithic and Middle Iron Age date. It is probable that this feature constitutes the remains of an example of a distinctive class of Iron Age funerary monument rarely seen / recognised in Essex.

Ditches

Site C contained the remains of eight ditches, which are likely to have been in use during or after the Iron Age period (Fig.21). Most were situated within the western third of the site (852 and 1216 to 1221), although one was present at the south-eastern corner (1101).

Ditches 852 and 1216 to 1218 ran parallel and probably denote the division of the valley side into a number of enclosures or fields alongside the river. A slight modification to this arrangement and the addition of a ditched trackway is suggested by ditches 1219 to 1221, to their immediate east. Perpendicular ditch 1101 may have been a further component of this

revised landscape, perhaps marking the southern edge of the field system alongside the river. The finds retrieved from the ditches comprised small amounts of worked and burnt flint and prehistoric pottery. It is likely that the flint is largely residual since it included pieces of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date, while the pottery consisted of heavily-abraded small sherds and is undiagnostic. Some of the pottery is postulated to be of Iron Age date, as is a small fragment of puddingstone quern from ditch 1221.

The evidence is contradictory as to whether the henge was still visible as an earthwork when the field system was laid out. Ditches 1219 and 1220 both cut across it and appear to completely ignore it, whereas ditch 1221 seems to be deliberately aligned on its main axis; it enters the south entranceway and runs up one side of the avenue. It is possible that the earthwork of the henge was still detectable when the ditches were dug, but by then was too slight to be a significant obstacle. It is postulated that the north-south axis was retained as a routeway after the henge went out of use, and that this was then upgraded and re-formalised in the Iron Age field system. This said, barrow 565 may have exerted a more significant influence over the later layout. This mound had probably survived as a more prominent earthwork by the Iron Age, which is why the boundary represented by ditches 852 and 1218 runs up to either side of it, incorporating but not encroaching upon the monument.

Other discrete features

The topsoil stripping of site C exposed a relatively dense scatter of other discrete features of varying size and nature, particularly across its southern and central parts. As previously outlined (section 4.0), these were selectively investigated to provide a representative sample of the range of remains present. The discrete features were not evenly distributed and no patterning was evident, though there were possible concentrations, including one such example situated roughly 25m north-east of the henge (Fig.5). There were very few features in the north-western part of the site. While some contained brown finds-free fills, many others showed clear signs of burning – in the form of scorched gravels, abundant burnt flint and brown-black fills. Some were rounded and regular and may be characterised as small pits, while others were amorphous and could simply have been the result of tree and other vegetation clearance. Most, if not all the site C discrete features are likely to have been the product of prehistoric activity on the valley floor although, generally lacking diagnostic artefacts, they are not datable in themselves.

A total of thirty-seven of these discrete features (selected pits, post-holes, root-holes and small isolated remnants of alluvium or palaeosol) were excavated (431, 449, 453, 459, 463, 549, 580, 584, 586, 588, 592, 594, 596, 651, 604, 606, 721, 805, 807, 1097, 1099, 1125,

1127, 1130, 1133, 1135, 1138, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1148, 1173, 1177,1183, 1185, 1190 and 1194). Discrete features in close proximity to the henge or a ring-ditch are excluded from this figure, as are modern features and tree-holes.

A high proportion of the investigated discrete features within the area of the palaeosol were established to be root-holes (e.g.1125, 1127, 1133, 1135, 1141 and 1143). This was also the area where most of the identifiable tree-holes were present, further suggesting that this deposit was a soil that had formed on the floor of woodland. One of the features located in the south-eastern part of the site was very large and may have been the remains of a gravel pit (1138).

Finds occurred in 38% of the excavated discrete features and in nearly all cases comprised small amounts of worked and/or burnt flint. Only three of the features can be described as well or reasonably-well dated (805, 807 and 1148). One of the pits (1130) on the northern edge of the palaeosol contained large amounts of burnt flint, but no other finds. Pits 805 and 807 were located in the aforementioned group of pits to the north-east of the henge and contained twenty-five and thirty-four pieces of worked flint each respectively, including microburins and many other items of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. They inter-cut, although the stratigraphic relationship between them was not apparent. Alongside the struck flint in each pit was nearly 0.6kg of burnt flint. Pit 1148 was a small, shallow feature near tree-hole 1165, in the south-western corner (Fig.20). Within its single fill were fifty pieces of worked flint and 0.35kg of burnt flint. Twenty-one of the fifty pieces were of identifiably Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Microliths comprised the Late Mesolithic pieces. The other twenty-nine items were not closely datable. All three of these features (805, 807 and 1148) are almost certainly of prehistoric date, and may even have been dug during the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Pit 1148 and root hole 1197 and adjacent tree-hole 1165 held large amounts of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic struck flint and possibly represent a focal point of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic activity.

Alluvium Deposit

The alluvium was a widespread deposit that extended over much of the southern and eastern parts of site C, some of it being inadvertently being removed prior to recording south of the henge during the early states of topsoil stripping (Fig.5). Despite this, it is clear that the extent of the alluvium was restricted to the floodplain/valley floor, primarily alongside the river Chelmer. Although its nature and significance was evident following topsoil stripping, this was not the case during the evaluation phase when it had been misinterpreted as a wholly natural deposit in the confines of the trial trenches. It was investigated at four

locations (Fig. 5, trial-pits A to D) (Plates 16 to 21 and 24) where it was established to overlie the palaeosol and the various prehistoric pits and tree-holes associated with it, and also the Iron Age square enclosure. The deposit was 0.2m to 0.27m thick and comprised a light brown stone-free silt clay that contained very few finds. The discovery of two small sherds of medieval pottery within trial-pit A suggests that the deposition of the alluvium may have taken place during the medieval period, as a result of a significant flooding episode in the valley which had also removed some of the underlying palaeosol (see section 6.11).

Post-medieval/modern

Other than the alluvial deposit described above, there were no medieval remains identified as being present site C, perhaps reflecting a posited pastoral use during this period – particularly if the valley floor was prone to flooding at this time. The site sits within a post-medieval/modern landscape that has remained largely static, as mapping from the early 19th century onwards attests. Being agricultural land, the range and quantity of relict features of this date are minimal, predominantly comprising defunct boundary ditches.

Parallel ditches 1223 and 1224, located in the western half of the site, defined the edges of a *c*.10m-wide trackway extending down the valley side (Fig.12). At its south end, ditch 1223 turned 90 degrees west; the trackway opening out into a rectangular enclosure alongside the river and Church Road (Fig.22). The far north end of the ditch was abutted by another ditch (558). Metal detecting of ditches 1223 and 1224 retrieved iron horse shoes and large square-headed bolts, confirming the post-medieval date of the trackway and riverside enclosure. The enclosure correlates closely with that of the coal yard/ wharf as depicted on historic mapping, while the trackway constitutes its previously unknown access.

The trackway and ditch 558 were cut by a field ditch (1225) which ran SE-NW across the northwestern part of site C and was previously known from cropmark evidence. It is depicted on 19th century mapping but was found to contain modern infill. On the north side of the ditch were nine large post-holes, which may have been part of a ditch-side fence (441, 444, 451, and 1266 to 1271). Post-hole 441 contained iron nails.

6.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

Finds were recovered from a total of 276 contexts, representing two stages of work. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification

details can be found in Appendices 2, 3 and 4. The major assemblage component comprises flints, both worked and burnt, amounting to a combined total of more than 60kg.

6.1 **Worked and Burnt Flint**, by Hazel Martingell

A total of 2102 pieces of worked flint was recovered from a range of features and deposits (henge and avenue, ring-ditches, pits, tree-boles, ditches, tracks and a square barrow, and from areas of buried soil) across the evaluation trenches and subsequent site areas A, B and C. The assemblage from each site area is described/ discussed in turn and further details of flintwork are presented in Appendix 3. Most of the worked flint appears to be made from the local gravels, with little evidence for the importation of larger flint nodules of good quality. About 25% of the pieces are patinated to varying degrees. Patination occurs most frequently on blades and blade cores. About 97% of the artefacts consisted of waste from knapping, and 33% of this was made up of blades and blade cores. Many of the blades are of narrow blade type, again suggesting a Late Mesolithic date. The remaining waste is undatable except for a few pieces that may be later prehistoric. Only sixty-two artefacts are retouched, about 3% of the total number of worked flint pieces. Eight of these are microliths of Late Mesolithic type, one of which is patinated (Fig.23). There are also ten scrapers, two of which are patinated. There is also one, particularly special artefact, a complete polished-edge knife and scraper from pit 809 inside the henge which is probably Early Bronze Age in date (Fig.24). The remaining forty-three artefacts consist of piercers, denticulates, edge retouched and notched pieces.

Sites A and B

Various features within the area of site A produced a total of eighty-one flints (Appendix 3). There are eight blades, forty-two flakes, three cores (one blade), three scrapers, two microliths, one retouched fragment and one other fragment. Thirty-one of these artefacts, including one of the microliths, a scraper and the retouched fragment came from the pit group 1207 in the site's north-west corner. The microlith is a complete Late Mesolithic geometric, an isosceles triangle (Jacobi 1978, type 2a; Clark 1934, type C11). The scraper and retouched fragment are both Neolithic. Pit 27 (Trench 3) produced seventeen flakes, two blades and two scrapers; a total of twenty-one artefacts. The restricted nature of the investigation of site B resulted in the recovery of a total of only seven worked flints (Appendix 3). These comprised three blades, two flakes, one piercer on a flake and one hammerstone fragment. None is closely datable.

Site C

A total of forty-four worked flints were recovered from the buried soil (1096), comprising nineteen blades, twenty-three flakes, one core and one crested blade. All are waste material. In test-pit 1092, there was a total of seventy-two worked flints. Two of these, a blade and a flake, had small areas of retouch, but are not datable. Amongst the waste was one crested blade, a type of core preparation in use during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. There were also thirty-nine flakes, twenty-four blades, six cores and waste blocks. Test-pit 1093 produced seventeen blades, ten flakes, one core, one crested blade and one core tablet. All the waste material, the crested blade and core tablet are core preparation waste, found in Mesolithic and Early Neolithic contexts. Ninety-five worked flints were recovered from the surface of the palaeosol (1095), including forty-seven flakes, thirty-two blades, thirteen cores, three retouched artefacts, one scraper, one notched flake and an unusual arrowhead. These are all typical of Neolithic date with the exception of the notched flake which is of a Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

Two hundred and fifty-two worked flints were recovered from tree-hole 1165. There are nine cores, eight waste blocks, thirty-two blades, 197 flakes, one microburin (the waste part from making a microlith), five retouched artefacts, one retouched flake, one notched blade, one notched flake one knife and one microlith. The microlith is a backed blade type of Mesolithic date.

Ring-ditch 374 produced 247 worked flints. There is only one retouched artefact; a microlith from segment 358 which is a Jacobi (1978) Type A of Late Mesolithic date. There are also 204 flakes, twenty blades, nine cores, one flaked pebble and thirteen fragments and waste pieces. Although there is only one fine blade core and a patinated blade that can be can be dated to the Late Mesolithic it is not inconceivable that the other pieces are also from the same period.

A total of sixty-eight worked flints were recovered from ring-ditch 541. There are two retouched pieces, a scraper of undatable type, from ditch segment 530, and one piercer. There are also forty flakes, seventeen blades, four cores and five waste blocks and fragments.

Two hundred and seven worked flints were recovered from ring-ditch 565. Seven of these are retouched artefacts. There is one microlith (pit fill 71) of Late Mesolithic type, a microdenticulate on a blade and a burin (both from ditch segment 513). Also from this ditch segment was a scraper on the end of a blade. From ditch segment 561, a scraper on the

end of a blade and a small piercer were also found. These five artefacts are Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The backed point (pit fill 71) is unusual and the notched blade (ditch segment 556), both could be of any date. There are also 153 flakes, twenty-five blades, fourteen cores and eight other waste pieces including a microburin (pit fill 71) of Mesolithic date.

A total of 524 worked flints was recovered from the pits forming the henge 818 and avenue complex. Of these, eighteen are retouched pieces, 314 are flakes, ninety-nine are blades, forty-one are cores and thirty-six are waste pieces. The earliest retouched artefacts are the two microliths (pit fills 844 and 870). There are also three microburins (pit fills 784, 844 and 870), the waste from making microliths. These microliths are all a Late Mesolithic type, as is the burin on a blade (pit fill 783). The two microdenticulates (pit fills 811 and 842), the two denticulates (pit fill 784 and ditch segment fill 832), the retouched flakelet (ditch segment fill 610) and the truncated blade (pit fill 855) could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. There are also three retouched blades and two retouched flakes.

The most important find of all, from a worked flint perspective, is the Early Bronze Age polished-edge flint knife and scraper (pit fill 811). These artefacts are rarely found and are considered to be a special type of artefact attributable to the Beaker period, the transition from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age. The core (ditch segment fill 610), the piercer (ditch terminal fill 647) and the two scrapers (both pit fill 784) are rather roughly knapped and could be intrusive from the later prehistoric period.

A total of twelve worked flints were recovered from ring-ditch 760. There are two flakes, seven blades, two waste fragments and one undatable retouched flake but likely to be of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

Twenty-seven worked flints were recovered from ring-ditch 1000. There are twenty-three flakes, one blade and three cores. None is typical of any date.

The square-ditched enclosure 1069 produced twenty-two worked flints, of these, fifteen are flakes, six are blades and there is one further retouched artefact, a burin. Again, none is typical of any date.

Burnt Flint (all sites)

A relatively large amount of burnt flint was collected from twenty contexts (Appendix 2). Prehistoric pits 435, 453, 469, 566, 719, 782 and the Early Neolithic tree-hole 1165 all

contained over 1kg of burnt flint. Notably, over 10kg was retrieved from pit 978 suggesting a continued and/or concentrated area of activity. The burnt fragments are light grey in colour and irregular in shape. The flint appears to come from the local gravels. Large quantities of burnt flint have been found on other Mesolithic sites; it appears to be a significant component of Mesolithic occupation/activity (Bell, M. *pers.com*.). The reasons for this are still under discussion. However, it should be noted that burnt flint is often also a feature of Neolithic and Bronze Age sites.

Conclusion

Judging by this assemblage these gravels were first used as the raw material for the manufacture of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint tools. The ratio of retouched artefacts to waste suggests that the inhabitants of the Chelmer valley were knapping tools here and then taking them for use elsewhere, while the waste was left behind. Evidence for later Neolithic and Bronze Age presence lies with some of the scrapers and the fine polished-edge knife and scraper and although not very diagnostic, it is probable that some of the debitage is contemporary with the henge and barrow remains.

Site C is one of the largest Mesolithic/Early Neolithic assemblages discovered in Essex, since nearly 90% of its 500+ closely-datable pieces can be assigned to that period. It is evident from the fact that much of the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic material comprises blade cores and other waste material that this valley bottom location has been used as a production site for the manufacture of flint tools. By contrast, most archaeological investigations in the county only result in one or two microliths, the occasional blade core and/or a small quantity of blades.

6.2 Pottery

A total of 982 sherds of pottery, weighing 5159g, was recovered from ninety-seven contexts. All periods are represented, from the prehistoric period to relatively recent times. The pottery has been divided and recorded by period, and identified by the relevant specialist, as follows:

Prehistoric pottery, by Nick Lavender

The work produced 333 sherds (1029g) of prehistoric pottery (Appendix 4). The material has been recorded using a system developed for prehistoric pottery in Essex (Brown 1988b; details in archive). The fabrics present are listed and quantified in the archive.

The assemblage is dominated by flint-tempered fabrics (76% by sherd count, 56% by weight) and mainly comprises very small abraded sherds and crumbs, resulting in an average sherd

weight of less than 3.1g. Most of this material consists of undiagnostic pieces and is therefore undatable within the prehistoric period. A small, but significant, proportion of the assemblage is made up of sand-tempered sherds (12.5% by sherd count, 22.5% by weight). There are also nine sherds of grog-tempered pottery, most of them quite large and comprising 19% of the assemblage by weight. Most of the assemblage is abraded, although only one tiny sherd, from Roman cremation burial 29, is obviously residual.

Earlier Neolithic

Two rim sherds are of Early Neolithic date; both are very small. The first is an externally-thickened rim recovered from Trial-pit B (context 990) through the buried soil horizon at the southern edge of Site C. The second is T-shaped and from the nearby square-ditched enclosure (fill 1075). The remaining fifteen abraded flint-tempered sherds from the latter context may be contemporary. The pottery is presumably residual and may be derived from the buried soil, as it seems unlikely that the square-ditched enclosure is of Early Neolithic date. A small sherd in sand-tempered Fabric G was also recovered from this context and a Middle Iron Age date seems probable.

Later Neolithic

A small quantity of Grooved Ware (23 sherds, 188g), in grog-tempered and flint-tempered fabrics, was recovered during both phases of work. Identifiable sherds comprise approximately 18% of the assemblage by weight. Most of the material (12 sherds, 118g) was retrieved from pit 27 (evaluation trench 3), including one large sherd bearing six deep horizontal grooves. This sherd, and three others from the same context, comes from a large, thick-walled vessel. The remaining material is from a thinner-walled pot. Four sherds from fill 62 of ditch 59 (evaluation trench 6) come from an undecorated tub-shaped vessel with a flat, slightly thickened rim (diameter *c.* 200mm). The small quantity of flint-tempered pottery from contexts 39, 47 and 80 may also be of this date. The handful of sherds recovered from the excavation is all from Site A. None of the Grooved Ware, therefore, has any obvious physical association with the henge monument some 400m to the south-west, and no Beaker pottery has been identified.

The presence of Grooved Ware, albeit in small quantities, suggests a focus of Late Neolithic activity on the higher ground (though still below the 20-metre contour) overlooking the River Chelmer, and almost certainly related to the construction or use of the henge down on the flood-plain. The quantity of material suggests that it is unlikely to represent a permanent domestic settlement, but it may result from deposition – either accidental or deliberate – by people working on the construction of the henge or visiting it afterwards.

Grooved Ware has been recovered quite frequently in the Chelmer Valley, sometimes using earlier monuments as a focus; it has come from the upper fills of Springfield Cursus (Brown 2001b) and in isolated pits at Springfield Lyons, close to the causewayed enclosure (Brown in prep). A further isolated pit at Great Baddow (Brown and Lavender 1994) lay within the Late Bronze Age enclosure, but no earlier features have yet been located there to suggest a reason for its presence (it may simply mark a vantage point). Finds of Beaker pottery at the Cursus and a Beaker burial near the White Hart in Springfield also attest to Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity in the area.

Middle Iron Age

Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered as a general light scatter in features across Site C, with a few undiagnostic sand-tempered sherds from Site A (most of them from small pit or post-hole 93). Those diagnostic sherds that do occur are largely confined to rims, flat-topped or rounded and sometimes everted, though they are often too small to judge.

Much of the Site C pottery was recovered from segments excavated through the ring-ditches, and much of this was made up of small and abraded flint-tempered sherds that offer little by way of dating evidence. Ring-ditch 541, which surrounded the pit containing the brooches, produced a single sherd from a rounded and everted rim of Middle Iron Age date (fill 608). A second, small, rounded rim sherd came from ring-ditch 374 to the south (fill 403). Middle Iron Age sand-tempered sherds were also recovered from square-ditched enclosure 1069, and it is these, rather than the Early Neolithic rim, which are considered to date the feature.

None of the MIA pottery is decorated. Generally it seems to belong to Drury's (1978) Little Waltham style, but there is too little of it and the sherds are too small to assign any of the material to particular forms.

Discussion

Given the potential of the site, it has produced a rather disappointing assemblage of prehistoric pottery. This in spite of the assiduous attempts to recover artefactual material and the large number of segments excavated through the henge and the ring-ditches. The large assemblage of struck flint strongly suggests that finds recovery was perfectly adequate and that nothing substantial has been missed. The condition of the pottery is often poor in that it is fragmentary and abraded, but there is no indication that a large proportion of the original assemblage has been destroyed by adverse soil conditions.

Absence of pottery in funerary ring-ditches is, perhaps, to be expected. Taking the Middle Bronze Age barrow cemeteries of north-east Essex as an analogy (*e.g*. Ardleigh, Brown 1999; St Osyth, Germany 2007a; Brightlingsea, Clarke and Lavender forthcoming) very little pottery was recovered from the ring-ditches. Only at Chitts Hill (Crummy 1977), where the mounds had been deliberately levelled during the Iron Age, was there any quantity of pottery in the ditches. The Late Iron Age funerary enclosure at Maldon Hall Farm (Lavender 1991) similarly produced only a few scraps of abraded pottery, despite the quantity of pottery in the actual burials.

With regard to the henge, in 1971 Wainwright and Longworth remarked that "It is clear…that the users of Grooved Ware had a close association with henge monuments…" and went on to associate the deposition of pottery with ceremonial activities (although at that time only seven henges, most of them large, had produced Grooved Ware). At Boreham, there is no such close association. No pottery was recovered from the henge itself, and the closest Grooved Ware was some 400m to the north-east. The pottery was found in contexts with no obvious connection with significant later Neolithic features, as with other Grooved Ware finds in the valley (although all except Great Baddow had major features from the earlier Neolithic).

Similarly, whilst there is some worked flint of later Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age date (Martingell above), there is not much and it is not directly associated with the henge. Most of the flint is late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic and residual in later contexts. Evidently the henge was not used for the deliberate 'ritual' deposition of either pottery or flint, and neither does there appear to be any accidental loss or rubbish disposal associated with the monument.

Moving to the Middle Iron Age pottery, most of this comes from the various ring-ditches; the paucity remarked on above, both in terms of overall quantity and the number of diagnostic sherds, makes the assemblage quite unhelpful. However, the association of the pottery with the well-dated brooches (Sealey below) confirms the 4th-century BC date for the origin of Middle Iron Age pottery in Essex and possibly takes that date back as far as *c*. 350BC rather than the previously accepted one of *c.* 300BC. Any advance in the clarification of the (rather uncertain) dating of such pottery is welcome, as would be further instances of associations with well-dated artefacts and, hopefully, rather better pottery assemblages.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, by Joyce Compton

Twenty contexts produced pottery of Late Iron Age and Roman date, amounting to 378 sherds, weighing 1391g. The pottery has been rapidly recorded by sherd count and weight, in grams, by fabric; full details by context can be found in the archive and Appendix 4. The fabrics were recorded using the Essex County Council fabric series and the few vessel forms present were identified using the typology devised for Chelmsford (Going 1987, 13-54). The assemblage is fragmentary (average sherd weight 3.7g) and generally abraded. Some sherds are encrusted, making fabric identification difficult. Most of the assemblage comprises body sherds in coarse fabrics which are not closely datable within the Late Iron Age or Roman periods. Together, the coarse wares form 80% by weight of the total assemblage. Imported samian occurred in two evaluation contexts; otherwise the pottery derives entirely from local sources. Few contexts contained more than a few sherds each; the exceptions are burial 29 (evaluation trench 1) and ring-ditch segments 513 and 1020 (both Site C).

The lower part of a black-surfaced ware jar, which contained the cremated bone, was recovered from cremation burial 29. Unfortunately, the vessel had been truncated in antiquity so the exact form cannot be discerned. Some sherds had wavy-line decoration, however, and the jar may be a Going Type G23.4 (1987, fig.10). These are tentatively dated to the 3rd century at Chelmsford, but the jar from burial 29 can be provided with an early Roman date on fabric grounds. Segment 513 of ring-ditch 565 produced many sherds from a J1 flagon (Going 1987, fig.16) in coarse buff ware, probably a Colchester product. Most of the vessel seems to be present, although there are many small sherds which do not conjoin. This type of flagon, known as a Hofheim flagon due to the numbers found there, is a mid 1st century type which does not continue beyond the Neronian period (*i.e.* beyond *c*.AD65). Segment 1020 of ring-ditch 1000 contained a large number of abraded grog-tempered sherds dating to the Late Iron Age. More than one vessel is represented but most of the sherds appear to belong to a single jar.

Approximately half of the pottery by weight was recovered during the evaluation, mostly from trenches on or near Site B. It is interesting that almost all of the pottery recovered during the excavation stage came from the upper fills of three ring-ditches, in particular ring-ditch 1000. In view of its condition and fragmentation, however, it seems unlikely that this pottery is in its original place of deposition and it probably should not be used as dating evidence for the ring-ditches themselves. Except for burial 29, most of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery can be considered to be incidental in the contexts in which it was found. The assemblage is too small to represent immediate rubbish disposal from a nearby settlement. It is highly likely

that settlements were restricted to areas alongside the Roman road to the north of the excavation area.

Saxon pottery, by Sue Tyler

A small assemblage of fine and coarse wares (26 sherds, weighing 246g) was retrieved from six contexts. Further details are presented in Appendix 4. All of this material derives from site B, either from excavated features in evaluation trench 12 (pit 41, layer 56 and ditch 57) or else as surface-collected artefacts during the subsequent area investigation (find-spots 895, 911 and 912). Two of the find-spots (911 and 912) related to a further part of ditch 57. Most of the large, sandy, body sherds (some deliberately roughened with 'schlickung') probably belong to storage jars or cooking pots (some have carbonised residues on surfaces). However, there is also a decorated neck/rim sherd (find-spot 912, Site B) from a vessel which in its entirety could stand comparison to cremation vessels from cemeteries such as nearby Springfield Lyons (Tyler and Major 2005).

The predominance of sandy fabrics and the use of the 'schlickung' technique suggest a pre-AD650 date for the assemblage. It is likely that the pottery has derived from late 5th/early 6th century settlement/cemetery contexts somewhere in the vicinity and above the floodplain – potentially further east as perhaps suggested by cropmark site VI.

Medieval and later pottery, by Helen Walker

A total of 234 sherds, weighing 2.5kg, was excavated from fifteen contexts, almost all of which are find-spots on Site B or else trial trenches in its immediate vicinity. Further detail is presented in Appendix 4. No fine wares are present apart from single sherds of Mill Green ware and Hedingham ware, both, unfortunately, unglazed and undecorated. Otherwise the pottery comprises early medieval ware, medieval coarse ware (including probable examples of Mill Green and Hedingham coarse wares) and a single sherd of shell-and-sand-tempered ware. Cooking pots are the most common vessel form and there are examples with B4, cavetto and H2-type rims, all of which would have been current during the earlier 13th century. A thickened, everted bowl rim is also present. Most of this pottery was found in the area of the remains of a small sub-rectangular enclosure and possible occupying building and is probably associated with this settlement. No medieval pottery was collected from the northern end of Site B. Find-spots 921 and 922 to the west of the enclosure produced later pottery including part of a cooking pot with a developed E5 rim, dating to the late 13th to 14th centuries, and a sherd of Mill Green ware, dating from the mid 13th to 14th centuries. These may represent a second, slightly later phase of activity. The only medieval pottery from site

C comprises two sherds of early medieval ware, datable to *c.*1200, that were collected from alluvium layer 574 in test-pit A. No medieval pottery was found on site A.

The assemblage is typical of central Essex, although the lack of fine wares suggests the pottery is from service areas rather than from living areas. A few sherds of post-medieval pottery were excavated, but these could be the result of muck-spreading of midden material rather than evidence of settlement. They comprise sherds of black-glazed ware and post-medieval red earthenware, including a sherd that appears to be a kiln waster. A post-medieval sherd in gully 21, evaluation trench 13, could be intrusive.

6.3 Metalwork

Fifteen contexts produced metalwork, mainly metal-detected surface finds of an agricultural nature (and therefore relatively recent). Descriptions for all of the recent metalwork can be found in the archive. Iron nails, some with cremated bone adhering, were recovered from cremation burial 29 (evaluation trench 1) and two undated copper-alloy objects (SF1 and 2) were found in deposit 40 (evaluation trench 6). The latter have no diagnostic features and remain enigmatic, although they are unlikely to be modern. Three Iron Age brooches, from ring-ditch 541, are reported on separately, as follows:

Iron Age Brooches, by Paul Sealey

Three early La Tène brooches were recovered from ring-ditch 541 (Site C). In the ditch itself, there was a 4th-century BC copper-alloy brooch associated with Middle Iron Age pottery. Two iron brooches were present in the central grave pit 502; one was penannular, and the other a possible penannular (front cover illustration, Appendices report). The only other Iron Age grave from Britain with a pair of penannular brooches is Huntow (Yorkshire). This instance of the secure association of pottery and metalwork at Boreham allows the start date of Middle Iron Age pottery in Essex to be moved back into the 4th century, to *c.*350 BC.

La Tène I Copper-alloy Brooch (468, SF5)

A copper-alloy brooch fragment with a curved bow terminating in a short straight length of metal with a cleft to provide a seating for the pin; beyond, the foot rises upwards and begins the curve that originally turned it to point backwards towards the head of the brooch. In section the bow is sub-rectangular with a maximum thickness of 4.4mm. All that survives of the head is a flat circular feature with a diameter of 7.3mm. There is a tiny hollow aperture on each side of this flat terminal which would originally have housed a rivet or axis bar. Brooches like this exemplify the mock-spring arrangement described by Stead (1979, 68-9;

1991, 80). The condition of the brooch is poor: there is extensive and deep corrosion that has entirely removed nearly all the surface; the end of the foot and the pin are missing.

The brooch is La Tène I and belongs to the Hull Type 1 family. Its bow does not have the more or less semi-circular form of the well-arched 1a, but exemplifies instead the lower and shorter arc of the Ib. Not enough survives to allow allocation to one or other of the variants of 1b. Chronologically, a 1b brooch means a product centred on the 4th-century BC (Hull and Hawkes 1987, 73, 95, 97, 107).

Annular Iron Brooch (503, SF6)

The brooch consists of a continuous oval hoop with maximum and minimum external axes of 40.2 and 39.3mm; the hoop itself is 8.8 to 11.2mm thick and sub-circular in section. An iron collar 9mm wide secured the (missing) pin to the hoop; all that survives of the pin itself is an amorphous stump on the collar on the inside of the loop. Such is the extent of the corrosion and the accompanying distortion of the piece that the measurements given here should be regarded as only indicative of the original dimensions. The condition of the brooch is fragile. Radiographs suggest some metal survives within the core. They also reveal a straight line running through the hoop from the inner to the outer side suggesting the presence of two flat and unexpanded terminals that had been forced together in antiquity. If this was the case, the brooch would have been penannular. The classification and chronology of the brooch is discussed below.

Penannular Iron Brooch (503, SF7)

What now survives is apparently all a corrosion product. Such is the extent of the corrosion and the accompanying distortion of the piece that the measurements given here should be regarded as only indicative of the original dimensions. The condition of the brooch is fragile. Radiographs of the brooch show the hoop with a thin white outline. This distinctive feature suggests the surface had once been coated with a veneer of some material other than iron; it may have been tinned. The penannular hoop of the brooch is an oval with maximum and minimum external axes of 41.2 and 39.6mm; the hoop itself ranges from 7.8 to 10.2mm thick and is sub-circular in section. Both terminals have flat oval faces with expanded edges; they are 2mm apart on the inside and 9mm apart on the outside. A collar secures the pin to the hoop. It is 10.8mm wide towards the outside of the hoop, and it tapers towards the pin. The best preserved length of pin suggests it was rectangular in section at the collar end, changing to a tapered circular section at the end. In the middle of the hoop, a short length of the pin has a flexed (humped) profile. Together, the pin with its collar is 46.4mm long.

The brooch is a Fowler Type Aa penannular (Fowler 1960, 150). There is some reason to think that its companion brooch was also penannular (despite its present appearance), and is probably another Type Aa. Penannular brooches of this kind are now thought to represent an introduction from the mainland of Europe, rather than (as Fowler argued) an insular development. The starting point is an iron specimen from a grave dated *c*.400-380 at Trugny (Aisne); another La Tène Ia grave from Pernant (also Aisne) has a bronze example (Rowlett 1966, 133-4; Simpson 1979, 319). Penannular brooches of Types A and Aa are present in Arras Culture contexts in Yorkshire from the start (Stead 1991, 89-90); some of those from graves there are iron (Stead 1979, 71). They are rare in France and their popularity in Britain at this early date reflects a predilection here for hinged, rather than sprung brooches (Stead 1971, 38; 1979, 71). Type A and Aa brooches had a long history, lasting until Roman times (Olivier 1996, 258, 261). The Boreham brooches could be as early as any of the penannulars in Britain, bearing in mind the La Tène I brooch from the ring-ditch. An iron penannular brooch of Fowler Type Aa excavated at Wandlebury hill-fort (Cambridgeshire) and stratified with pottery (Hartley 1957, fig.8 nos 69-71, fig.9 no.3, 23-4) shows the type was current in East Anglia in the Middle Iron Age. Most graves with penannulars from Yorkshire only had a single brooch but there was a pair of bronze Aa brooches from the Huntow barrow (Stead 1979, 36, 70-1, 102). The Huntow pair is an important consideration at Boreham where there it is thought that the context was funerary.

Brooches and the Implications for Pottery Chronology at Boreham

The three brooches reported here are a consistent suite of 4th-century BC jewels. Bearing in mind the difficulties of dating Early to Middle Iron Age pottery in Essex, it is worth investigating what the Boreham brooches have to say about the chronology of the pottery from the site. The copper-alloy brooch was associated with the rim and shoulder of a vessel of Middle Iron Age type, Little Waltham Form 8. In the fill of the nearby rectangular barrow ditch was the rim of another Middle Iron Age vessel, Little Waltham Form 6 (Drury 1978, 53-4). Assemblages of pottery from these contexts are dominated by flint and flint-with-sand temper, suggesting a position early in the Iron Age sequence (Sealey 2007, 50-1). Mindful of the date of the copper-alloy brooch, it is reasonable to place the start of this ceramic style in the 4th century, at *c*.350 BC rather than *c*.300 BC (Sealey 1996, 46, 50 *pace* Sealey 2007, 55).

6.4 Baked clay

Fragments of baked clay (total weight 424g) were recovered from eleven contexts. Most comprise small indeterminate pieces with an average weight of less than 4g and these have been discarded. The retained baked clay (7 pieces, weighing 300g) includes probable

objects, SF3 and 4, retrieved from two fills of ditch 59 (evaluation trench 6) and a surface find (find-spot 901) from Site B. All three objects are relatively undiagnostic; SF3 and 4 have flat surfaces and surface find 901 has a deep groove. The surface find is possibly derived from a loom weight but the function for the other two objects remains enigmatic. The stratified finds, SF3 and 4, derive from a tentatively-dated medieval enclosure boundary. As they are associated with Neolithic pottery, it is not clear whether they constitute *in situ* or residual material. The general lack of baked clay beyond the site B medieval site may serve to emphasise the early date and non-domestic nature of the prehistoric activity across the valley side.

6.5 Brick and tile

Twenty-four contexts produced brick and tile fragments, amounting to a total of 2448 pieces, weighing just over 6kg. The majority of the pieces are Roman, but post-medieval and possible medieval fragments were also recorded. Surface finds, mainly from Site B, are represented by context numbers 81 and 890-924.

More than 70% of the assemblage is Roman and was confined to features and find-spots on Sites A and B, especially from evaluation trenches 12 and 13. Both brick and tegula fragments were noted, but the assemblage is fragmentary and many pieces are undiagnostic. Layer 56 and the top fill of ditch 57 (both evaluation trench 12) contained appreciable amounts of brick and tile, but most contexts contained single pieces. The Roman brick and tile fragments are incidental in their contexts; nothing appeared to be *in situ*, for instance, no tile-lined hearths or furnace structures were recorded. The tiles are also unlikely to have derived from any buildings in the vicinity. Saxon and or medieval re-use of this material is a distinct possibility.

Most of the post-medieval fragments also came from Sites A and B, although pieces of this date were found in two locations on Site C. A small quantity of abraded brick fragments came from an area of modern disturbance (433) and a piece of peg-tile came from the fill of segment 542 of ditch 1224. Possible medieval pieces came from several contexts, mainly on Site B. Those from find-spot 890 are in a brown sandy fabric reminiscent of Coggeshall Great bricks. Unfortunately, although the fragments clearly derived from the same brick, its dimensions could not be established. It may be worth noting that most of the medieval pottery assemblage was collected from Site B.

6.6 Worked and un-worked stone

Fragments of stone were recorded in at least six contexts. Most comprised quartz pebbles and pieces of burnt stone, mostly from features in the vicinity of henge 818 (Site C). The burnt stone was associated with burnt flints. Two possible artefacts were also identified, although diagnostic features are mostly lacking. Lava quern fragments were found in an area of modern disturbance (433, Site C), along with post-medieval material. The pieces are very small but may have derived from a millstone, perhaps of medieval date. The second piece is a small fragment of puddingstone, used during the Iron Age for beehive querns. The puddingstone came from a segment (609) of ditch 1221 (Site C). Dating evidence is slim but the ditch is thought to be of Iron Age date.

6.7 Cremated human bone

Fragments of cremated human bone, total weight 867g, were collected from two burials. The first (29, evaluation trench 1) is of early Roman date. The second (446), which had been inserted within the ring-ditch 565 interior (Site C), is undated though likely to be prehistoric and, therefore, contemporary with the monument itself. The bone from burial 29 was contained in a black-surfaced ware jar, unfortunately not more closely datable due to truncation of the vessel in antiquity. The vessel contents, and the soil samples, were processed by wet-sieving over a 500 micron mesh. The residues were dried and separated into 4mm and 2mm fractions. All material larger than 4mm (the coarse fraction) was sorted by eye and cremated bone fragments, artefacts and macro-fossils were extracted manually. The material smaller than 4mm (fine fraction) was bagged unsorted. The bone is off-white in colour, which indicates a relatively high combustion temperature. The fragments from fill 30 are noticeably more abraded than those from within the vessel. There are large and recognisable pieces, in particular long bone shaft fragments from the fill of the urn, one of which measures more than 70mm. Very small fragments are present in the unsorted fine fractions. Charcoal, weighing a total of 103g, was noted in the burial, especially in the fill of the urn. No artefacts were recorded, except for iron nails, fragments of which were adhering to the cremated bone.

The bone from burial 446 was unurned and thus collected as a soil sample. This was processed as for the sample from burial 29. The bone is off-white in colour with several bluer patches, perhaps indicating less-efficient combustion. There are many recognisable elements, including long bone and skull fragments and teeth. Small bone fragments are visible in the unsorted fine fractions. There is a noticeable lack of charcoal and no artefacts were recorded.

6.8 Animal bone and Shell

Animal bone was poorly represented, probably due to adverse soil conditions. The bone which has survived is either in poor condition, mainly comprising tooth enamel fragments, or is burnt. Five contexts, all on Site C, produced a total of thirty-four fragments, weighing 49g. Sheep/goat humerus fragments came from an area of modern disturbance (433). A cattle molar, probably burnt, and an undiagnostic burnt fragment were found in the fills of pit 782 (part of henge 818). A further burnt fragment was recovered from the fill of ditch segment 1150 (square-ditched enclosure 1069). The top fill of pit 1055, in the centre of ring-ditch 1000, produced a number of tooth enamel fragments. These are from a large mammal, probably cattle or horse, but are in too poor a condition for certain identification.

Adverse soil conditions presumably also affected shell preservation and none was therefore recovered, if it was ever present.

6.9 Environmental material

Seventy-eight bulk soil samples were collected for the purpose of environmental analysis. A range of features and layers was selected and includes ring-ditch segments, pit and post-hole fills, cremation burials, tree-throw holes and various layers. In accordance with the brief, approximately half of the total was taken from ring-ditch segments. In addition, two samples were taken from the buried soil horizon (1096) in Site C. A representative range of contexts was therefore selected for sampling across the entire excavated area, both on the higher ground and in areas of potential waterlogging towards the river.

Forty-three samples were subsequently selected for wet-sieving with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh and collecting the flotation fraction (flot) on a 0.5mm sieve. The residues were then dried and separated into coarse and fine fractions using 4mm and 2mm sieves. The material in the coarse fraction (>4mm) was sorted by eye, and artefacts and environmental material extracted and bagged separately. No fine fractions were retained, except those for cremation burials 29 (<1> and <2>) and 446 (<21>). The flots were dried and bagged by context. Retrieved artefacts were recorded by count and weight, where possible, and these details added to the quantification table in Appendix 2. A range of finds, mainly worked and burnt flints, was recovered from the residues of twenty-three of the soil samples. Calcined human bone fragments were recovered from those taken from the cremation burials.

Surprisingly few samples produced flots, even from samples taken where waterlogging was evident, for instance in post-holes 649 and 670. Small amounts of charcoal fragments were recovered from the cremation burial fills. Apart from these, flots were noted for only four

samples, two of these comprising wood fragments which undoubtedly derive from wooden posts 650 and 669. There is little potential in any of the flots for further analysis. Full details can be found in Appendix 5 and in the archive.

6.10 Wood, by Damian Goodburn

The site is low-lying adjacent to the current course of the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation. Towards the current water channel the groundwater clearly remained high enough to provide waterlogged conditions in the bases of some of the deeper cut features preserving some ancient woodwork - the bases of large posts set in post-pits within henge 818 (post-bases 619, 650, 669 and 695 in post-pits 612, 649, 670 and 688 respectively). Three were part of an oval shaped arrangement of post-pits occupying the interior of the ditched enclosure (Fig.8). The fourth was a constituent part of the avenue that extended southwards from it. The posts of the main circle appear to have been set around 3m centres and those of the avenue somewhat closer. The surviving decayed post bases varied in size with the largest now being 0.88m in diameter, though it would have been a little larger originally.

Tool marks

A 'henge-type' structure may be expected to date from anywhere from the end of the Neolithic through the earlier Bronze Age. In south-east England this might be *c*. 2,500 to *c*. 2000 BC, based on broadly dated examples investigated elsewhere. It was possible to tell that the tool marks surviving here and there on some of the post bases had been made by metal blades rather than those of stone. Smooth, fairly flat axe stop marks up to 65mm wide were recognised and noted.

Sometimes tool marks can survive well enough for the marks of different tools of the same type to be distinguished by reference to the size and form of the 'stop marks' and also by patterns of striations left by the edge damage of an individual blade, its 'signature' ('stop mark' also known as 'jam curve' - negative lines left where the tool stops cutting mirroring the form of the blade). If these tool mark features can be discerned the number of individual tools and probably workers involved can be reconstructed. If identical signatures are found then the timbers that bear them can be considered contemporary, thus the information may be useful for phasing. These considerations were born in mind during the lifting, cleaning and recording of the four post bases, and are dealt with below.

All the post bases are somewhat decayed except in places on the bottom faces of posts 619 and 650. The decay has fragmented all the post bases with decay passing down the

medullary rays and pores in the timber in a somewhat erratic manner. Very little sapwood has survived except in small places on the very base of post 619 and possibly 650. The bases of the posts have also been variably compressed with some gravel being forced into the end grain eroding the tool marks. The remaining heartwood is now mostly rather solid.

Comparative material

Despite the lack of exact parallels there is woodwork from the broad period of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age from south-west England, Ireland, East Anglia and the south-east. Most of the woodwork recorded is worked roundwood or smaller timber but a few assemblages such as 'Seahenge' from the Norfolk coast include larger timbers (Brennand and Taylor 2003). The corpus of material is somewhat greater when evidence from the Middle Bronze Age is included such as the Vauxhall Bridge or Dover Boat (Goodburn and Darrah 2004). The main areas of comparison are those of toolmark form and size which are considered below. In addition some experimental archaeological work such as, the replication of 'Seahenge' for Time Team and reconstructions of Bronze Age boats, or sections there of, provides a practical insight into working oak timbers of this scale with early metal tools.

Following lifting and cleaning, detailed examination and recording was carried out according to English Heritage Guidelines on waterlogged wood (1996). The timber of all the post bases has all the clear characteristics of oak; *i.e.* one of the two native species or their hybrids (*Quercus robur* or *Quercus petraea*). C14 samples were taken from the outside surfaces of each of the timbers where the wood was fairly near the outer limits of the parent tree. Tree-ring slice samples were also taken both for dating and to examine the possibility of 'same-tree matching' from all the timbers except 619. No dating has yet been undertaken.

Post base 619

This post base was found to be the best preserved and was set in post-pit 612 in line with and presumably blocking, the southern causeway of the henge (Figs.8 and 10) (Plate 6). The oak post base was markedly oval, nearly 'D' shaped, in plan and survived 390m high, 410mm wide and 340mm thick. The south side of the post was very decayed but the others were only slightly decayed with traces of sapwood surviving on the east side. No bark, which is durable and tough in oak, was found so it must have been trimmed away. On the west side it was clear that the curved face of the log had been flattened deliberately and worn, possibly by abrasion during dragging from the felling site. The heavy, central, inverted tree stump found at 'Seahenge' of the same broad period, had also been flattened on one side to allow it to be more easily dragged along. There had also been some trimming back of part of

the north side perhaps to remove a bulging buttress which could have caused drag. No tool marks survived on the sides but many facets and several axe stop marks survived on the base.

Viewed from the side, the base of the post had been left in the form of a blunt wedge from the felling cuts made, showing that the post had originated from a butt log of a deliberately felled tree set with the butt down (as it grew). The wedge-shaped felling cuts were mainly made from two sides with the first cut or 'gob' being made lower than the longer 'back cut'. This evidence shows that the felling of the tree was carefully controlled in a manner that would be familiar to woodsmen of later periods. The base of the post pit must have been cut with a rounded concavity to mirror this shape to some extent. The 'hinge area' which is normally ragged after felling, had been smoothed over neatly with an axe, a tough job across the grain where, at the butt of the parent tree, the timber is normally toughest. In several places the slightly eroded remains of complete axe stop marks could be seen. These marks were *c*.73mm wide with only a modest curvature and rounded corners. Unfortunately no clear signature marks survived. The marks were often very deep indicating a very powerful cutting stroke similar to what can be achieved with a small modern steel axe in tough oak heartwood. This implies strong hafting of the presumably flat copper or early bronze axe. Traces of slightly more curved, incomplete axe stop marks were found where the hinge had been trimmed back. These must have come from the use of an axe with a more curved blade, thus at least two tools were used, one in the felling and another for trimming up the post base. The complete axe stop marks are slightly different to those found on the base of post 650 indicating the use of at least four (probably many more) axes in working the posts for the henge. This must reflect a coming together of a whole community to build the henge, not surprising when the logistics of moving the large oak timbers is considered (see post base 650 below). Slight traces of a black deposit, possibly superficial charring, were seen on the northern half of the base but not on the sides of the post.

With the loss of some heartwood, some sapwood and all the bark allowance should be made for a minimum butt diameter of *c*.450mm; at chest height this might have been *c*. 350mm. With a future reconstruction of the original depth of the post pits and possibly parallels from stone circles it may be possible to come to a rough dimension for the height or length of the timber. The growth rate of the parent oak was fairly slow with *c*. 180 annual rings surviving perhaps this might equate with an oak *c*.200 years old when felled.

Due to the comparatively good condition of this post, the clear evidence for its working and its modest size the timber has been retained for possible conservation. A small sample was taken for possible C14 dating.

Post base 650

This oak post base was substantially decayed, in places surviving as no more than peaty voids, but the seven major fragments found were in contact with each other in the post pit (Figs. 8 and 10) (Plate 8 and front cover). Post base 650 occupied the majority of post pit 649 and had a surviving diameter of *c*.0.88m with a height limited by ancient decay of 470mm. Despite the decay many features were still clear in the remaining oak heartwood which was for the most part solid. Post base 650 is the largest in cross section that this writer has ever seen in a European context. Should the post have been *c*. 4m long (perhaps 1m in the ground and 3m above) and have been only modestly tapering it would have weighed *c.*2.3 tonnes when freshly cut (average green oak heartwood weight of 1.073 tonnes per cubic metre).

With care and various props it was possible to reconstruct the base of the post after washing. It can be seen clearly in the side view that the base is characterised by the remains of two shallow 'V' shaped felling cuts and an area where the hinge was cut back as in post base 619. The hinge was neatly trimmed back with an axe presumably to make the post sit more upright in the post-pit. Again one side of the rounded log surface had been cut back and it approached a 'D' shape with the flattened area on the north side which was also worn. No tool marks survived on the sides of the post but in one place sapwood may have survived. All the bark had been removed. On the base of the post, two areas were relatively well preserved and these were drawn at a scale of 1:5. Again two distinct forms of axe stop marks survived. Around the edges associated with the original felling cuts were more worn, deep and strongly curved stop marks 85mm wide. Where the hinge area had been cut back smaller more straight edged axe stop marks could be seen only 65mm wide with some faint traces of signature striations surviving here and there. Clearly two axes of markedly different blade size and form had been used for this work. The comparative freshness of the hinge trimming suggests that was done just before the post was reared whilst the other marks may have been slightly abraded in transit and perhaps some limited weathering.

Dragging this post to the site and rearing it would have been a substantial communal effort. Practical experience and ethnographic parallels from the Pacific north-west of the Americas can be drawn upon to provide ball-park estimates of the labour force required for such work. Specialists in the study of henge-type structures may also wish to consider the implications

of the great variations of post girth encountered at site C; some of the posts would have been very much heavier than others. This girth variation is not clearly reflected in the size of the post pits.

The parent tree for this post timber is difficult to characterise in terms of its growth rate as the rings are distorted by the presence of buttresses. However, we can say that the growth rate varied between medium to slow growth. Tree-ring and C14 samples were taken and the fragmentary remains then discarded.

Post base 669

This oak post base was set in post-pit 670 on the east side of the avenue of post pits running south from the oval arrangement of post-pits (Figs.8 and 10) (Plate 7). It survived *c*.260mm high by 520mm in diameter in one main northern fragment and ten other smaller fragments. It was impossible to reassemble exactly off-site but it could be seen that there was a small flattened area on the north-west part of it which may have corresponded to the more obvious flattened sides of the posts described above. When viewed from the best-preserved side some indication of a convex bottom to the post could be seen. Very faint, incomplete axe facets survived on the bottom face which was much more decayed than those discussed above. The post retained about 150 annual rings which would have been *c*.180 with the missing core and sapwood. Tree-ring and C^{14} samples were taken and the remains discarded after recording.

Post base 695

This post base from the main oval alignment proved to be the most decayed; only an arc of heartwood survived about 330mm across and 260mm high. No tool marks survived. The post base was set in post pit 688. One interesting feature was the presence of a large decayed knot on the west side (Figs. 8 and 10) (Plate 9). The slope of the knot indicated that the post had been used the way up it grew, and that it had derived from a second or possibly third log up in a large oak. It is likely that some of the other henge posts derived from the same large parent tree. A tree-ring sample was thus taken, even though it contained few annual rings, so that a 'same tree' match might be attempted. A C^{14} sample was also taken from the outer surface.

Parallels for broad dating by tool marks

As noted above, the size and form of tool marks on late prehistoric timbers can indicate a broad dating which can be refined by tree-ring and/or C^{14} dating later. The dated tool marks that form the comparable material have been recorded on woodwork from the Early Bronze

Age Copa Mountain mining site, the Early Bronze Age Seahenge site, a number of unpublished recent sites on the Thames flood plain in London (many assessment reports by this author - the A13 extension project, etc), the Middle Bronze Age Dover boat, the Late Bronze Age Swalecliffe site (Goodburn 2003) and many others. The work of other specialists such as A. O'Sullivan (1997) in Ireland and M. Taylor in the Fens, and J. and B. Coles in Somerset has also provided much dated parallel material. The range of axe stop marks recorded on the Boreham henge post bases is considerable from reasonably straight and about 65mm wide to very curved and 85mm wide. Currently the size and form of the implied axe blades would be best paralleled in Early Bronze Age material as might be expected of elements of a henge-type structure. Calendar dating before 2000 BC is most likely on tool mark grounds. The type of axes used by the woodworkers clearly included several blade forms presumably of flat or flanged types and the depth of the marks showed that they would all have been strongly hafted. This area of study could be expanded with further analysis.

6.11 **Soils**, by Richard Macphail

The potential of site C to contribute environmental and cultural information (Goldberg and Macphail 2006; Hodgson 1997) was evaluated over the course of two site visits. Sediment-soil sequences were examined and sampled from a number of locations. These included the palaeosol-recent alluvium sequence in some of the box-sections in Trial-pits C and D, and in some of the sections exposed through the henge ditch. It also included the fill sequences in tree-holes 1165 and 1110 and square-ditched enclosure 1069.

Local soils

The local mapped soils are stoneless clayey pelo-alluvial gley soils formed on alluvium (Fladbury soil association; Jarvis *et al*. 1983). These stoneless clayey soils seal prehistoric features and palaeosol (Plates 17 and 18). Soils representative of this palaeosol are mapped north of the site as loamy typical brown earths developed on river terrace gravel (Efford 1 soil association)(Jarvis *et. al*. 1983).

Type sections

A type section was described and sampled from Trial-pit C, Box-section D (south face) (Plates 17 to 21; Appendix 6). Here, and in other exposures, the local substrate is composed of bedded sands and gravels of probable Pleistocene age river terrace gravels (Jarvis *et al*. 1983, 1984). The buried soil shows signs of groundwater fluctuations (ochreous mottles and blackish ferromanganese nodules), and approximates either to a gleyic argillic brown earth soil (e.g. Waterstock series) or gleyic brown earth soil (e.g. Shabbington soil series) (Jarvis

et al. 1983, 1984). The palaeosol profile includes a dark, probably once-humic, 'stonefree topsoil'. This horizon contains both later prehistoric and Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flints, and prehistoric features including tree-holes at this level. Although generally artefact-free, the alluvium did contain several small pieces of medieval pottery. The palaeosol thus apparently represents an exposed land surface contemporary with the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, but may also have been open until medieval times, when land use changes (e.g. new ploughing of clayey soils) led to alluviation (Plates 17 to 21 and 24). Robinson (1992) identified Iron Age to medieval alluviation sealing prehistoric landscapes on the rivers Nene, Ouse and Thames, for example, while tributaries of the river Waveney in Suffolk buried Roman and Saxon soils with fine alluvium (Ashwin and Tester forthcoming). At Raunds, Northamptonshire, some alluvium-buried palaeosols had been exposed for millennia (Macphail forthcoming). The section exposed in Trial-pit C, Box-section D (south face) (Appendix 6) was sampled with a large (31cm) monolith sample (M1), and associated samples from the alluvium, palaeosol and underlying river terrace sands and gravels. Analysis of these samples should allow characterisation of both the prehistoric soil environment and its land use up to presumed medieval alluviation.

Trial-pit D, Box-section D (south face) was also examined, and here very little remained of the humic stone-free palaeosol 'topsoil'; only a bulk sample was taken of the palaeosol (Appendix 6). It can be suggested that the palaeosol here was truncated, possibly by the meandering Chelmer ahead of fine alluviation. The palaeosol at Trial-pit D, Box-section C may also have been truncated but to a lesser extent.

Tree-hole 1165

This typical (3.2m wide) tree-hole is circular in plan, with a broad and deep dark (once humic) fill (1168) to the west and a thin dark fill (1170) to the east, within an otherwise gravel-dominated (1166) fill (Langohr 1993; Goldberg and Macphail 2206, 193-202; Machphail and Goldberg 1990) (Plates 24 and 25). The soil pattern produced by tree throw varies according to the nature of the woodland and the type of soil that the tree is rooted in. On poorly consolidated (loose) gravels, tree throw tends to rotate and throw the gravels backwards, leaving a hollow in the direction of throw, which infills with leaf litter and humic topsoil – detailed analyses from Raunds found organic matter and associated phosphate concentrations in this part of the tree-hole section (Macphail forthcoming). It is suggested that tree 1165 fell towards the west (on coherent soils and parent materials trees may simply fall over, retaining much soil with their roots, and the hollow that forms behind becomes infilled with fine soil, along with subsoil from the roots). The pit and mound topography formed by tree throws can last 500 years in natural woodlands (see reviews in Langohr 1993,

Goldberg and Macphail 2006; Macphail and Goldberg 1990), but at sites affected by human activity these hollows can infill rapidly, as at Drayton Cursus, Oxfordshire, where a 'Neolithic' tree throw (~clearance) was sealed by the cursus bank (Barclay *et al*. 2003). Also it is a moot point whether trees were purposely killed and then pulled over at Drayton Cursus and Raunds. Tree-hole 1165 contained many pieces of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic struck flint and is probably of the same period. In order to study this dated tree-hole as a means of reconstructing the past environment and land use associated with the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic landscape, a series of monoliths (M2-M4) and associated bulk samples were collected from fine fill 1168 (Plate 26; Appendix 6). In addition, a bulk sample of the thin fine fill 1170 was collected. These samples provide material that can be utilised for pollen assessment (in the first instance), soil micromorphology and bulk soil studies.

Tree-hole 1110

This undated tree-hole (Plates 27 and 28) has the opposite orientation to tree-hole 1165, implying a blow down in the opposite direction, and hence unrelated to the event affecting tree-hole 1165. Nevertheless, tree-hole 1110 provides a good example of the palaeosol, and thus sample M5 provides a deeper example of the palaeosol taken from recent alluvium-palaeosol sequence at Trial-pit C (Appendix 6).

Henge ditch section 980

Within the ditch fill a broad yellowish brown (10YR5/4) band of sand occurs. This is characterised by iron and manganese mottling, probably related to a history of rooting. The sands are medium to coarse in size, and the fill also includes fine gravel stringers. It is likely that the sand fill formed rapidly from rainstorm(s) eroding and sorting sands from the sand and gravel bank of the henge (*c.f.* Wareham Experimental Earthwork ditch fills; Hillson 1996).

Square-ditched enclosure 1069

The square-ditched enclosure/barrow contained undiagnostic prehistoric and Middle Iron Age pottery and provides an example (M6; Appendix 6) of fine soil fill relating to post-Neolithic activities and land use (Plate 23), and thus provides a comparison to the earlier soils and the later alluvium.

7.0 DISCUSSION

The archaeological remains from the excavation of sites A to C at Old Hall, Boreham are further discussed and interpreted in terms of their division into five broad periods of land-use that they define:

- Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic
- Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Late Iron Age and Roman
- Early Saxon, medieval and post-medieval

It is appreciated that these remains clearly extend beyond the limit of the investigated areas of the evaluation and area excavation phases of fieldwork and these results are used to extrapolate and interpret the wider landscape evolution of this part of the Chelmer valley. It is evident that geology, topography and access to resources were all important factors in the development of this landscape.

Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

The many pieces of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic struck flint and features of putative same date - the various pits, tree- and root-holes, and palaeosol in site C - imply concerted use and exploitation of the river and its immediate environs by hunter-gatherers and (perhaps) early farmers during the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period.

The worked flint assemblage complements the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic material from Great Baddow (Jacobi 1980, 1996), from the Blackwater Estuary at Maylandsea (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995, 67-9) and from the confluence of the rivers Can and Chelmer, in the centre of Chelmsford (Wickenden 1992, 16-17). The occurrence of large assemblages of struck flint at all four sites is unlikely to be co-incidental and probably indicates that activity along the Chelmer and its tributaries was both widespread and fairly intensive. The exploitation of the Chelmer for its natural resources is unlikely to have been confined to that river alone, since Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint artefacts have also been discovered alongside the other main rivers of Essex, including the Colne and the Lea (Jacobi 1980, fig. 6). Such river valleys may have been exploited as ready sources of raw material for the manufacturing of flint artefacts, since the analysis of the struck flint assemblage has revealed that most of its items are derived from local river gravels, with few indications for the importation of large nodules of good quality flint. The inhabitants of the Chelmer valley area are therefore conjectured to have combed the banks and islands of gravel formed and

washed clean by the flowing of the river for suitable raw material. It seems very likely from the very high proportion of waste material present in these assemblages that the flint was being knapped close to the place where it is found. Deposition is likely the product of flint gathering and knapping at temporary encampments in the valley, perhaps associated with hunting and gathering within the woodland on the floodplain. Indeed, the high incidence of worked flint debitage on and in the palaeosol (interpreted as the remnants of the woodland floor) and its associated tree-holes would suggest that at least some of these encampments were located in this woodland. The Old Hall assemblage includes few tools and it can perhaps be concluded that, although people may have been manufacturing them at this location, they were not staying there for very long and were using them elsewhere.

While the presence of a proliferation of tree- and other root-holes on the valley floor indicates a wooded environment in the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, this period also seemingly witnessed its disappearance. Although it is feasible that the tree-holes, some containing substantial amounts of struck flint of this period, represent deliberate and concerted woodland clearance for short-term settlement and/or farming during the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, an alternative explanation is that it was caused by one or more prolonged episodes of flooding, either brought about by changes in the course of the river or by the construction of dams and lakes by beavers. The significance of the palaeosol, tree-holes and the flint assemblages deriving from them merit further consideration.

Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age remains in site A and the Early Bronze Age monuments in site C represent two distinct areas of prehistoric activity; the former an area of settlement on the high ground overlooking the floodplain and the latter for religious and ritual activity and the interment and memorialising of the dead. The activity in site A may have predated that in site C, since Grooved Ware is thought to have been mainly in use during the Late Neolithic, but broad contemporaneity cannot be ruled out.

The site A remains, with its buildings, likely ancillary structures and pits, located alongside a possible trackway and boundary ditch that hint at least localised division of the valley side into possible fields and enclosures, possibly represents the earliest settled occupation in this vicinity. Site A also serves to illustrate the knowledge and use of local changes in surface geology and drainage even by the earliest settlers of this landscape. However, the paucity of artefactual and ecofactual remains precludes more detailed analysis of the nature of this settlement and of its possible association with activity lower down on the floodplain.

The first manifestation of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ceremonial / ritual use of the valley is that of the construction of the henge monument on the floodplain, close to the river, in site C. It is apparent that this monument was relatively long-lived and perhaps underwent more than one phase of development, although the order in which this development occurred remains unclear. Part of the problem involves pits 925 and 969 and their relationship or otherwise with the rest of the avenue. If the pits had been part of the avenue, and if the avenue and the pit-ring had both been in use at the same time, then neither the avenue and the pit-ring can have been constructed until after the henge ditch had been at least two thirds full. One of the many alternative models for the development of the monument is that pits 925 and 969 are late additions unrelated to the avenue and the pit-ring and that all of the monument's main components were contemporary. Dendrochronological and/or radiocarbon dating of the henge timbers may partly resolve the phasing problem, as it may be able to establish if the avenue and the pit-ring were constructed at more or less the same time.

The appearance of the henge can be conjectured by comparing it with other monuments of its type. The pit-ring probably represents an oval of wooden posts or a combination of open pits and wooden posts running around the inside-perimeter edge of the henge ditch. It is possible that some or all of the posts had been linked by lintels, similar to the sarsen stones at Stonehenge. The addition of lintels is likely to have made the circularity of the monument more apparent, as was established during a reconstruction of a timber circle at Sarn-y-bryn-caled in central Wales (Gibson 1994, 2005, 135-138). The arena-like form of a henge was often further emphasised by encircling the ditch with a bank, and this may have been the case at Old Hall, although there is no evidence to confirm this. Stonehenge and Avebury are among the best-known examples of henges with avenues, although the incidence of henges with avenues is not high. It is likely that the avenue at Old Hall was constructed in a similar fashion to the pit-ring, and to have comprised two parallel lines of wooden posts or a combination of posts and open pits. As in the case of the pit-ring, it is speculated that some or all of the posts in the avenue had been linked by lintels. Not all henges contain internal features, but where they do occur they can often include pits, placed deposits and burials. Although pits 856 and 865 within the Boreham henge are conjectured to have held crouched inhumations, there is no direct evidence to support this. No placed deposits of such items as pottery or metalwork were encountered.

The very rare survival of a number of the henge timbers has resulted in new information about the sourcing and working of wood for a timber circle during the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. Specialist assessment of the timbers has identified that they are likely to have been sourced from naturally-occurring slow to medium growth oak trees. It has also

been possible to infer that the builders of the timber circle were well-organised and equipped. The preparation of the timber appears to have taken place at the felling site and to have included the removal of all of the bark. The cut marks reveal that the felling and the working of the timbers had required the use of more than one type of bronze axe and that the axes had been strongly hafted. Each axe is likely to have been carefully pre-selected for the task in hand, tool marks indicating that the axe which was used for the cutting down of the trees does not appear to have been the same as that used for the trimming of the felling hinges. It is evident from the flattened sides on most of the timbers that they were dragged to the site rather than rolled or carried. The largest of the posts is conjectured to have weighed *c*.2.3 tonnes and to have been *c.*4m long and the dragging of such a post is likely to have required the assistance of many people, although they may have been assisted by the use of draft animals. The number of excavated prehistoric monuments containing surviving large timbers is very small, but includes a small timber circle ('Seahenge') at Holme-next-the-sea in Norfolk and a long barrow at Haddenham in Cambridgeshire (Brennand and Taylor 2003; Hodder and Shand 1988).

The function of the henge is thought to have been largely religious and ceremonial, and to have involved the use of the sun and the river. It is possible that the main purpose of the henge bank and ditch, and perhaps the pit-circle as well, was to emphasise and protect the sanctity of the central, arena-like. area of the monument, where most of the associated religious and ritualistic activity is likely to have taken place. The monument lies within a flat floodplain, within a broader arena formed by the Danbury/Little Baddow ridge on one side and by the south-facing slope of the Chelmer Valley on the other, and therefore perhaps consciously imitates the wider context of its 'enclosed' setting; it is likewise possible that the monument was a microcosm of the surrounding cosmos. A cosmological association is evident in the monument's north-south orientation, which is likely to have been established by the use of the sun, and by the arrangement of some of its internal pits, which are aligned on the midsummer sunrise and the midwinter sunset. Prehistoric monuments with astronomical orientations are not common, but include Stonehenge which, like Old Hall, has an alignment fixed on the midsummer sunrise and the midwinter sunset. It is possible that celestial phenomena were regarded as symbols and manifestations of supernatural power and were viewed from a religious perspective (Harding 2003, 45-48). It is also possible that the users of the monument had a cyclical view of time and that they used the passing of the seasons and the movements of the sun and the moon to indicate the occurrence of major transitions and festivals (Gibson 2005, 99-104). The adjacent river is another natural feature which is likely to have been regarded as being imbued with supernatural forces, and thereby of importance to the use and the import of the henge and the pit-ring. One possible

explanation for the siting of the monument next to the river is that the river was used for the giving of votive offerings or for the disposal of human remains. It may have been that the flow of the river was seen as a potent metaphor for movement and journeys (Harding 2003, 55) or that the river had been part of a formalised route (Gibson 2005, 107–108) involving a journey towards the henge that began up river and made its final approach via the avenue. If so, the exiting of the monument is conjectured to have taken place via the north entranceway. Henges and timber/stone circles with direct and explicit associations with rivers are not common, but include Stonehenge and Durrington Walls in Wiltshire, both of which are likely to have been interlinked via avenues leading to the river Avon. It is possible that the Old Hall henge was similarly linked to the major monument complex at Springfield and Springfield Lyons.

It is conjectured that the henge constituted the primary monument at this location, in relation to which the Early Bronze Age round barrows were located. The three barrows notably occupy a zone to the north of the henge, perhaps on the very edge of the floodplain proper. Their deliberate positioning, presumably reflects their differing function / status in this landscape. While all burial monuments of this period appear to avoid the floodplain, it is worth noting their presence higher up the slope within the reservoir scheme valley (cropmark site III) and elsewhere in this middle section of the Chelmer valley (Fig.2).

Each barrow is likely to have consisted of an earthen mound inside a circular ditch. The mounds were no longer present when the excavation took place, although their former existence is thought to be implied by the morphology of some of the ditch-fill sequences and by the abutting of ring-ditch 565 by elements of the Iron Age field system (see below). All three monuments contain one or more large oval pits and it is likely that at least some of these are the remains of graves, although no human bone has survived in any of them to confirm this. Cremation burial 446 within ring-ditch 565 is the only definite example of an interment to have been found in association with one of the ring-ditches. However, this is undated and it is not possible to tell if it represents a primary or secondary use of the barrow. None of the ring-ditches contained good quality dating evidence in their primary fills and the dating of the features to the Early Bronze Age has largely been inferred from their referencing of the adjacent henge and pit-circle; ring-ditch 565 is aligned on the north-south axis of the henge and the avenue, and ring-ditches 760 and 1000 are aligned on the mid summer sunrise/mid winter sunset orientation of the pits within the pit/post-circle. This referencing of another monument is unlikely to be incidental and probably implies that the henge and the pit/post-ring were either in use or still extant when the barrows were constructed. Ring-ditches 670 and 1000, in particular, must have been built at the same time

or shortly after the pit-circle was constructed, since its timber posts and pits are unlikely to have survived in any meaningful and easily recognisable form for more than a century or two. This suggests that the pit /post-circle and possibly the henge earthwork itself did not stand or function alone, but instead was an integral component of a larger monumental and funerary complex.

Barrow 374 possibly represents another funerary monument of similar early Bronze Age date, although its overall form and appearance are likely to have been different from the other funerary monuments, in that it may have had an external bank and a central post, instead of a central mound. The siting of the monument within the overall complex formed by the henge and the other round barrows suggests that it may have been an integral part of it, although no direct dating evidence has been found to confirm this.

The small number of pits containing large amounts of burnt flint, which were found alongside the henge and barrows, are probably a further indication of the ritual activity which is likely to have taken place within the monument complex. Part of that ritual activity may have been the consumption of food and drink, since it seems likely that the stones were used as pot boilers for the heating of milk and water. A concern for the cleanliness and the purity of the site is perhaps reflected in the burying of the stones in pits.

The henge joins the causewayed enclosure at Springfield Lyons and the cursus at Springfield as the third major monument to have been found and investigated within this central section of the Chelmer Valley. The barrow remains serve as a representative example of the many circular monuments that have been identified as cropmarks along both sides of the valley by aerial photography. From the presence of these monuments, it is clear that the central area of the Chelmer Valley was an attractive location to inhabit during prehistory. One of the likely reasons for this is that the terrace gravel soils were free-draining and easy to cultivate, although access to natural resources, ease of communication and travel and perceived religious/ritual importance would have been equally significant factors.

Iron Age

The majority of the investigated Iron Age remains relate to site C and attest to the continued but changing use of the valley floodplain. The Middle Iron Age barrow is likely that of an individual of high status and its siting alongside a group of earlier funerary monuments is unlikely to have been incidental and probably indicates that they were still visible as earthworks. It may have been that the builders of the Middle Iron Age barrow saw the group of earlier monuments as being invested with spiritual and ancestral authority and that, by

constructing their monument next to that earlier group they were taking and manifesting exclusive possession of that authority in order to strengthen their own in order to further legitimise their own claims to land ownership and to the running of political, social and religious affairs. Iron Age round barrows are exceptionally rare. Although Middle Iron Age funerary monuments are comparatively common in East Yorkshire, few such monuments of this date have been discovered outside that area, and many of those which have been discovered have either been poorly recorded or have not been excavated within the last 50 years. The best parallel to the Boreham example is the Middle Iron Age ring-ditch at Bromfield in Shropshire, which upon investigation was found to encircle a central burial pit containing an iron brooch, an iron penannular bracelet and a bronze pendant (Hughes 1994). As at Old Hall, the Bromfield example is similarly regarded as an example of a local hierarchy legitimizing and manifesting their authority by referencing monuments of an earlier age.

The square-ditched enclosure in site C is poorly dated, but may nevertheless be another example of an Iron Age funerary monument. As with the circular barrow, such monuments are not common outside the Arras culture of East Yorkshire, but where they are found they are generally assumed to be of Iron Age date and to be the truncated remnants of square barrows. Within Essex, examples of small square-ditched enclosures have been found at St Osyth and Mucking (Germany 2007a, 33 - 35; Clark 1993, sheet 14), whist further afield they also been discovered at Brandon in Suffolk and at Maxey in Cambridgeshire (Gibson 2004, 23 – 25; Pryor and French 1985, 73 – 77 and 260). The monuments in all of these cited examples have proven difficult to date, although the Mucking examples may have been in use during the 1st century BC.

It is assumed that the Iron Age barrows were the earlier elements of the landscape in this period and that they were superseded by the field system represented by the various ditches across the western part of Area C and at its south eastern corner. These ditches are the first evident indication of the subdivision of the floodplain into separate areas for grazing and/or horticulture. As such, they signal a change of land-use from funerary to agricultural. A survival of the monuments as recognisable earthworks for at least 1400 years is probably implied by the referencing to, or incorporation of, some of them into this field system.

Late Iron Age and Roman

It is perhaps curious that Late Iron Age and Roman period activity in this landscape, as evidenced by the results of this project, is very limited. Clearly, the wider vicinity contained settlements of this date, but the Old Hall location appears to fall between such sites – the

main focus presumably being the London to Colchester Roman road that ran above the valley to the north. A low-level presence in the landscape is evidenced by the small quantity of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery present in three of the ring-ditches in site C, which may imply purposeful visitation of the remains of these earlier burial monuments or else casual utilisation of the low mounds as incidental locations in the landscape. The single cremation burial, in site B, is the only reliably *in situ* discovery of this date. It is perhaps significant that it is located higher on the valley side and presumably constitutes an outlier of further cemetery activity or occupation located higher-still to the north. The two pits in site A that contained Roman tile could indeed be of this date, though the incidence of such material in early Saxon features in site B is noted. It is perhaps more likely that this represents later importation from surrounding Roman site remains and re-use.

Early Saxon, medieval and post-medieval

The early Saxon remains, limited to a ditch, pit and a few pottery find-spots in site B, afford little understanding of landscape use during this period. However, their presence in close conjunction with more extensive settlement remains of medieval date may suggest a relatively early origin to this phase of valley side occupation and use.

The apparent re-use of one of prehistoric barrows for a second phase of interment is speculated to be of early Saxon date and perhaps constitutes an example of the reuse of monuments from an earlier period for spiritual and political purposes, and is a relatively common phenomenon in the archaeological record. It is noteworthy that the Late Bronze Age enclosure at nearby Springfield Lyons was also re-used during this period as a cemetery (Tyler and Major 2005).

The site B medieval remains, tentatively interpreted as an enclosed farmstead complex alongside a field system and dating to the 13th to 14th centuries, is more concerted evidence of the occupation and farming of the valley slope. The trenching results and known cropmarks indicate that this complex is extensive and extends eastwards – perhaps representing a hamlet of some sort. The extant pond located immediately southeast of site B could possibly have medieval origins. The evaluation trenching has located the westward continuation of the field system. Apart from the alluvium deposit alongside the river, the floodplain does not appear to contain medieval remains, including field systems. This may suggest use as grazing pasture, with arable farming located higher on the better-drained slope – particularly if the valley was prone to flooding during this period.

Widespread erosion brought about by ploughing of previously uncultivated land alongside the river during the medieval period is speculated to have been responsible for the loss of most of the palaeosol and the subsequent deposition of the alluvial layer encountered in site C. This accumulation on the valley floor may have been extensive, since archaeological excavations in Chelmsford have also encountered evidence for it and have been able to date it to shortly after the mid 13th century AD (Wickenden 1992, 1, 10 and 141).

The remnants of the post-medieval landscape largely comprise relict elements of the modern landscape, in the form of field boundary ditches, and attest to the essentially static nature of land-use and division, at least from the late 18th century onwards. The infilling of these mostly appears to have been carried out in the 20th century. The presence of the early 19th century coal wharf enclosure has been substantiated and the trackway shown to be integral with its use. These serve as a reminder that activity in a rural setting was not always of an agricultural nature and that the Chelmer, particularly following its improvement in 1796, was an important communication route linking Chelmsford with the sea. It may be conjectured that the trackway functioned to take coal to the big houses outlying this side of Chelmsford, before the barges continued on upstream to town.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND ASSESSMENT

The construction of an agricultural reservoir on land at Old Hall and Generals Farms has presented the first opportunity for large-scale and systematic archaeological excavation in the Chelmer Valley east of Chelmsford that encompasses its lower slope and floodplain. Prior to this, the only significant investigation in a remotely comparable position has been the rescue excavations carried out on the site of the Springfield Cursus during the period 1979-85; the Springfield Lyons and Broads Green enclosures being located appreciably higher on the valley sides.

Although a relatively high density of (particularly) prehistoric remains within the valley has been previously posited, this investigation has demonstrated for the first time the very rich diversity, density and quality of below-ground remains present and has provided much new information with which to characterise the nature, survival and significance of this resource. With increasing pressure from the spread of development down onto the lower valley slopes and floodplain (a large reservoir already sits in a very similar position to the west of the site) the results of this work are key to future assessment of the historic environment resource potential and therefore to the effective management of this resource via the planning system.

It is now readily apparent that the nature of archaeological deposits in this lower valley location is variable and complex and, perhaps most importantly, that significant remains can be expected to occupy all positions within it – including the floodplain up to (and including?) the river itself. The highlighting of the problems of site and feature detection and evaluation has been an equally instructive aspect of this project. Alluvial landscapes are generally appreciated to be difficult and the specific problems of feature legibility encountered at Old Hall will be instructive in the consideration of the design of both evaluation and excavation schemes of work at similar locations in the valley in future. It has been demonstrated that the predominantly prehistoric remains are unlikely to be detected by fieldwalking (due to a lack of artefactual content) and by aerial and geophysical survey since they lie buried beneath a thick layer of masking alluvium. Narrow trenching, even at relatively high sampling densities of 4% or more, is not necessarily very productive or reliable given the very poor feature definition in the silt/gravel natural deposits present. Even with prolonged weathering, this situation is little improved. A new appreciation of the types, as well as variable definition, of archaeological remains should however help in their recognition – particularly during open-area excavation. It should be expected to encounter significant quantities of prehistoric remains, lithic scatters (particularly Mesolithic/Neolithic), tree-holes and alluvial stratigraphy. The high potential for the survival of ancient buried soils protected by overlying alluvium on the river floodplain can now be appreciated and, although somewhat fragmentary where encountered at Old Hall, can be expected to be extensive along it. There is clear potential for further soils analysis to provide improved characterisation of the mechanisms by which the palaeosol has formed, been eroded/disturbed/reworked and later protected by the medieval alluvium deposit.

In terms of the improved understanding of landscape evolution and use of the Chelmer Valley through time, the results of this project have made a very considerable contribution. Further study, interpretation and dissemination have the clear potential to address a number of areas of research and to make a contribution of regional and national importance. First and foremost, the site and its collected dataset has excellent potential to significantly add to the understanding of prehistoric period exploitation, utilisation and perception of the Chelmer Valley and to critically test the model of prehistoric land-use as proposed by Buckley and Hedges (1987, 32).

Prehistoric

The Old Hall results substantiate the view that concerted occupation of this, and other Essex river valleys, began in the Mesolithic period. Remains of this date provide evidence of

activity in, and presumed exploitation of, the wooded valley floor and adjacent lower slope in the form of a large and widely-scattered lithic assemblage, surviving palaeosol and tree-holes. The large Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint assemblage adds to an existing corpus of such material from the Chelmer Valley, a quantity having been collected from Great Baddow and Chelmsford itself. It may be possible through an inter-site comparison of these flint assemblages to establish if the same activities were taking place at each site or if they varied from place to place, although the low incidence of finished implements at Old Hall makes identification of site function very difficult. The presence of tree-holes on the valley floor at this time is of importance to the reconstruction of the valley environment and further study of their distribution, form and content should contribute to an improved understanding of land-use and woodland clearance during the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Old Hall provides a good example of an instance where tree-holes are an important aspect of site development; such features are perhaps often regarded as simply 'natural' phenomena, and therefore do not receive concerted investigation. The presence of waterlogged conditions along the margins of the river indicates great potential for the survival of well-preserved Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (and later) organic remains, although this was not realised within the area investigated, the surviving organic material encountered is of later prehistoric date (see below). The results of analysis of the ecofactual content of bulk soil samples from the palaeosol and tree-holes was disappointing in this instance, but the potential remains for future sites where presence of such material should enable a greater understanding of the character of the riparian (river-bank) environment and how it was regarded, exploited and modified during that formative period of landscape evolution. The recognition of the start of deliberate woodland clearance, and of the adoption of farming, are clearly key objectives in this.

By the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, it is apparent that the occupation of the valley has become more sedentary and functions in the landscape fixed and clearly separated from one another. Settlement, as suggested by the site A remains, is firmly located on well-draining valley sides, while ritual/ceremonial monuments are positioned either on or immediately above the ancient floodplain. Of greatest individual significance are the remains of the henge. Known monuments of this kind are extremely rare nationally and this is the only investigated and confirmed example in Essex. It is also only the third confirmed by excavation in East Anglia (the others being Maxey near Peterborough and Arminghall near Norwich). Although the lack of artefacts, and particularly structured deposits, associated with the structure is disappointing but the survival of the waterlogged remains of a number of its timber uprights is exceptional – the only other instance being that of 'Seahenge' at Holme-next-the-Sea. As such, the Boreham Henge is judged to be of national importance.

Preliminary analysis of its surviving timbers has already provided new information on the sourcing and working of wood during the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and further study will undoubtedly enhance this, help reconstruct the form of the monument and shed light on the communal effort invested in prehistoric monument-building. Furthermore, man's perceived connection with both the natural (river) and celestial (solar alignments, etc) worlds, as expressed in this monument, can be further explored. Being suitable for dendrochronological and/or radiocarbon dating, these timbers should provide precise dating for the construction of the timber circle and its avenue, and so contribute to the chronology of the building of such monuments nationally. The henge was and is not alone in its wider landscape, as the Springfield Cursus lies in a similar valley-bottom position c.5km to the southwest. It is notable that in fact both are the first confirmed example of their kind in the county and, as such, their group value as major Neolithic/early Bronze Age monuments is particularly high.

Further enhancing the group value of these monuments is the presence of the several Early Bronze Age barrow remains in close conjunction with the henge. While ring-ditch cropmarks are common along the sides of the valley, few have been previously investigated. Although relatively ordinary in themselves, these barrow remains provide potential to consider the continued development and augmentation of this ritual/ceremonial focus in the landscape that seemingly ends later in the Bronze Age when supplanted by a field system, while at the same time being to some extent incorporated into the new landscape layout. This theme of change underlain by a thread of continuity, or at least memory of the past, is evident as late as the Middle Iron Age, when further funerary monuments are added to the earlier complex and a pit conspicuously sited within the interior of what remained of the henge. The connotations that this augmentation and later appropriation of monuments in the landscape, in terms of expressions of ownership, belonging, legitimacy, etc., warrants further consideration with reference to this evidence. There are few modern or well-excavated instances of Iron Age inhumation burials either directly or indirectly associated with round barrows (Cunliffe 1991, 499; Whimster 1981, 33) so the Boreham barrow example is of some significance. It is possible that Iron Age circular barrows are more common than previously thought, and that publication of the Boreham example may begin to redress a common misconception. The only other known Iron Age grave from Britain containing a pair of penannular brooches is Huntow in Yorkshire (Stead 1979). In this case, their presence has allowed a tentative revision of the start date for Middle Iron Age pottery in Essex back to c.350 BC. The presence of a square barrow enclosure is highly unusual for the region. Being a far more common feature of the 'Arras' cultural tradition found in east Yorkshire, this example is something of an anomaly which requires further research and explanation. The

discovery of these Iron Age funerary monuments may stimulate identification within the region of a recognisable Middle Iron Age funerary tradition. Although square-ditched enclosures are becoming more common in the county's archaeological record, further information on their function (mortuary enclosures or small square barrows?) is needed before they can be safely conformed as having been part of an Iron Age funerary rite.

Late Iron Age/Roman

The potential for furtherance of knowledge about the nature of late Iron Age and Roman land-use is, in stark comparison with that for prehistory, is low. The paucity of remains encountered is suggestive of low-intensity exploitation of this part of the valley and does not appear to include cultivation. Perhaps having been allowed to revert to scrubland, agricultural field systems and associated settlements were located on higher ground to the north, more toward the London-Colchester Roman road.

Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval

Saxon and medieval period land-use may be discerned to similarly favour the higher ground, though may have begun to encroach back down the valley side to some extent. The discovery of any early Saxon site is of significance due to their relative rarity in the county. More specifically, the remains in site B hint at the origins of a more extensive complex of medieval occupation and agriculture that is located in a middling position on the valley side – the majority of which would seem to lie further east. Further consideration of the site B remains in relation to the adjacent cropmarks may allow additional interpretation as to the nature, extent and date-range of this complex. The erosion of the palaeosol and the subsequent accumulation of the alluvial layer alongside the river are postulated to have been caused by an opening-up of previously unploughed areas for cultivation along the upper reaches of the Chelmer Valley during the medieval period. However, the mechanism, extent and date of this alluviation remain uncertain and would benefit from more detailed consideration once further soil micromorphology analysis has been undertaken.

The presence of the post-medieval coal wharf enclosure and the previously-unknown trackway leading up the valley side from it, is of local interest and merits some further consideration in terms of fuel supply to Chelmsford and its surrounding area.

The clear regional to national importance of both individual and the collective elements of this site may be judged to warrant further study and dissemination. Key aspects of additional post-excavation analysis have been outlined in sections 8.2 and 8.3, above. Dissemination

of these results to a wider academic audience is envisaged, perhaps in the form of a monograph in the East Anglian Archaeology series.

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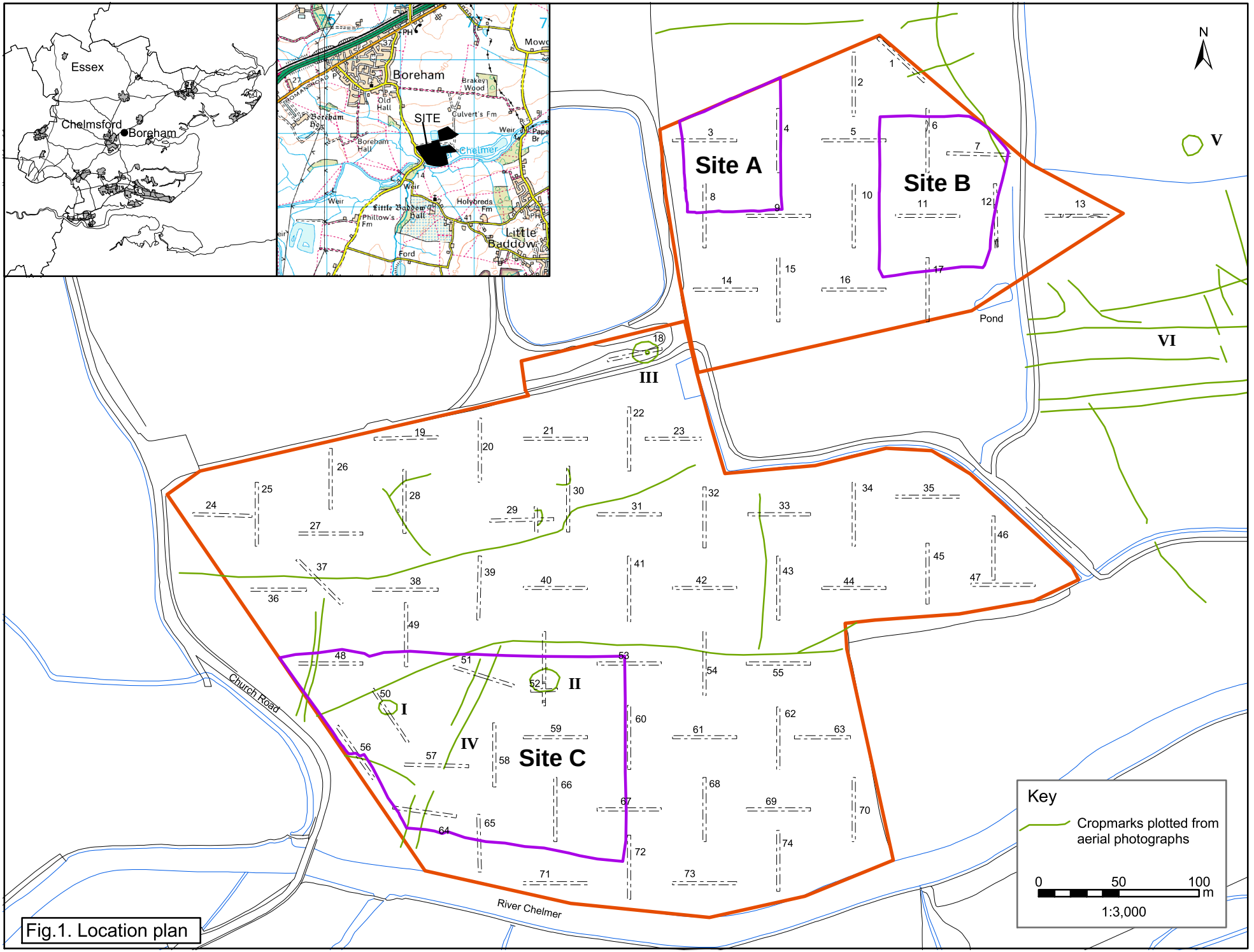

Fig.1. Location plan

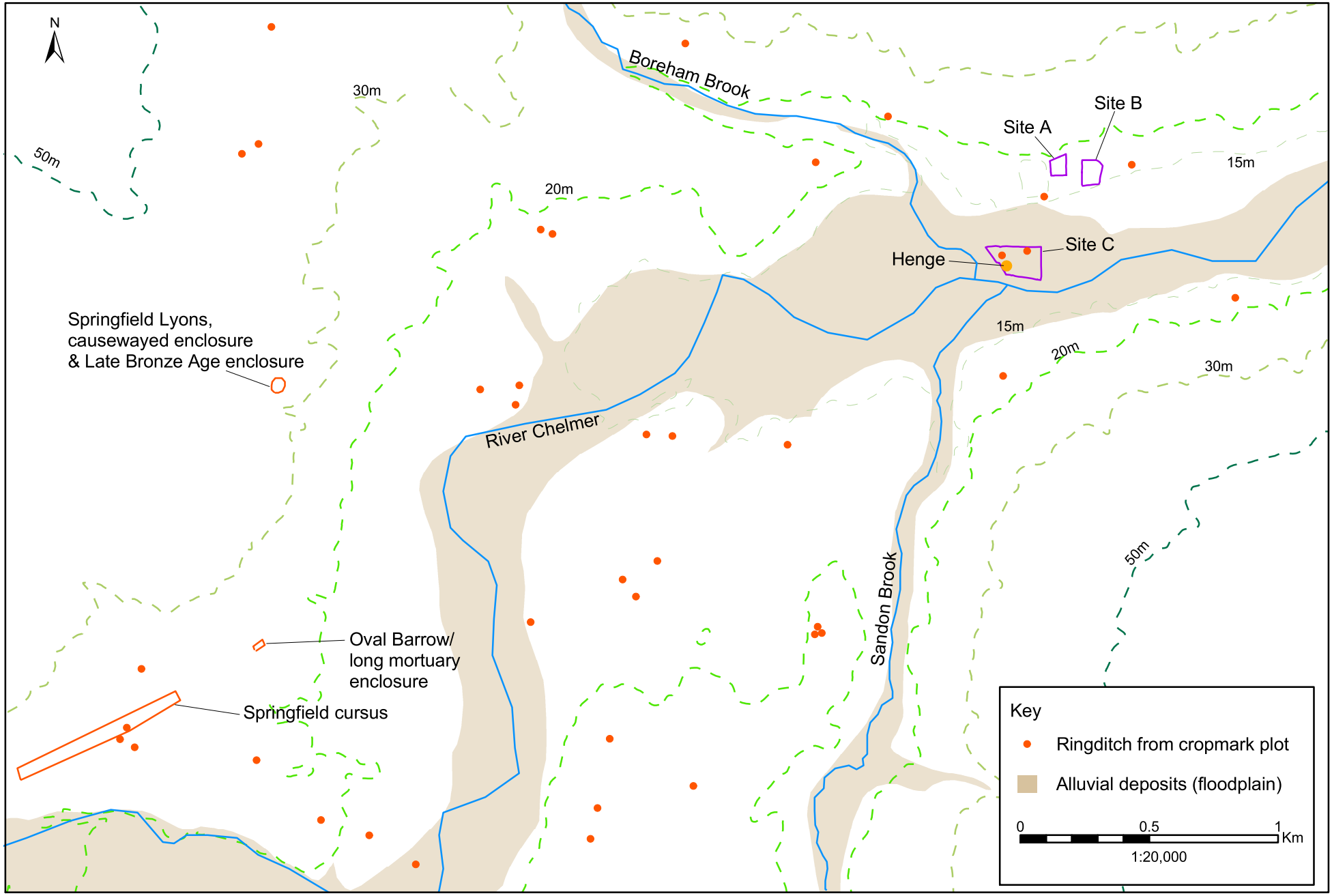

Fig.2. Chelmer Valley topography and known prehistoric sites

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Fig.3. Site A - all features

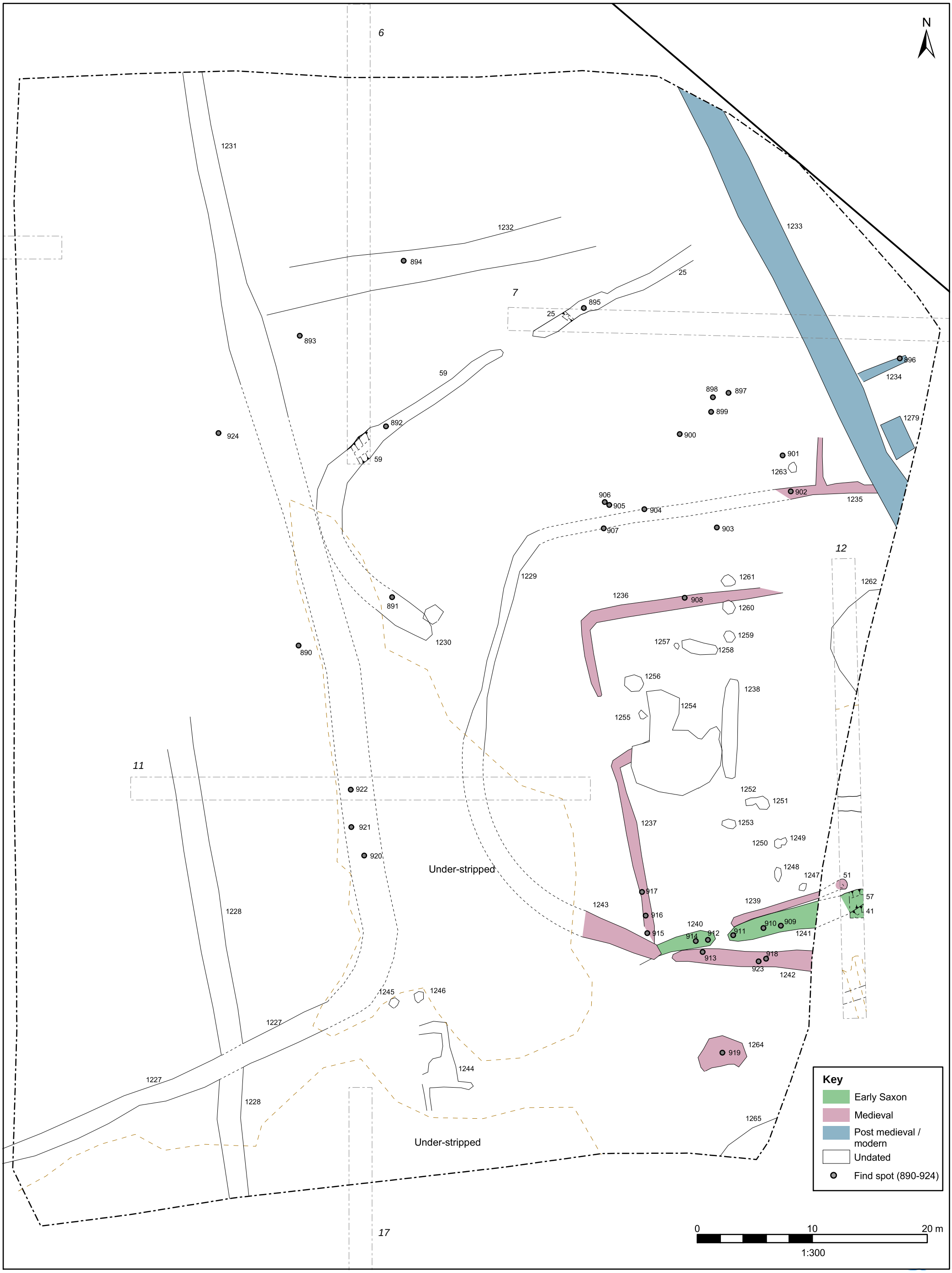

Fig.4. Site B - all features

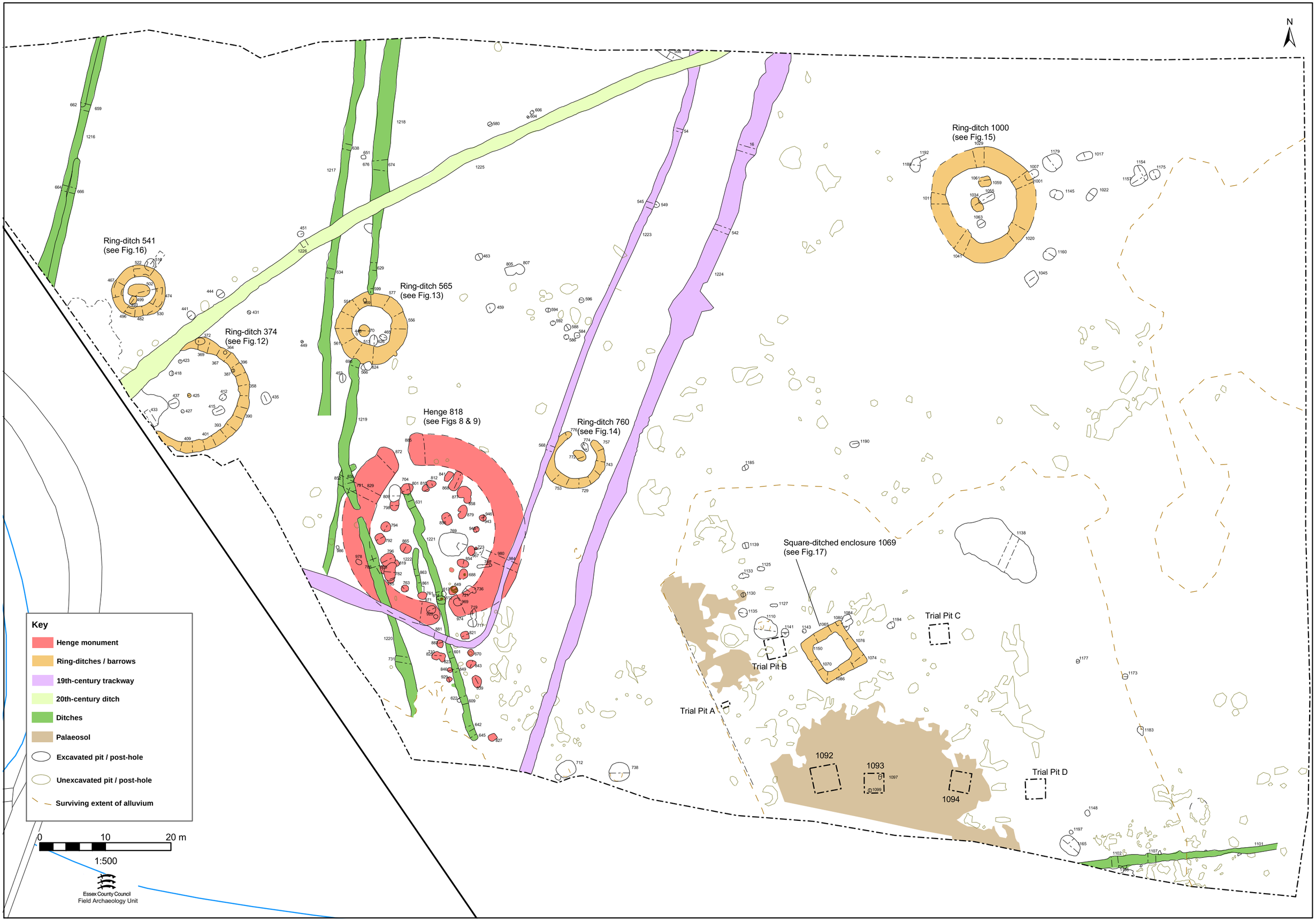

Fig.5. Site C - all features

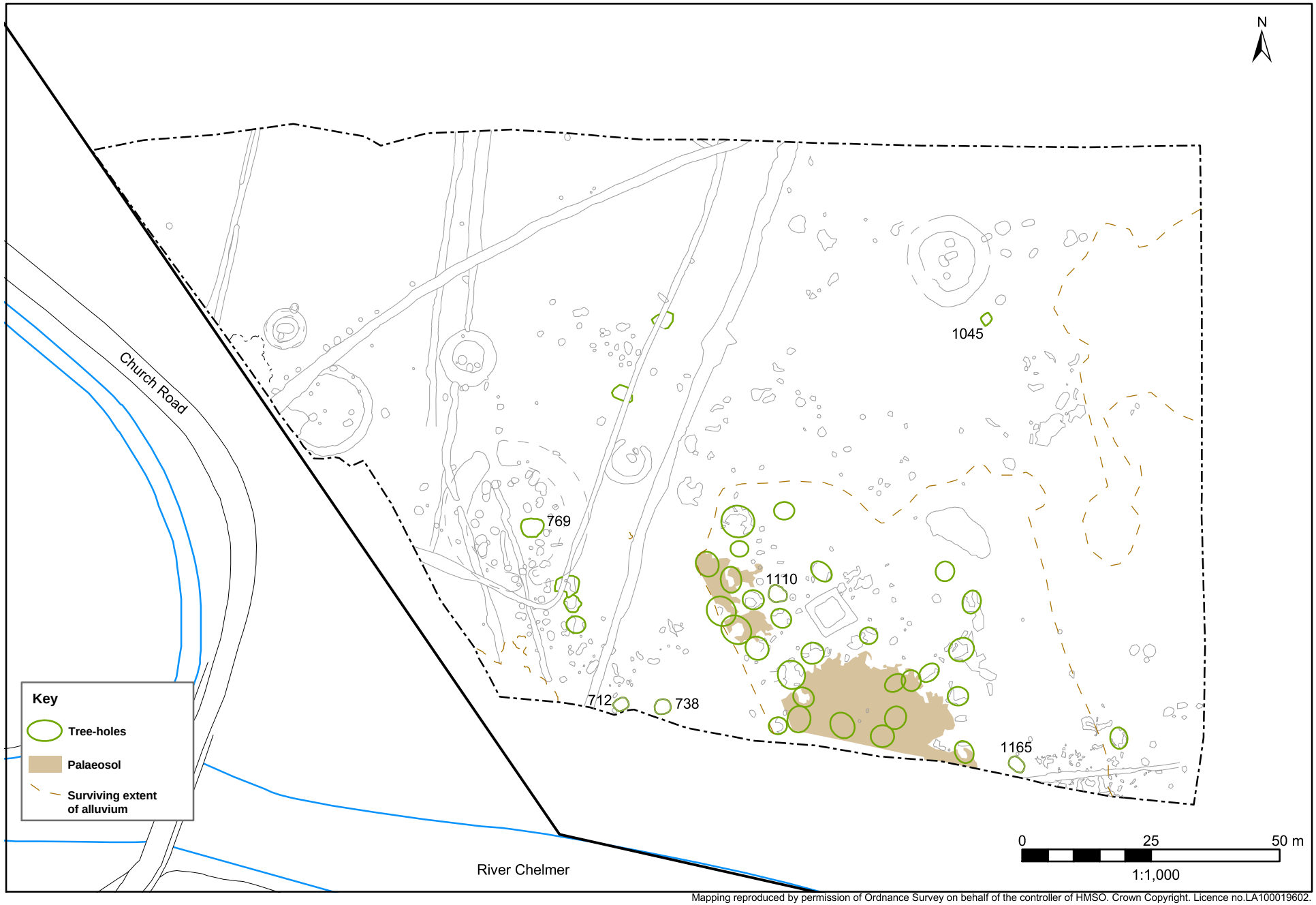

Fig.6. Tree-holes, palaeosol and alluvium

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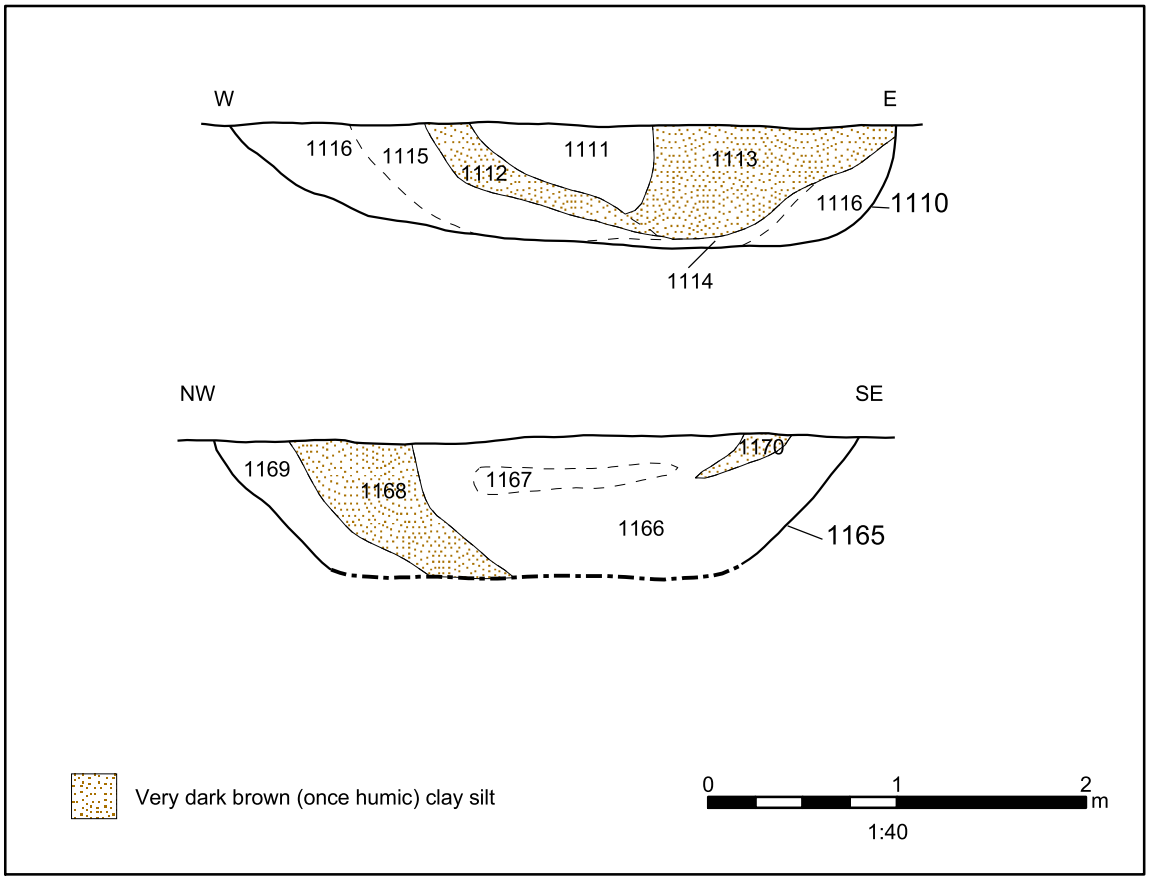

Fig.7. Tree-holes: selected sections

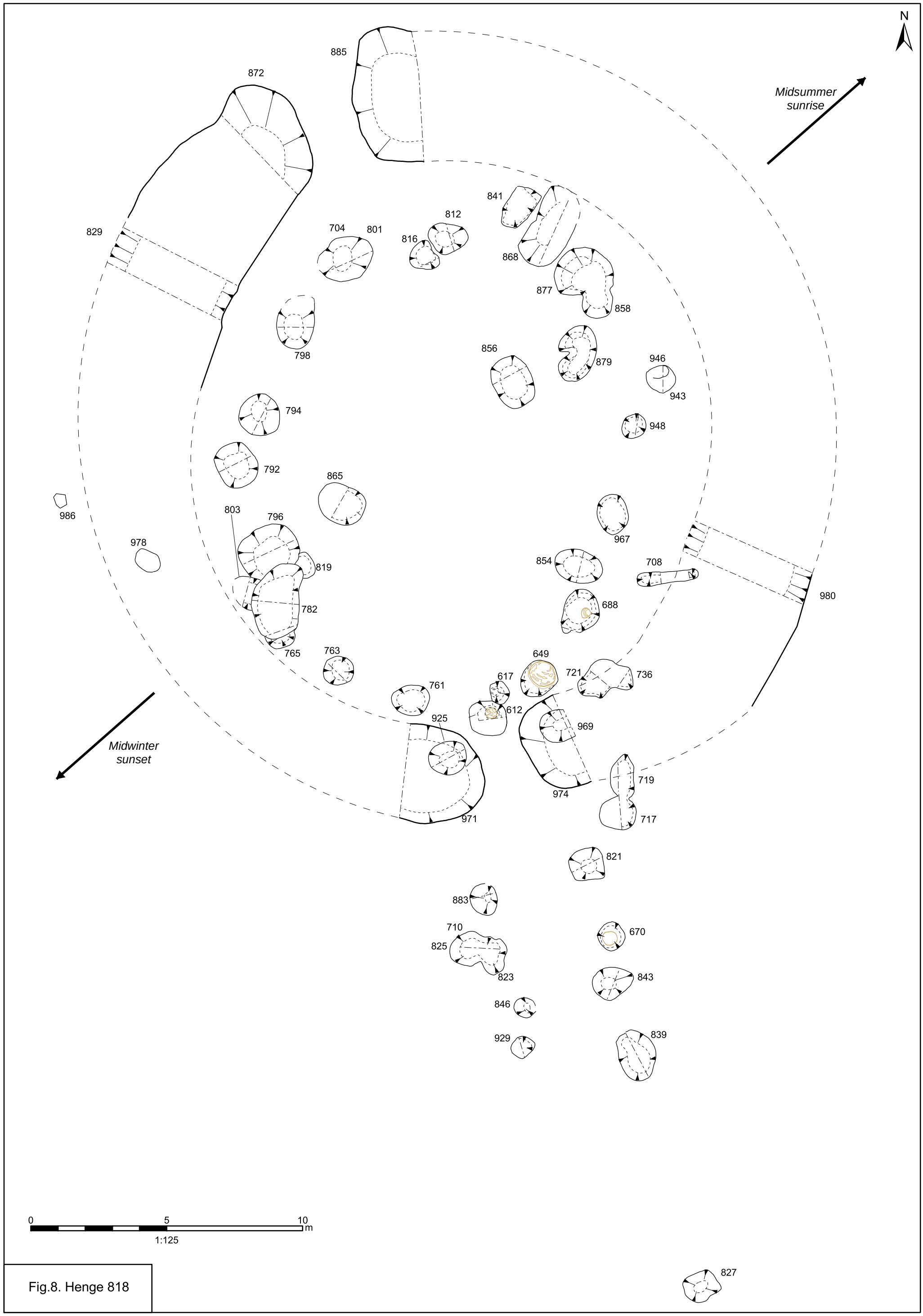

Fig.8. Henge 818

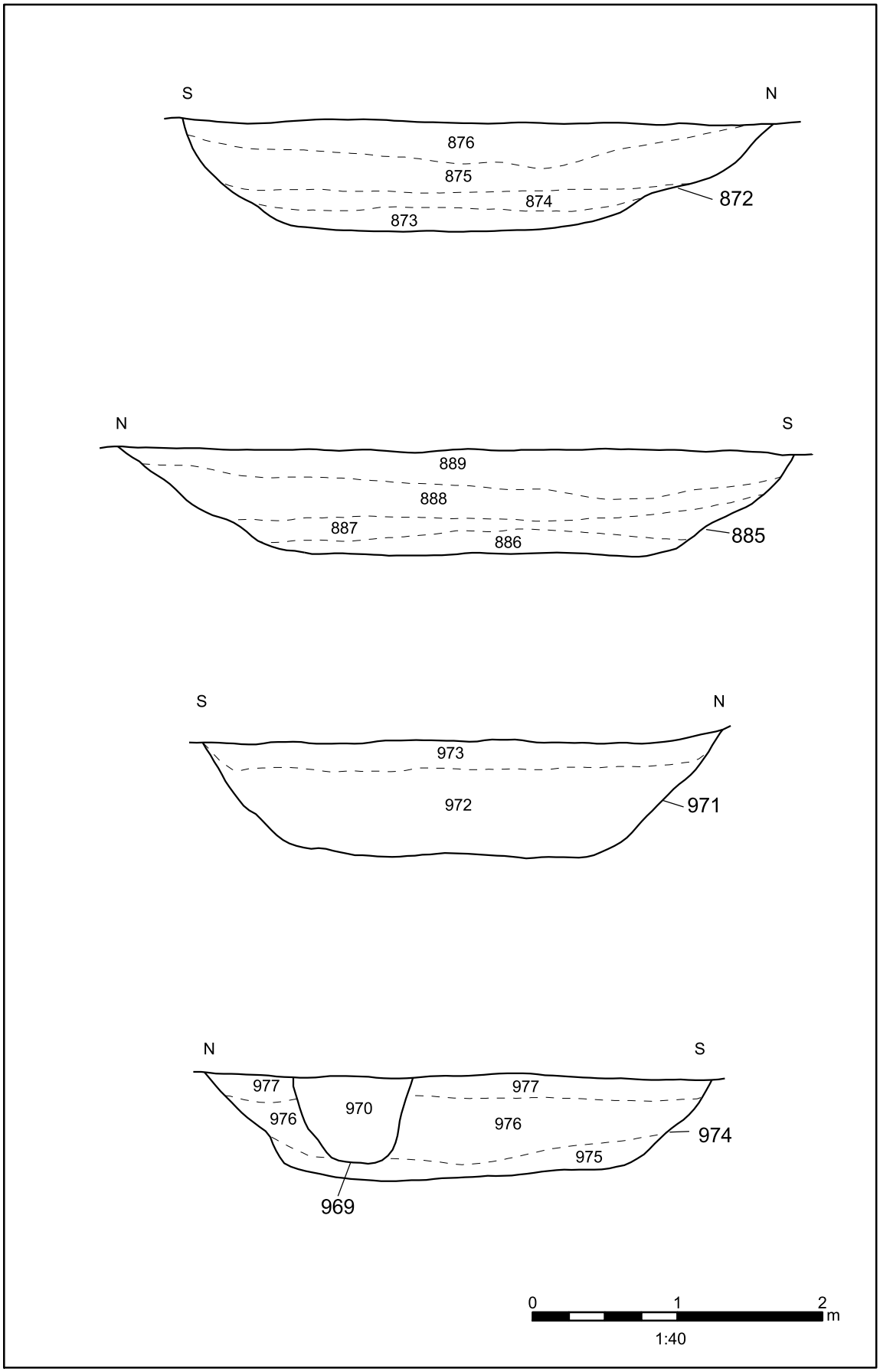

Fig.9. Henge ditch 818: selected sections

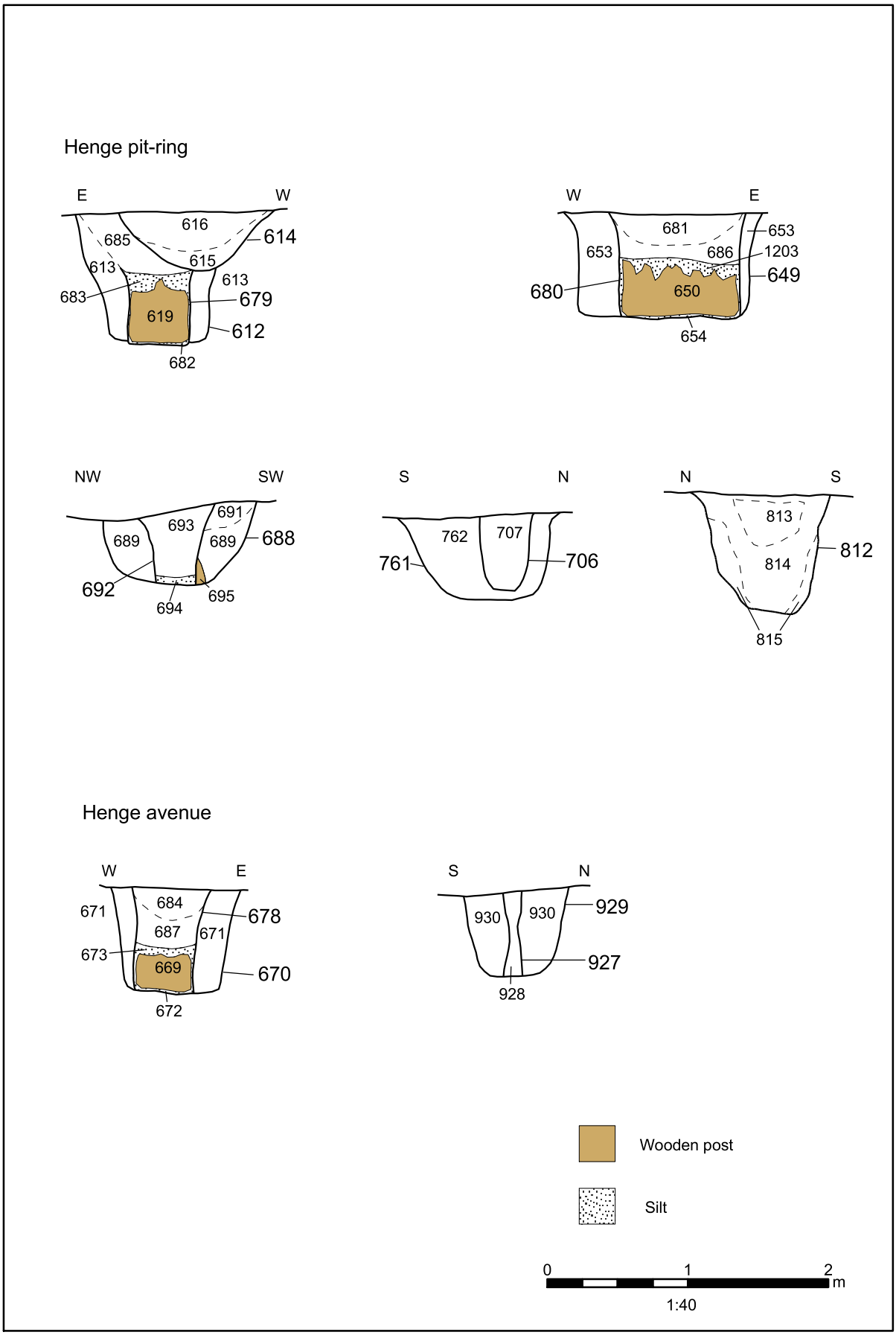

Fig.10. Pit-ring and avenue: selected sections of post-holes

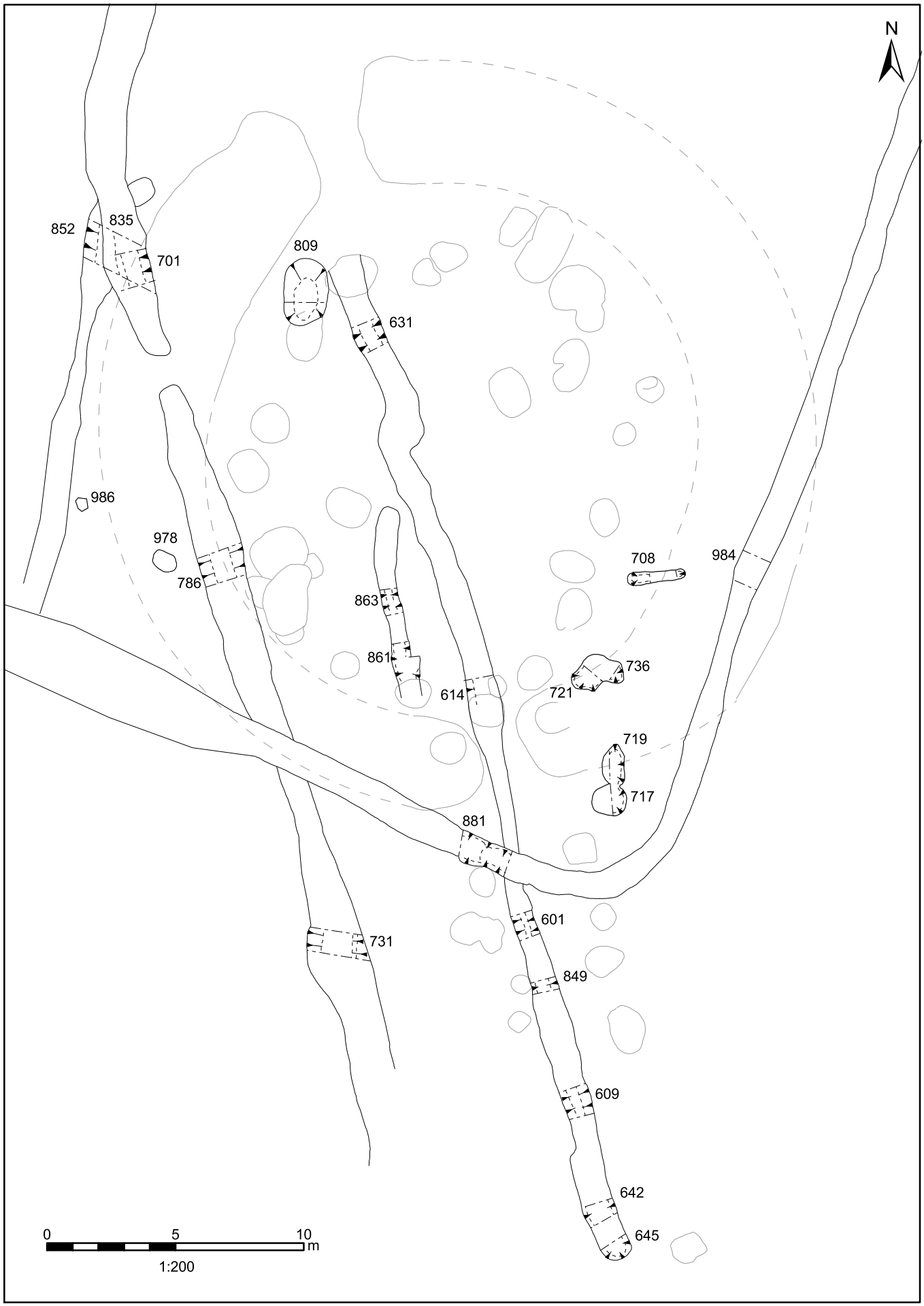

Fig.11. Features overlying Henge 818

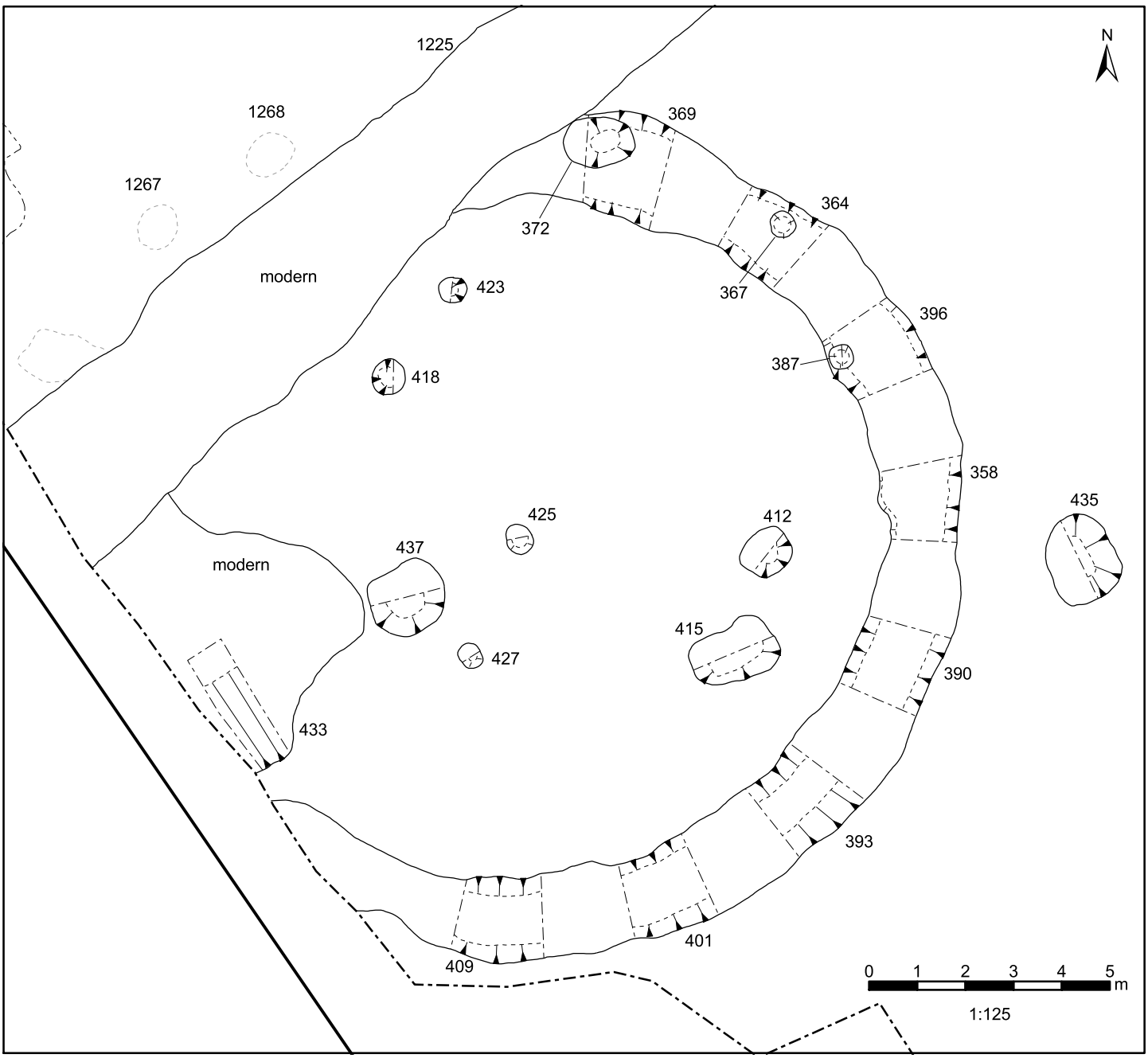

Fig.12. Ring-ditch 374

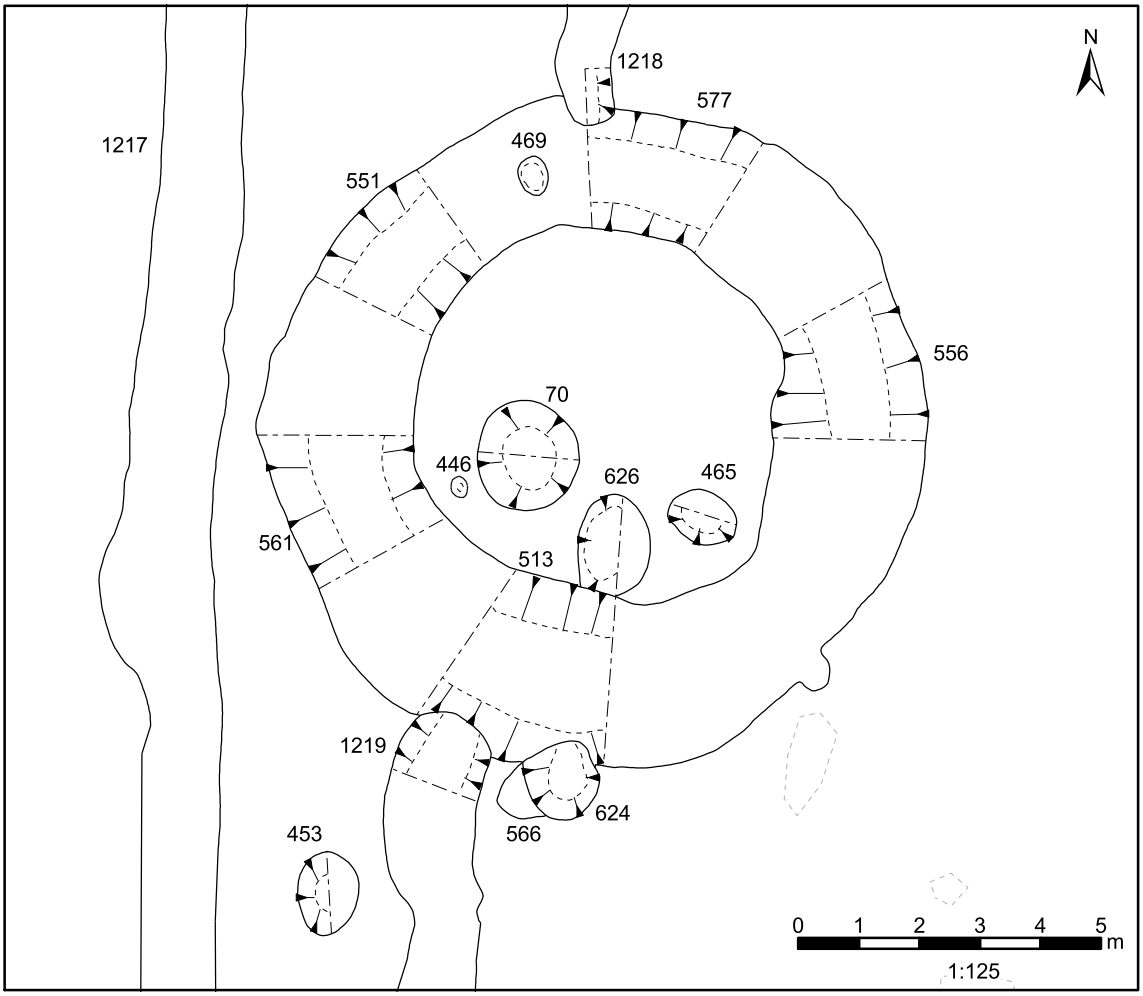

Fig.13. Ring-ditch 565

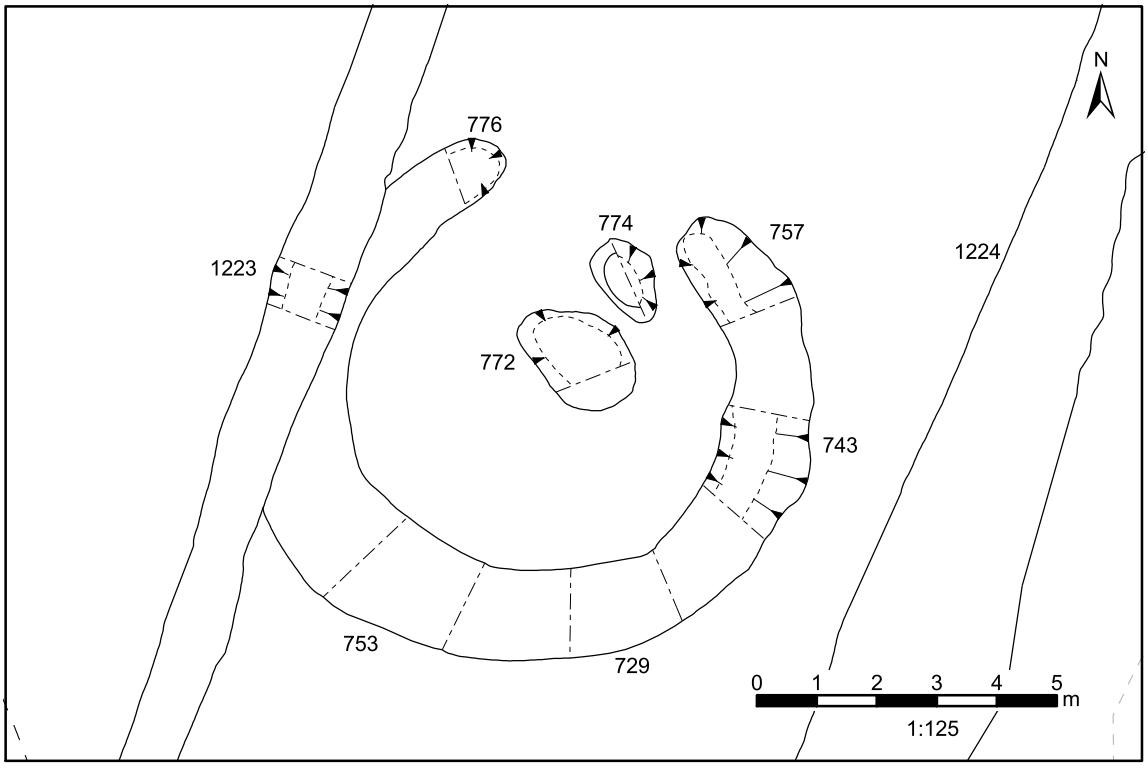

Fig.14. Ring-ditch 760

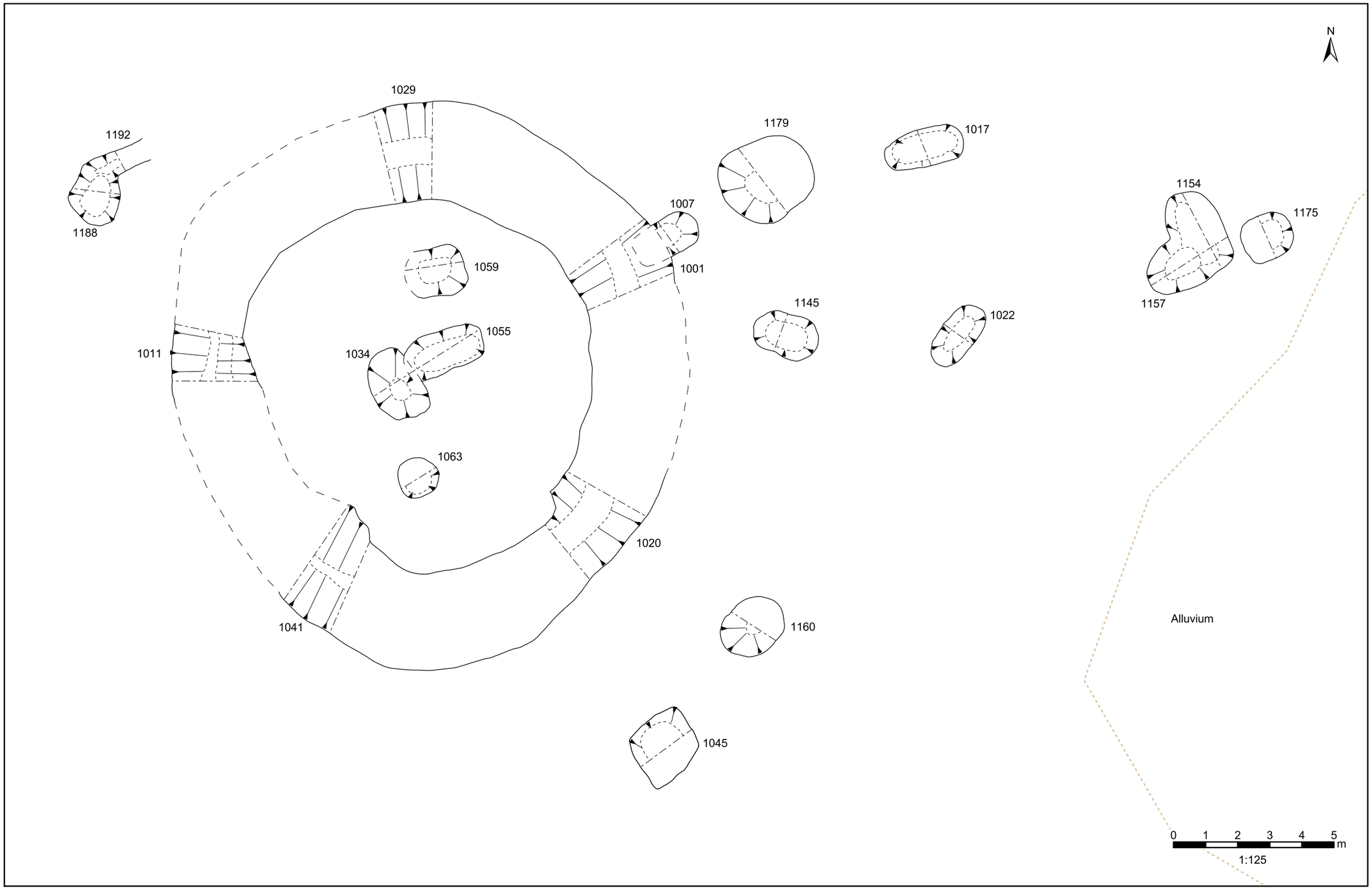

Fig.15. Ring-ditch 1000

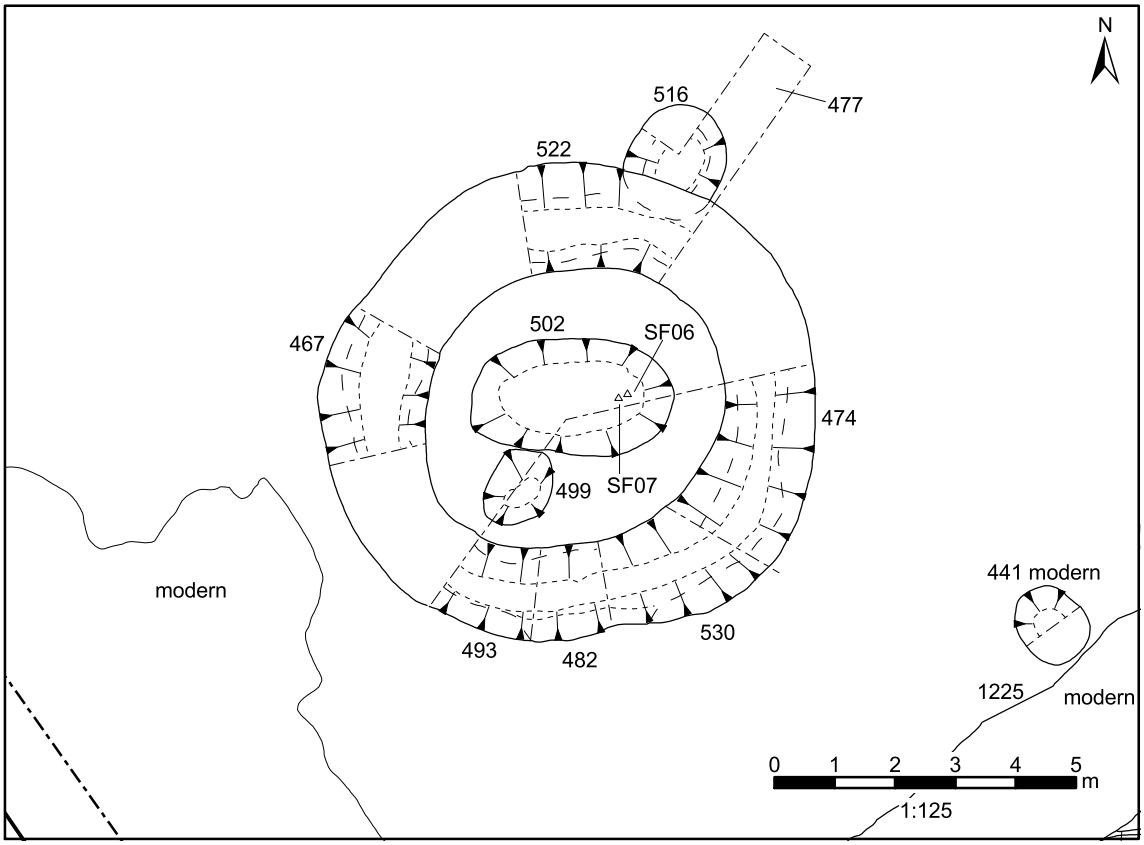

Fig.16. Ring-ditch 541

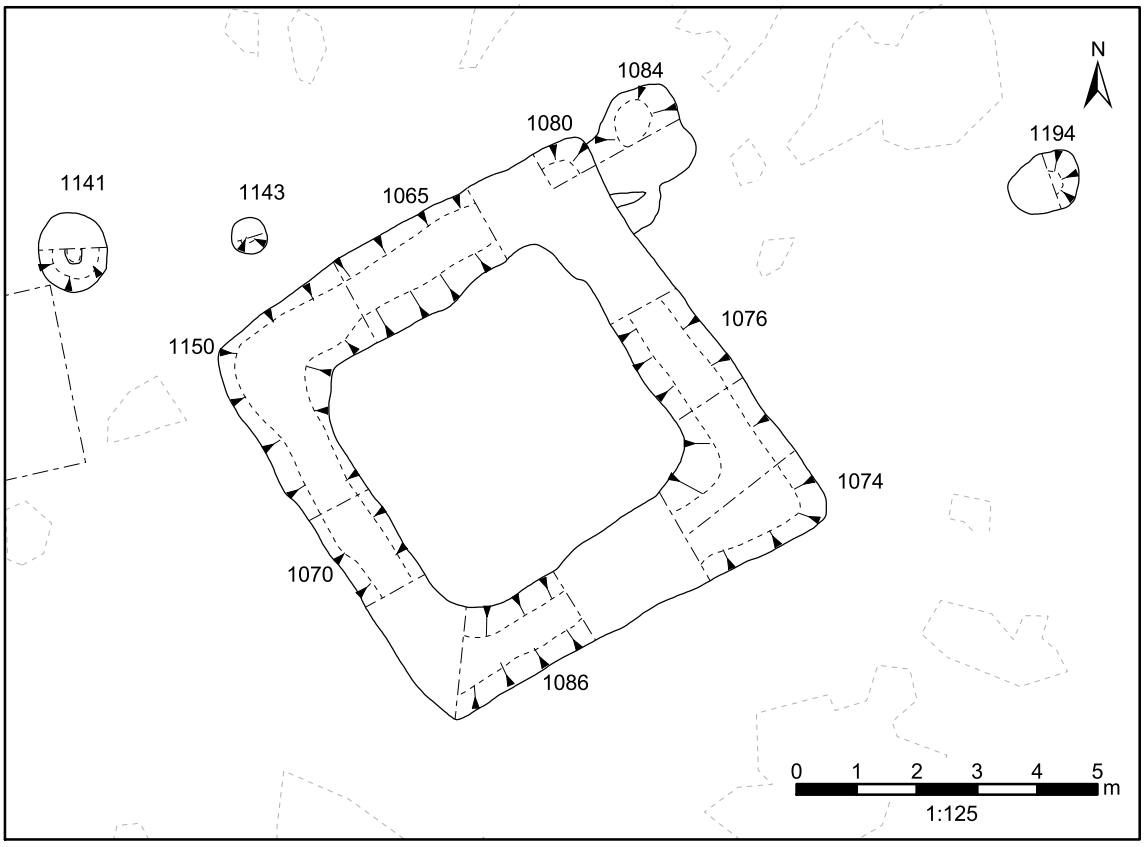

Fig.17. Square-ditched enclosure 1069

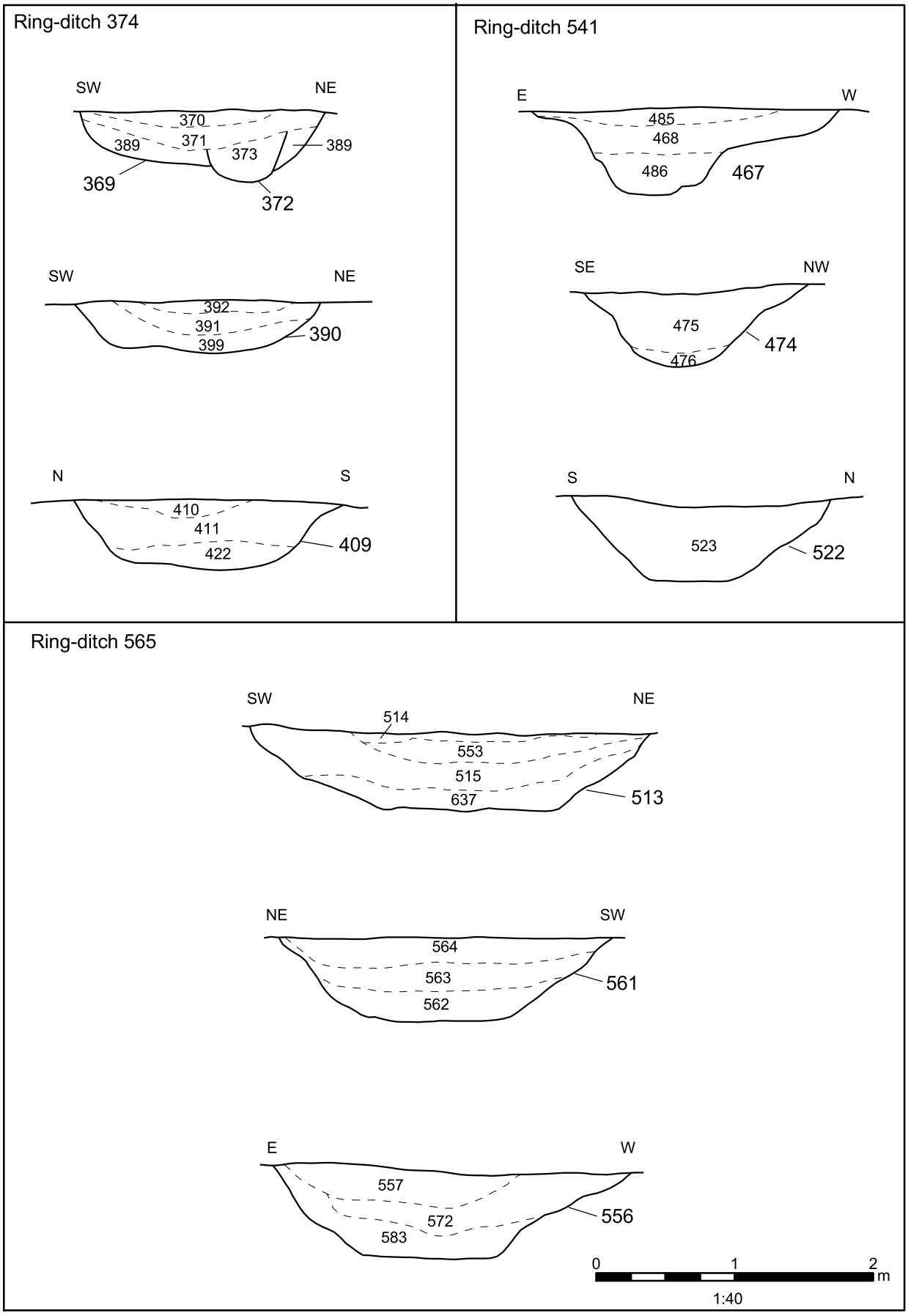

Fig.18. Ring-ditches 374, 541 and 569: selected sections

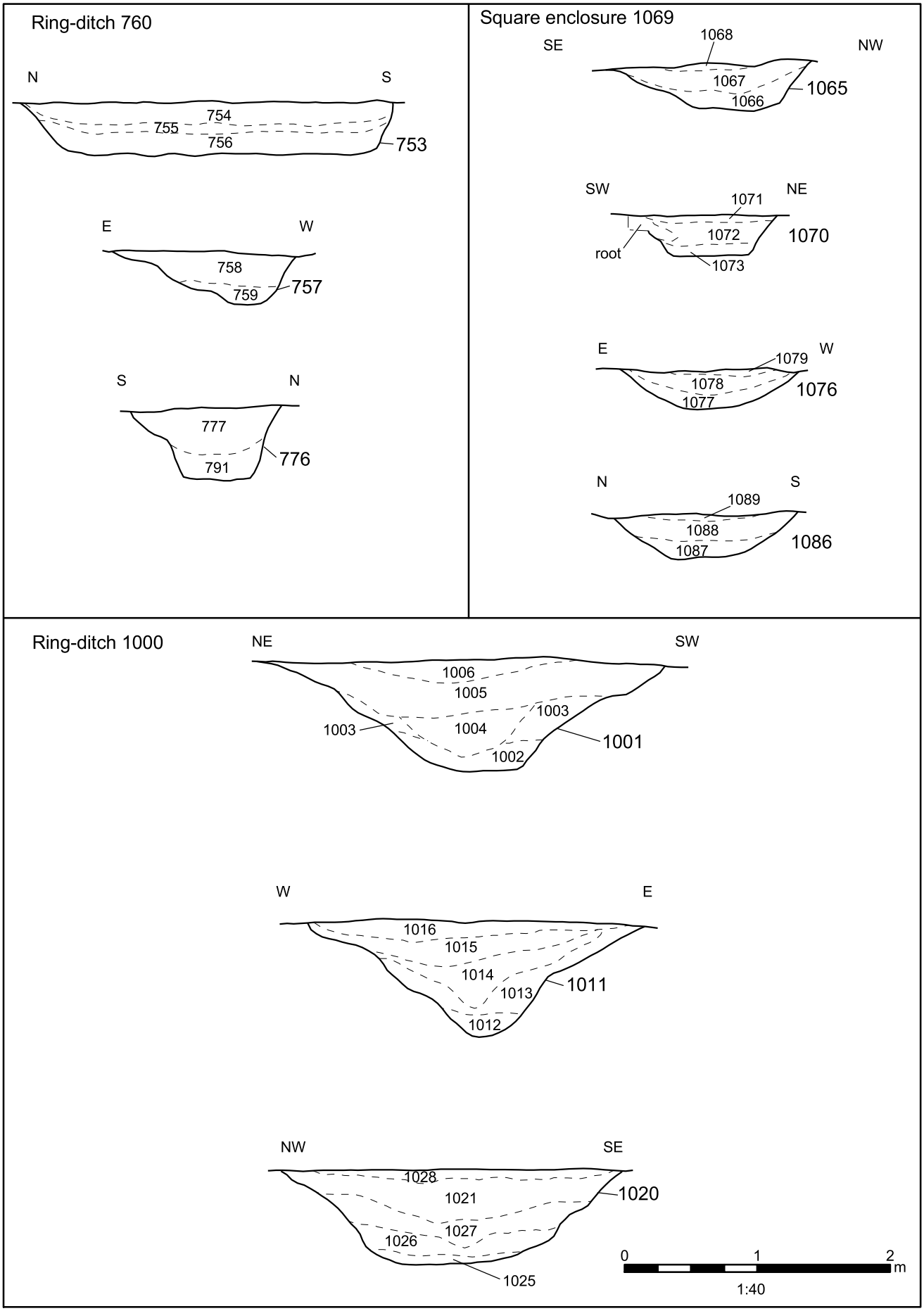

Fig.19. Ring-ditches 760 & 1000 and square-ditched enclosure 1069: selected sections

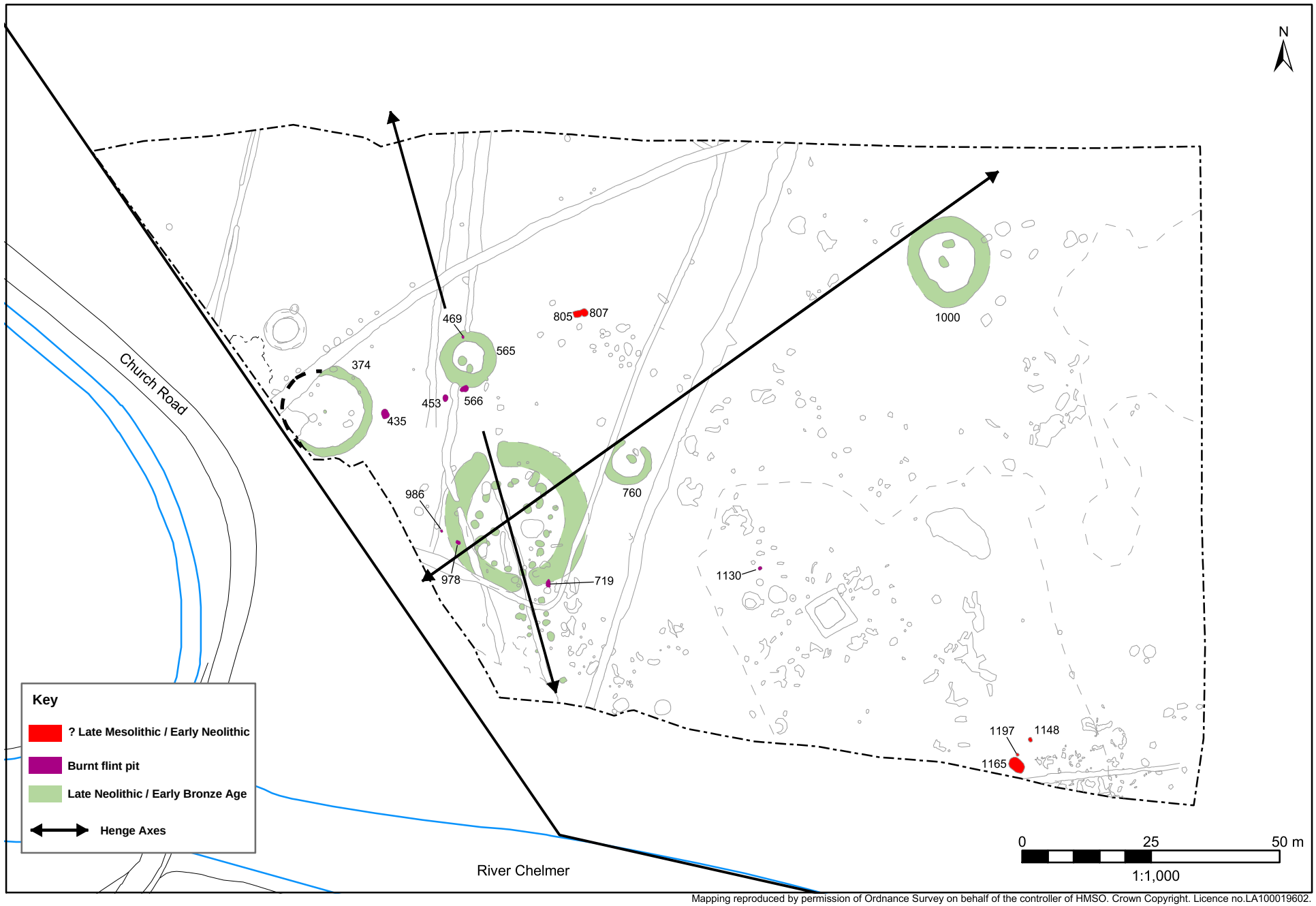

Fig.20. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features

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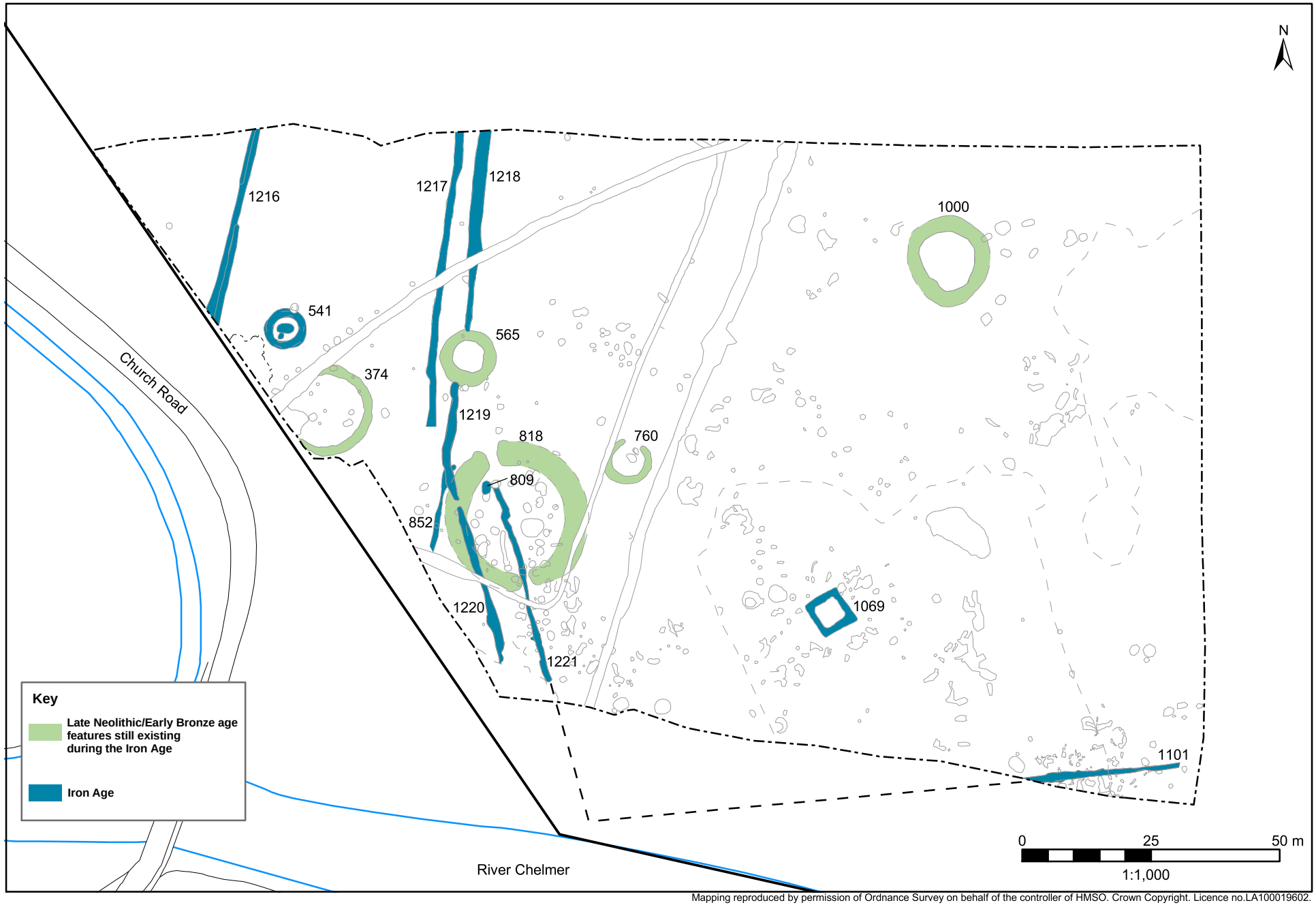

Fig.21. Iron Age features

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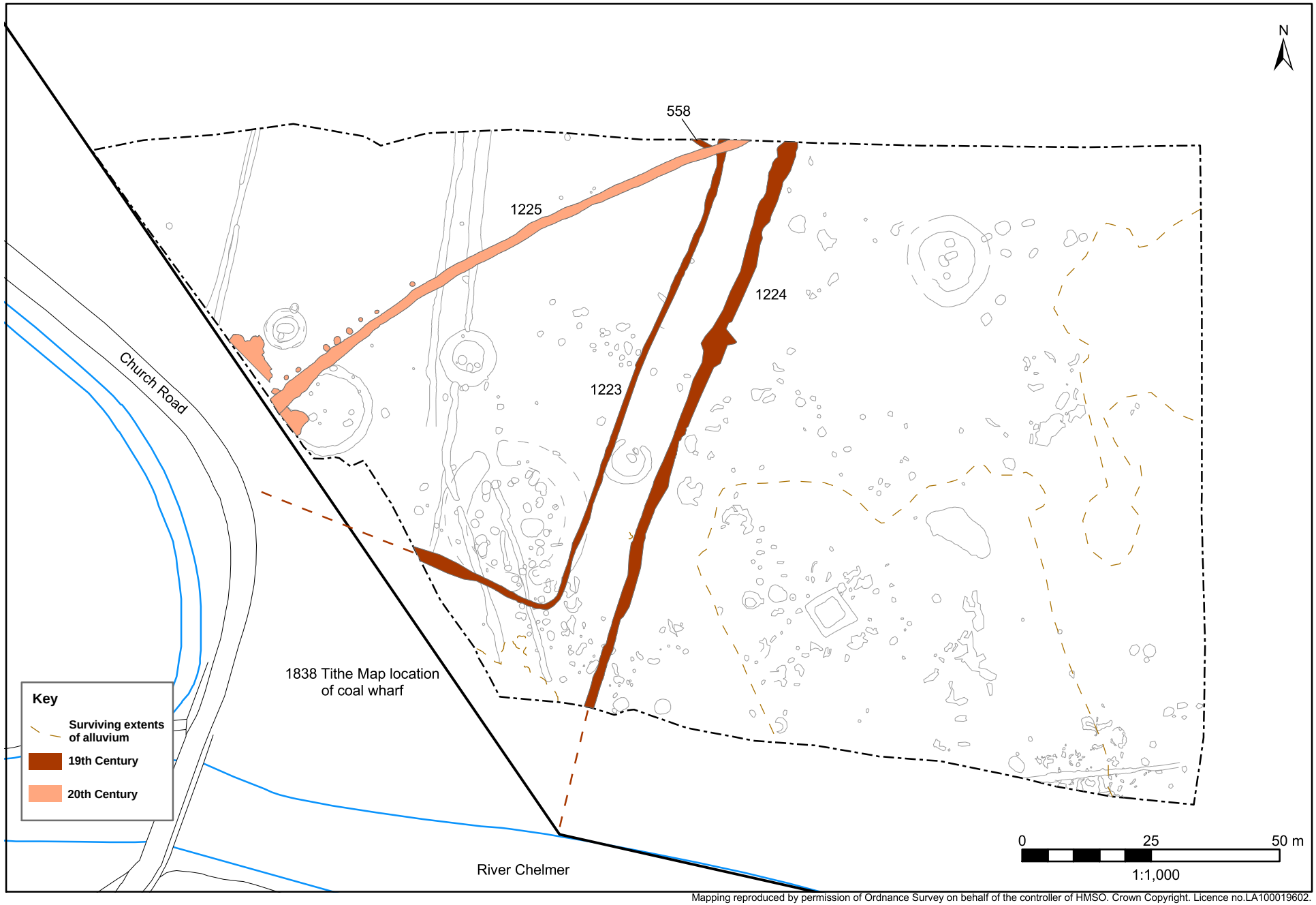

Fig.22. Medieval and later features

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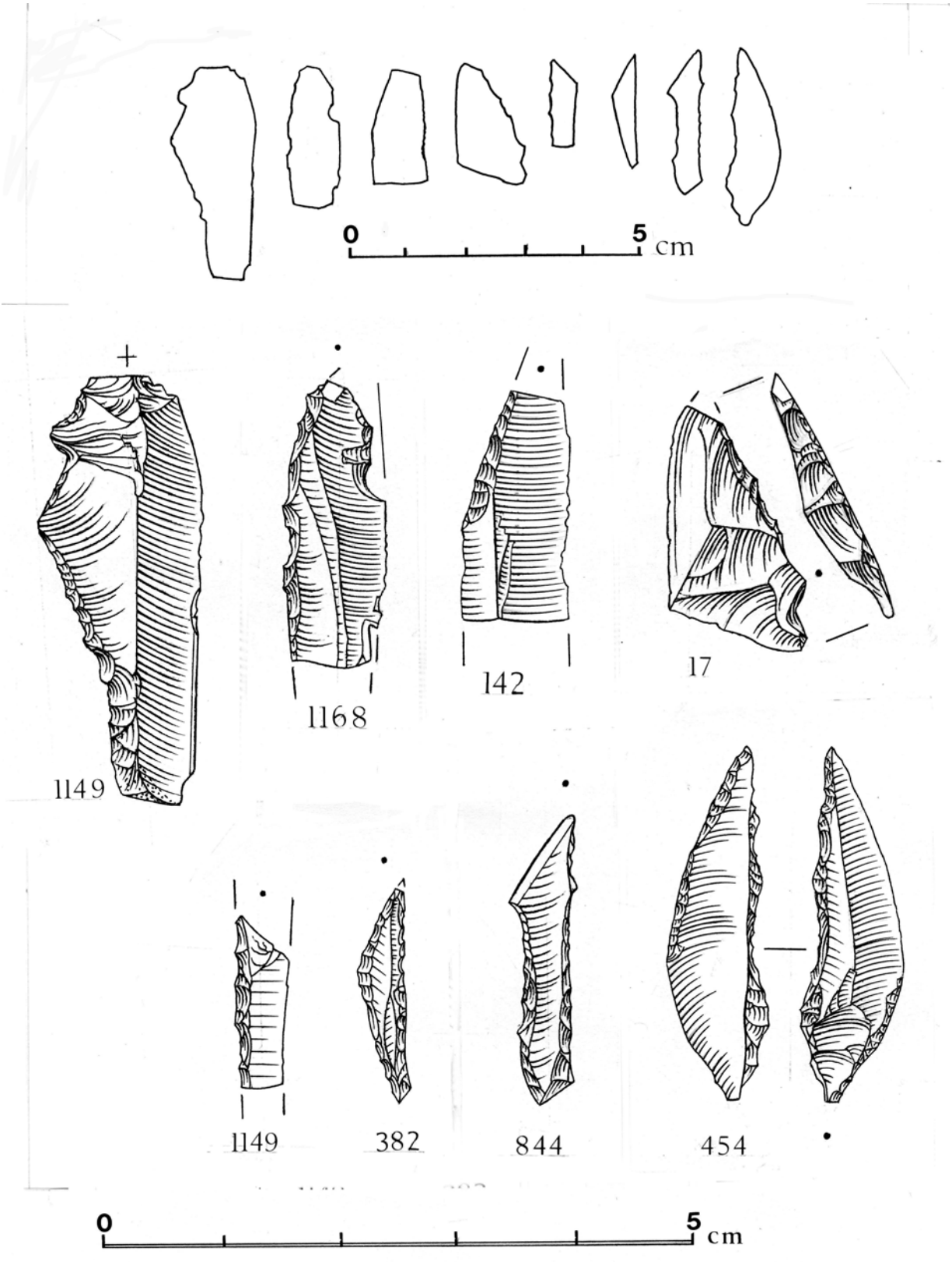

Fig. 23 Microliths. Early Mesolithic: 1149 (top row), 1168 and 142. Late Mesolithic: 17, 1149 (bottom row), 382, 844 and 454. 844 is a rare micro-tranchet

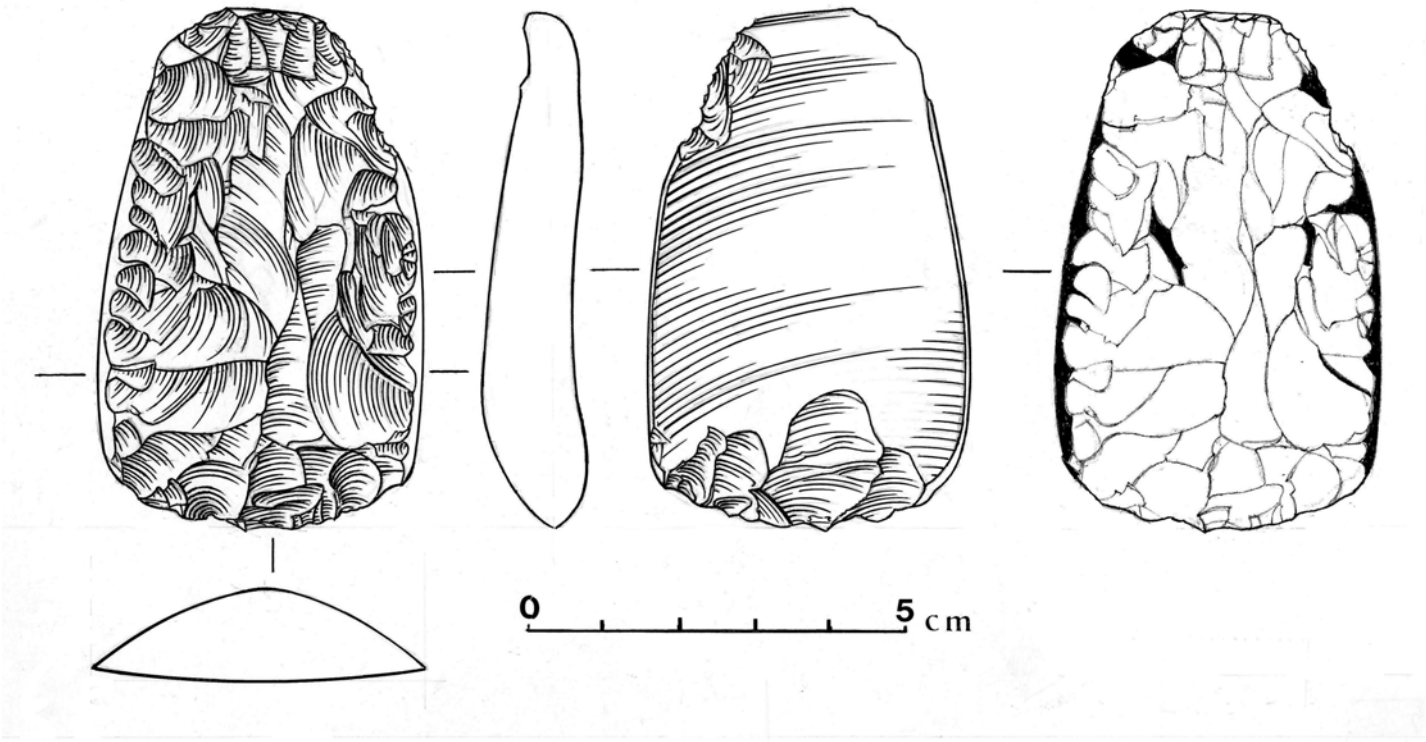

Fig. 24 Polished-edge scraper-knife. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Polished areas indicated by black shading

Plate 1. Palaeosol, looking north

Plate 2. Pit-ring, in henge 818, looking south

Plate 3. Henge 818 and avenue, looking north

Plate 4. Henge 818, south entranceway, looking north

Plate 5. Henge 818, north entranceway, looking south

Plate 6. Henge post-base 619, looking south-east

Plate 7. Henge post-base 669, looking south-east

Plate 8. Henge, post base 650, looking south

Plate 9. Henge, post base 695, looking west

Plate 10. Ring-ditch 374, looking north

Plate 11. Ring-ditch 565, looking west

Plate 12. Ring-ditch 760 (and ditches of post-medieval trackway), looking south

Plate 13. Ring-ditch 1000, looking north-west

Plate 14. Ring-ditch 541, looking north-west

Plate 15. Square enclosure 1069, looking west

Plate 16. Alluvium deposit, looking north-east

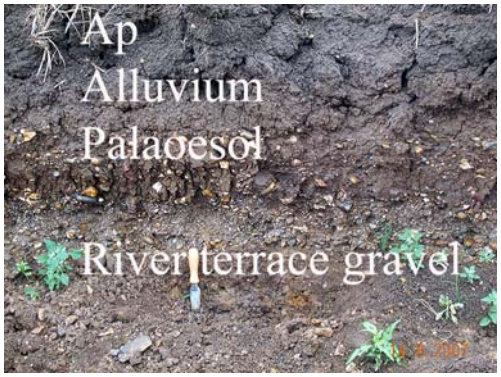

Plate 17. Soil baulk showing modern plough-soil (Ap) formed in alluvium (locally Fladbury 1 soil association) over buried palaeosol developed in loam over sand and stony bedded river terrace gravel (locally Efford 1 soil association; Jarvis *et al*. 1983)

Plate 18. Trial-pit C, Box-section D (south face) (see Appendix 6). 1: Pelo-alluvial gley soil formed in 'stoneless' clayey alluvium. 2: Dark loamy sand prehistoric palaeosol formed over stony sands and bedded river terrace gravel (Jarvis *et al*. 1983)

Plate 19. Trial-pit C, Box-section D (south face). Monolith sample M1 through palaeosol and base of alluvium (see Appendix 6)

Plate 20. Monolith sample M1. 1: Alluvium. 2: Dark (?once-humic) stone-free upper palaeosol. 3: Bedded sands and gravels

Plate 21. Trial-pit D, Box-section D (south face) (see Appendix 6). 1: Alluvium. 2: Very thin stone-free palaeosol. 3: River terrace sands and gravels

Plate 22. Machine-excavated surface; dark fill of unexcavated tree-hole

Plate 23. Ditch 1220, section 609. Topmost fill (610) over gravelly primary fill (611) (see Appendix 6)

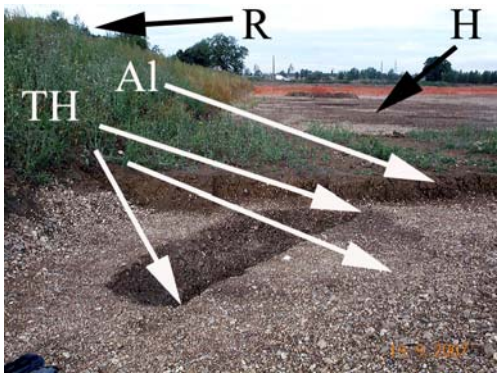

Plate 24. Tree-hole 1165 (TH), overlying post-prehistoric alluvium (Al), Henge (H), and river Chelmer (R)

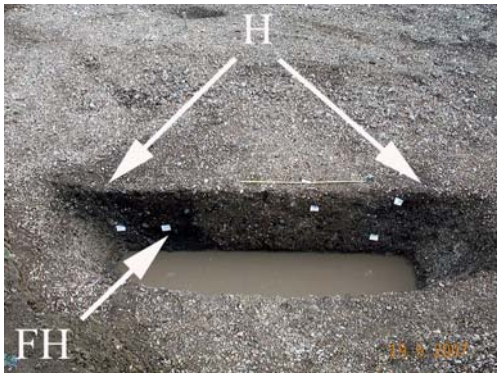

Plate 25. Tree-hole 1165, showing thin (east) and broad (west) ‘humic’ soil fills (H) and deep fine ‘humic’ soil fill (FH), that indicate that the tree may have fallen westwards

Plate 26. Detail of tree-hole 1165. Monolith sampling through fine, dark, once humic fill 1168. Monolith M2 is 150mm long and is from a likely continuously waterlogged part of the profile. It may prove especially suitable for pollen subsampling.

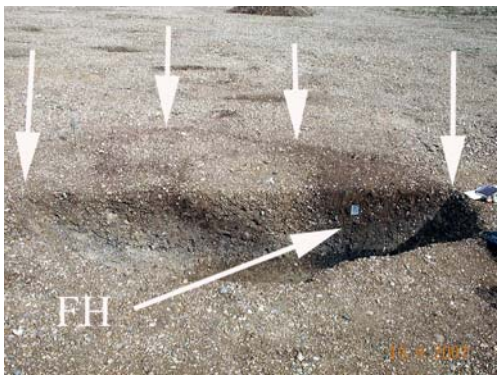

Plate 27. Undated tree-hole 1110, showing its circular outline (arrows). The dark, fine, once-humic fill (FH) on the east side probably implies that the associated tree fell eastwards.

Plate 28. Detail of tree-hole 1110. Monolith M5 in dark (humic) fill acts as a sample of the palaeosol subsoil (*cf*. sample M1)

OLD HALL RESERVOIR, BOREHAM, ESSEX
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
1	27	Ditch	800	1270	400	Ditch segment		Undated
2	27	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 1		Undated
3	26	Ditch	2000	2800	800	Ditch segment. Gradual sloping sides. Base not exposed. Contains mole drain		Post-med/mod.
4	26	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 3		Post-med/mod.
5	28	Ditch		1450	270	Ditch segment		Post-med/mod.
6	28	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 5		Post-med/mod.
7	20	Ditch	500	800	700	Ditch segment		Post-med/mod.
8	20	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 7		Post-med/mod.
9	28	Ditch	1800	2700	460	Ditch segment. Gradual sloping sides. Concave base		Post-med/mod.
10	28	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 9		Post-med/mod.
11	28	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 9		Post-med/mod.
12	52	Wheel rut	1800	350	300	Wheel rut. Steep sloping sides. Concave base		Post-med/mod.
13	52	Fill				Single fill of wheel rut 12		Post-med/mod.
14	52	Ditch	800	1100	550	Ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides. Base not exposed	Ditch 1225	Modern
15	52	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 14	Ditch 1225	Modern
16	51	Ditch	1000	3000	510	Ditch segment. Gradual to moderate sloping sides. Slightly concave base	Ditch 1224	Modern
17	51	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 16	Ditch 1224	Modern
18	51	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 16	Ditch 1224	Modern
19	13	Gully	900	900	190	Gully segment. 45 degree sloping sides. Uneven base		Medieval
20	13	Fill				Single fill of gully segment 19		Medieval
21	13	Gully	600	330	350	Gully segment. Steep sloping sides. Uncertain base		Medieval
22	13	Fill				Single fill of gully segment 21		Medieval
23	14	Ditch	800	1400	750	Ditch segment. Steep sloping sides		Medieval
24	14	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 23		Medieval
25	7	Ditch	500	1300	160	Ditch segment. Gradual sloping sides. Flat base		Undated
26	7	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 25		Undated
27	3	Pit	840	320	840	Circular pit. 50 degree sloping sides. Concave base		LN/EBA
28	3	Fill				Single fill of pit 27		LN/EBA
29	1	Cremation Pit	560	560	140	Circular cremation pit. Steep sloping sides, flat base. Contains cremation urn 32		Roman
30	1	Fill				Backfill. Cremation pit 29		Roman
31	1	Fill of pot				Fill of cremation urn 32 in cremation pit 29		Roman
32	1	Cremation pot				Cremation pot in cremation pit 29		Roman
33	13	Gully	1500	1500	300	Gully segment. Steep sloping sides, flat base		Medieval
34	13	Fill				Single fill of gully segment 33		Medieval
35	-	Not used	-	-	-	Not used	-	-
36	12	Layer			400	Layer. Full extent unknown		Medieval
37	12	Layer			220	Layer		Medieval
38	12	Layer				Layer. Same as 36		Medieval
39	12	Layer			330	Layer		?LN/EBA

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
40	6	Layer / spread			120	Layer or spread		Undated
41	12	Pit	1700	1200	370	Pit. 40 degree sloping sides. Flat base		Saxon
42	12	Fill				Single fill of pit 41		Saxon
43	13	Layer			190	Layer		Undated
44	13	Gully	2200	600	300	Gully segment. Uncertain sloping sides. Flat base		Undated
45	13	Ditch	1600	800	700	Ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides. Uneven base		Roman
46	13	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 45		Roman
47	13	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 45		Roman
48	13	Layer			250	Layer		Undated
49	13	Layer			350	Layer		Undated
50	13	Spread	1300	650	40	Charcoal spread		Roman
51	12	Pit	450	750	330	Pit. Steep sloping sides, concave base		Medieval
52	12	Fill				Single fill of pit 51		Medieval
53	13	Fill				Single fill of gully segment 44		Undated
54	51	Ditch	500	1400	290	Ditch segment. 65 degree sloping sides. Concave base	Ditch 1223	Modern
55	51	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 54	Ditch 1223	Modern
56	12	Layer				Layer		Saxon
57	12	Ditch	1150	1800	850	Ditch segment. Gradual to steep sloping sides. Concave base	Ditch 1241	Saxon
58	12	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 57		Saxon
59	6	Ditch	2150	1800	790	Ditch segment		Undated
60	6	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 59		Undated
61	6	Fill				Third fill in ditch segment 59		Undated
62	6	Fill				Secondary fill in ditch segment 59		Undated
63	6	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 59		Undated
64	50	Other Cut	600	800	180	Box-section through natural layer 65. Not across ring-ditch 565 as initially believed		
65	50	Layer				Natural layer. Investigated by box-section 64		
66	50	Ring-ditch	500	100	160	Ring-ditch segment. Not bottomed	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
67	50	Fill				Single fill of ring-ditch segment 66	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
68	50	Pit				Same as pit 70. Not a segment across west side of ring-ditch 565 as initially believed		?EBA
69	50	Fill				Single fill of pit 68. Same as 71		?EBA
70	C	Pit	1760	1760	410	Circular pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base		?EBA
71	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 70		?EBA
72	12	Fill				Primary fill of pit 57		?EBA
73	12	Layer			100	Layer		Undated
74	52	Ring-ditch				Ring-ditch segment. Not fully excavated. Re-excavated as ring-ditch segment 1001	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
75	52	Fill				Single fill of ring-ditch segment 74	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
76	52	Layer				Natural layer		
77	13	Layer			500	Topsoil		Modern
78	6	Layer			470	Topsoil		Modern
79	52	Other Cut				Box-section through natural layer 80, within interior of ring-ditch 1000		
80	52	Layer				Natural layer		

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
81	1-17	Finds				Unstratified finds from area covered by trenches 1 to 17		Post-med/mod.
82	52	Layer			90	Layer		Undated
83	52	Layer			250	Layer		Undated
84	52	Layer			300	Natural layer		
85	50	Ring-ditch	1600	300	200	Ring-ditch segment. Undercut. Re-excavated as 551	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
86	50	Fill				Single fill of ring-ditch segment 85	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
87	50	Ring-ditch	500	1200	160	Ring-ditch segment. Undercut. Re-excavated as ring-ditch segment 551	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
88	50	Fill				Single fill of ring-ditch segment 87	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
89	A	Pit	750	600	110	Shallow, oval pit with concave base and gradual sloping sides		Undated
90	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 89		Undated
91	A	Pit	890	630	90	Shallow, oval pit with concave base and gradual sloping sides		Undated
92	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 91		Undated
93	A	Pit	940	920	230	Shallow, circular pit with concave base and gradual sloping sides		Roman+
94	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 93		Roman+
95	A	Post-hole	330	250	120	Steep-sided, oval post-hole with uneven base		?Prehistoric
96	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 96		?Prehistoric
97	A	Post-hole	40	350	50	Sub-rectangular post-hole with slightly concave base and gradual sloping sides		Undated
98	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 97		Undated
99	A	Post-hole	500	400	110	Oval post-hole with concave base and 45 to 60 degree sloping sides		Undated
100	A	Fill				Single fill of posthole 99		Undated
101	A	Post-hole	400	360	90	Oval post-hole with concave base and 40 degree sloping sides		Undated
102	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 101		Undated
103	A	Pit	800	1520	260	Pear-shaped pit with moderate sloping sides and an uneven base		Undated
104	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 103		Undated
105	A	Pit	620	1280	170	Oval pit with uneven base and gradual sloping sides		Undated
106	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 105		Undated
107	A	Pit	640	1000	160	Oval pit with uneven base and gradual sloping sides		Undated
108	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 107		Undated
109	A	Ditch	1780	3000	350	Broad shallow ditch with irregular base and gradual sloping sides		Undated
110	A	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 109		Undated
111	A	Pit	1200	800	310	Rectangular pit with rounded corners. 50 degree sloping sides. Concave base		Undated
112	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 111		Undated
113	A	Pit				Pear-shaped pit with concave base and 60 degree sloping sides		Undated
114	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 113		Undated
115	A	Pit	1400	600	140	Oval pit with 45 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
116	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 115		Undated
117	A	Post-hole			140	Circular post-hole with concave base and 45 degree sloping sides		Undated
118	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 117		Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
119	A	Pit	2200	860	430	Rectangular pit with rounded ends. Steep sloping sides. Slightly concave base		Undated
120	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 119		Undated
121	A	Ditch	1000	1000	130	Shallow ditch with gradual sloping sides and concave base	Ditch 1205	Undated
122	A	Fill				Single fill of gully 121	Ditch 1205	Undated
123	A	Ditch	500	1000	280	Shallow ditch with concave base and gradual sloping sides	Ditch 1205	Undated
124	A	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 123	Ditch 1205	Undated
125	A	Pit	500	1400	400	Large pit of uncertain form. Lies beneath ditch 123. 45 degree sloping sides. Concave base		Undated
126	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 125		Undated
127	A	Ditch	1000	1400	120	Shallow ditch terminal with gradual sloping sides and concave base	Ditch 1205	Undated
128	A	Fill				Single fill of ditch terminal 127	Ditch 1205	Undated
129	A	Post-hole			260	Circular post-hole with concave base and steep sloping sides		Undated
130	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 129		Undated
131	A	Pit	1800	1000	540	Elongated pit with uneven base and steep sloping sides		Undated
132	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 131		Undated
133	A	Pit	1860	1450	280	Oval pit with concave base and 45 degree sloping sides		Undated
134	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 133		Undated
135	A	Pit	3150	1140	380	Linear pit with rounded ends. Moderate to steep sloping sides. Flat base		Undated
136	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 135		Undated
137	A	Pit	1100	960	70	Shallow oval pit with flat base and gradual sloping sides		Undated
138	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 137		Undated
139	A	Pit	1080	700	180	Oval pit with concave base and 45 degree sloping sides		Undated
140	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 139		Undated
141	A	Post-hole	420	420	160	Circular post-hole with concave base and steep sloping sides		Undated
142	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 141		Undated
143	A	Pit	2250	1900	670	Oval pit with concave base and 45 degree sloping sides		?LN/EBA
144	A	Fill				Primary fill of pit 143		?LN/EBA
145	A	Fill				Secondary fill of pit 143		?LN/EBA
146	A	Fill				Top fill of pit 143		?LN/EBA
147	A	Pit	1020	730	260	Oval pit with flat base and 45 degree sloping sides		Undated
148	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 147		Undated
149	A	Pit	410	410	160	Circular pit with concave base and 45 degree sloping sides		Undated
150	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 149		Undated
151	A	Post-hole	400	400	310	Circular post-hole with near vertical sides and concave base		Undated
152	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 151		Undated
153	A	Post-pipe	150	150	310	Circular post-pipe with vertical sides. Within post-hole 151		Undated
154	A	Fill				Single fill of post-pipe 153 in post-hole 151		Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
155	A	Pit	1250	1150	150	Oval pit with flat base and 45 degree sloping sides		?LN/EBA
156	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 155		?LN/EBA
157	A	Pit	1000	620	190	Oval pit with concave base and gradual sloping sides		Undated
158	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 157		Undated
159	A	Pit	1600	800	240	Pear-shaped pit with 40 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
160	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 159		Undated
161	A	Pit	700	800	220	Circular pit with 60 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
162	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 161		Undated
163	A	Post-hole	450	450	180	Circular post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base		Undated
164	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 163		Undated
165	A	Pit	1680	1680	560	Large circular pit with moderate to steep sloping sides and concave base		Undated
166	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 165		Undated
167	A	Pit	1100	600	210	Oval pit with 45 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
168	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 167		Undated
169	A	Post-hole	800	450	150	Oval post-hole with moderate, 40 degree sloping sides, and concave base		Undated
170	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 169		Undated
171	A	Pit	1600	950	280	Elongated pit with slightly irregular base and 40 degree sloping sides		Undated
172	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 171		Undated
173	A	Pit	1200	900	330	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and concave base		Undated
174	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 174		Undated
175	A	Pit	1150	750	350	Steep-sided oval pit		Undated
176	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 175		Undated
177	A	Pit	1000	850	180	Shallow oval pit with gradual sloping sides and uneven base		Undated
178	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 177		Undated
179	A	Post-hole	560	500	220	Oval post-hole with 45 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
180	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 179		Undated
181	A	Pit	1260	900	300	Oval pit with 45 degree sloping sides and slightly concave base		Undated
182	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 181		Undated
183	A	Pit	540	520	200	Circular pit with steep sloping sides and concave base		Undated
184	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 183		Undated
185	A	Post-hole	400	380	220	Circular post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base		Undated
186	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 185		Undated
187	A	Pit	800	800	260	Circular pit with concave base and 45 degree sloping sides		Undated
188	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 187		Undated
189	A	Pit	600	600	90	Shallow circular pit with concave base and 45 degree sloping sides		?Prehistoric
190	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 189		?Prehistoric
191	A	Post-hole	800	800	270	Circular post-hole with with steep sloping sides and concave base		Undated
192	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 191		Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
193	A	Pit	1200	600	230	Oval pit with 40 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
194	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 193		Undated
195	A	Post-hole	300	300	110	Circular post-hole with 50 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
196	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 195		Undated
197	A	Pit	800	800	270	Circular pit with 60 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
198	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 197		Undated
199	A	Finds				Unstratified finds from stripped surface of site A		Prehistoric
200	A	Pit	1420	580	280	Oval pit with variable sloping sides and uneven base		Undated
201	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 200		Undated
202	A	Post-hole	250	250	180	Small shallow post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base		Undated
203	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 202		Undated
204	A	Pit	750	750	230	Circular pit with 40 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
205	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 204		Undated
206	A	Pit	1400	1040	310	Oval pit with concave base and 50 degree sloping sides		Undated
207	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 206		Undated
208	A	Pit	2850	1120	460	Elongated pit with variable sloping sides and concave base		?Prehistoric
209	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 208		?Prehistoric
210	A	Post-hole	440	360	120	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base		Undated
211	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 210		Undated
212	A	Pit				Pit. Details not recorded		Undated
213	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 212. Details not recorded		Undated
214	A	Post-hole				Post-hole. Details not recorded		Undated
215	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 214. Details not recorded		Undated
216	A	Post-hole	560	400	160	Oval post-hole with concave base and 45 degree sloping sides		Undated
217	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 216		Undated
218	A	Post-hole	500	380	110	Small oval post-hole with gradual sloping sides and concave base		Undated
219	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 218		Undated
220	A	Post-hole	480	470	400	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base	Building 247	Undated
221	A	Fill				Primary fill of post-hole 220	Building 247	Undated
222	A	Fill				Top fill of post-hole 220	Building 247	Undated
223	A	Post-hole	580	530	420	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base	Building 247	Undated
224	A	Fill				Primary fill of post-hole 223	Building 247	Undated
225	A	Fill				Top fill of post-hole 223	Building 247	Undated
226	A	Post-hole	370	360	190	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base		Undated
227	A	Fill				Primary fill of post-hole 226		Undated
228	A	Fill				Top fill of post-hole 226		Undated
229	A	Post-hole	440	300	270	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base		Undated
230	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 229		Undated
231	A	Post-hole	720	600	330	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base	Building 247	Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
232	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 231	Building 247	Undated
233	A	Post-hole	500	460	300	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base	Building 247	Undated
234	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 233	Building 247	Undated
235	A	Post-hole	530	480	240	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base	Building 247	Undated
236	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 235	Building 247	Undated
237	A	Post-hole	720	720	270	Circular post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base	Building 247	Undated
238	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 237	Building 247	Undated
239	A	Post-hole	530	500	260	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base	Building 247	Undated
240	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 239	Building 247	Undated
241	A	Post-hole	450	380	170	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base	Building 247	Undated
242	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 241	Building 247	Undated
243	A	Post-hole	540	500	380	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base	Building 247	Undated
244	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 243	Building 247	Undated
245	A	Pit	820	600	130	Oval pit with gradual sloping sides and an uneven base		Undated
246	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 245		Undated
248	A	Pit	760	760	440	Circular pit with gradual sloping sides and concave base		Undated
249	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 248		Undated
250	A	Pit	840	840	440	Circular pit with 45 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
251	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 250		Undated
252	A	Pit	650	650	460	Circular pit with 45 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
253	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 252		Undated
254	A	Pit	1000	1000	360	Circular pit with 45 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
255	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 254		Undated
256	A	Pit	1350	750	490	Elongated pit with variable sloping sides and flat base		Undated
257	A	Fill				Top fill of pit 256		Undated
258	A	Fill				Primary fill of pit 256		Undated
259	A	Pit	1300	1050	280	Oval pit with 30 to 45 degree sloping sides and flat base		Undated
260	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 259		Undated
261	A	Pit	1500	1240	240	Oval pit with flat base and 45 degree sloping sides		Undated
262	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 261		Undated
263	A	Pit	580	500	180	Oval pit with gradual sloping sides and concave base		Undated
264	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 263		Undated
265	A	Pit	800	700	90	Oval pit with gradual sloping sides and flat base		Undated
266	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 265		Undated
267	A	Pit	1800	560	410	Irregular-shaped pit with steep sloping sides and uneven base		Undated
268	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 267		Undated
269	A	Pit	920	620	270	Oval pit with variable sloping sides and concave base		Undated
270	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 269		Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
271	A	Pit	640	440	150	Oval pit with moderate sloping sides and concave base		Undated
272	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 271		Undated
273	A	Post-hole	560	380	120	Oval post-hole with concave base and moderate-sloping sides		Undated
274	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 273		Undated
275	A	Post-hole	600	500	240	Oval post-hole with concave base and steep sloping sides		Undated
276	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 275		Undated
277	A	Post-hole	950	950	260	Circular post-hole with 45 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
278	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 277		Undated
279	A	Post-hole	530	530	240	Circular post-hole with steep sloping sides and concave base		Undated
280	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 279		Undated
281	A	Pit	1700	1300	300	Oval pit with 40 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
282	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 281		Undated
283	A	Post-hole	400	310	100	Small oval post-hole with gradual sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
284	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 283		Undated
285	A	Post-hole	300	300	170	Steep-sided circular post-hole with a concave base		Undated
286	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 285		Undated
287	A	Post-hole	500	400	140	Pear-shaped post-hole. Gradual sloping sides. Concave base		Undated
288	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 287		Undated
289	A	Pit				Small oval pit with bowl-shaped profile		Undated
290	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 289		Undated
291	A	Pit	1100	820	250	Oval it with 30 to 40 degree sloping sides and an irregular base		Undated
292	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 291		Undated
293	A	Ditch	1200	1150	320	Ditch segment. Steep north side. Poorly-defined south side. Concave base	Ditch 1206	Undated
294	A	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 293	Ditch 1206	Undated
295	A	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 293	Ditch 1206	Undated
296	A	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by south side of ditch segment 293		
297	A	Layer			200	Layer cut by ditch segment 298		Undated
298	A	Ditch	200	1100	300	Ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides. Concave base	Ditch 1204	Undated
299	A	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 298	Ditch 1204	Undated
300	A	Layer				Natural layer beneath layer 297		
301	A	Pit	900	900	390	Circular pit with gradual sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
302	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 301		Undated
303	A	Post-hole	480	430	220	Steep-sided oval post-hole with a concave base		Undated
304	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 303		Undated
305	A	Pit	800	800	190	Circular pit with 45 degree sloping sides and a flat base		Undated
306	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 305		Undated
307	A	Post-hole	660	480	100	Shallow oval post-hole. Gradual sloping sides. Concave base		Undated
308	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 307		Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
309	A	Ditch	2000	900	300	Ditch segment. Gradual sloping sides. Concave base	Ditch 1204	Undated
310	A	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 309	Ditch 1204	Undated
311	A	Pit	980		340	Steep-sided, elongated pit		Undated
312	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 311		Undated
313	A	Pit	1380		390	Oval pit with variable sloping sides and an irregular base		Undated
314	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 313		Undated
315	A	Pit	900	700	200	Oval pit with gradually slping sides and an uneven base		Undated
316	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 315		Undated
317	A	Pit	1600	500	200	Irregular-shaped pit with uneven 30 to 40 degree sloping sides and an irregular base		Undated
318	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 317		Undated
319	A	Pit	1300	900	230	Oval pit with 40 to 50 degree sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
320	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 319		Undated
321	A	Ditch	2000	850	210	Ditch segment. Gradual sloping sides. Narrow concave base	Ditch 1206	Undated
322	A	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 321	Ditch 1206	Undated
323	A	Ditch	500	900	220	Ditch segment, 40 degree sloping sides. Concave base	Ditch 1206	Undated
324	A	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 323	Ditch 1206	Undated
325	A	Post-hole	400	400	250	Circular post-hole with 45 degree sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
326	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 325		Undated
327	A	Ditch	1300	1150	380	Ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides. Flat base	Ditch 1206	Undated
328	A	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 327	Ditch 1206	Undated
329	A	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 327	Ditch 1206	Undated
330	A	Pit	990	840	100	Shallow oval pit with gradual sloping sides and a flat base		Undated
331	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 330		Undated
332	A	Pit	1650		310	Oval pit. Variable sloping sides. Concave base		Undated
333	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 332		Undated
334	A	Ditch	2000	1100	290	Ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides. Concave base	Ditch 1204	Undated
335	A	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 334	Ditch 1204	Undated
336	A	Pit	1200	1000	270	Irregular pit. Steep sloping sides. Uneven base		Undated
337	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 336		Undated
338	A	Post-hole	440	200		Rounded post-hole. Not excavated	Building 247	Undated
339	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 338. Not excavated	Building 247	Undated
340	A	Pit	1000	960	390	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
341	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 340		Undated
342	A	Pit	1080	900	350	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and a flat base		Undated
343	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 342		Undated
344	A	Natural feature	1800	1280	170	Natural feature		
345	A	Natural				Natural deposit		
346	A	Pit	1600	1200	180	Pear-shaped pit. Gradual sloping sides. Irregular base		Undated
347	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 346		Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
348	A	Natural feature				Natural feature		
349	A	Natural				Natural deposit		
350	A	Pit	1430	570	170	Rectangular pit with moderate sloping sides and an uneven base		Undated
351	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 350		Undated
352	A	Pit		1550	240	Oval pit with moderate sloping sides and a concave base	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
353	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 352	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
354	A	Pit	900	550	160	Oval pit with 50 degree sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
355	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 354		Undated
356	A	Pit	1200	700	130	Oval pit with moderate to steep sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
357	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 356		Undated
358	C	Ring-ditch	1000	1300	270	Ring-ditch segment. Gradual sloping sides. Flat base	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
359	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 358	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
360	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 358	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
361		Not used				Not used		
362	A	Pit	500	400	40	Irregular pit with gradual sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
363	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 362		Undated
364	C	Ring-ditch	1800	1500	230	Ring-ditch segment. 30 to 40 degree sloping sides. Uneven base	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
365	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 364	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
366	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 364	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
367	C	Pit	510	510	80	Shallow pit with moderate sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
368	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 367		Undated
369	C	Ring-ditch	1600	2000	300	Ring-ditch segment. 40 degree sloping sides. Flat base	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
370	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 369	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
371	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 369	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
372	C	Pit	1100	1000	320	Oval pit with 50 degree sloping sides and concave base		Undated
373	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 372		Undated
375	A	Pit	1500	4800	690	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and a concave base	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
376	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 375	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
377	A	Pit	710		290	Pit of uncertain shape. Vertical sloping sides. Uneven base	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
378	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 377	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
379	A	Pit		880	140	Pit of uncertain shape. 45 degree sloping sides. Concave base	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
380	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 379	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
381	A	Pit	850		350	Circular pit with 45 degree sloping sides and a flat base	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
382	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 381	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
383	A	Pit	1100		570	Oval pit. Concave base	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
384	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 383	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
385	A	Pit	1480		670	Circular pit with steep sloping sides and a flat base	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
386	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 385	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
387	C	Pit	500	500	80	Circular pit with 30 to 40 degree sloping sides and a concave base		?Prehistoric

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
388	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 387		?Prehistoric
389	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 369	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
390	C	Ring-ditch	1520	1760	390	Ring-ditch segment. 40 degree sloping sides. Concave base	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
391	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 390	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
392	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 390	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
393	C	Ring-ditch		1890	140	Ring-ditch segment. Moderate sloping sides. Slightly concave base	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
394	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 393	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
395	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 393	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
396	C	Ring-ditch	1560	1700	210	Ring-ditch segment. Gradual to moderate sloping sides. Slightly concave base	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
397	C	Fill				Single fill of ring-ditch segment 396	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
398	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 393	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
399	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 390	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
400	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 393	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
401	C	Ring-ditch	1680	1700	300	Ring-ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides. Broad, slightly concave base	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
402	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 401	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
403	A	Pit		600	230	Pit. Identified in section. Steep sloping sides. Flat base	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
404	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 403	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
405	A	Pit		850	360	Pit. Identified in section. Moderate to steep sloping sides. Uneven base	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
406	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 405	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
407	A	Pit		530	270	Pit. Identified in section. Moderate to steep sloping sides. Concave base	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
408	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 407	Pit group 1207	Prehistoric
409	C	Ring-ditch	1700	####	470	Ring-ditch segment. Steep sided. Flat base	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
410	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 409	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
411	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 409	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
412	C	Pit	1200		280	Oval pit with 45 degree sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
413	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 412		Undated
414	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 412		Undated
415	C	Pit	1770	1150	330	Oval pit with moderate sloping sides and a flat base		Undated
416	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 415		Undated
417	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 415		Undated
418	C	Pit	750	750	280	Circular pit with steep sloping sides and a flat base		Undated
419	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 419		Undated
420	A	Pit	700	500	150	Oval pit with moderate sloping sides and concave base. Located during topsoil stripping, immediately south of site C		Roman+
421	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 420		Roman+
422	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 409	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
423	C	Post-hole	470	470	90	Small circular post-hole with gradual sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
424	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 423		Undated
425	C	Post-hole	640	500	470	Small oval post-hole with near-vertical sloping sides and a narrow, rounded base	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
426	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 425	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
427	C	Post-hole	450	390	270	Small oval post-hole, Near-vertical sloping sides. Concave base		Undated
428	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 427		Undated
429	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 401	Ring-ditch 374	?EBA
430	C	Finds				Unstratified surface find. Found near ring-ditch 374		Prehistoric
431	C	Pit	550	550	180	Circular pit. Moderate sloping sides. Concave base		Undated
432	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 431		Undated
433	C	Other Cut				Large, irregular-shaped area of modern disturbance, west side of ring-ditch 374		Modern
434	C	Fill				Top fill of modern disturbance, west side of ring-ditch 374		Modern
435	C	Pit	1800	1400	380	Oval pit with 30 to 50 degree sloping sides and a concave base		Prehistoric
436	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 435		Prehistoric
437	C	Pit	1800	1700	450	Oval pit with vertical sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
438	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 437		Undated
439	C	Fill				Secondary fill of pit 437		Undated
440	C	Fill				Primary fill of modern disturbance 433		Modern
441	C	Post-hole	1060	1060	700	Steep-sided, circular post-hole. Base not exposed due to high water table		Modern
442	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 441		Modern
443	C	Finds				Surface finds. Ring-ditch 374		Prehistoric
444	C	Post-hole	1240	1180	600	Oval pit with steep sloping sides. Base not exposed due to high water table		Modern
445	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 444		Modern
446	C	Cremation Pit	340	340	80	Circular cremation pit. 45 degree sloping sides. Concave base		Undated
447	C	Fill				Single fill of cremation pit 446		Undated
448	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 437		Undated
449	C	Post-hole	400	400	100	Circular post-hole with gradual sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
450	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 449		Undated
451	C	Post-hole	1190	1190	51	Circular post-hole. Steep sloping sides. Base not uncovered due to high water table		Modern
452	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 451		Modern
453	C	Pit	####	1000	410	Oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base		Prehistoric
454	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 453		Prehistoric
455	C	Pit	360	290	160	Small circular pit with moderate sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
456	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 455		Undated
457	C	Other Cut		1500	360	Post-extraction cut in post-hole 459. Identified in section		Prehistoric
457	C	Fill				Single fill of post-extraction cut 457		Prehistoric
459	C	Post-hole	1440	650	430	Oval post-hole with moderate to steep sloping sides and a concave base		Prehistoric
460	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 459		Prehistoric
461	C	Post-pipe		230	270	Vertical post-pipe identified in section in post-hole 459		Prehistoric
462	C	Fill				Single fill of post-pipe 461		Prehistoric
463	C	Pit	1160	1000	380	Oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base		Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
464	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 463		Undated
465	C	Pit	1100	720	200	Oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
466	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 465		Undated
467	C	Ring-ditch	2000	1800	550	Ring-ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides. Flat base	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
468	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 467	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
469	C	Pit	630	450	120	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and a concave base		Prehistoric
470	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 469		Prehistoric
471		Not used				Not used		
472	C	Layer				Natural layer. Near ring-ditch segment 474. Same as 480		
473	C	Layer				Natural layer		
474	C	Ring-ditch	2800	1500	530	Ring-ditch segment. 40 degree sloping sides. Concave base	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
475	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 474	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
476	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 474	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
477	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 548		Prehistoric
478		Not used				Not used		
479	C	Layer				Natural layer beneath ring-ditch 541		
480	C	Layer				Natural layer. Same as 472		
481	C	Layer				Natural layer beneath ring-ditch 451		
482	C	Ring-ditch	2560	1520	560	Ring-ditch segment. Gradual to moderate sloping sides. Concave base	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
483	C	Fill				Primary fil of ring-ditch segment 482	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
484	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 482	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
485	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 467	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
486	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch 467	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
487	C	Layer				Natural layer cut by ring-ditch 541		
488	C	Layer				Natural layer cut by ring-ditch 541		
489		Not used				Not used		
490	C	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		
491		Not used				Not used		
492	C	Layer				Natural layer cut by ring-ditch 541		
493	C	Ring-ditch		1300	630	Ring-ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides. Slightly concave base	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
494	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 493	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
495	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 493	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
496	C	Pit		650	230	Pit. Moderately sloping sides. Concave base. Identified in section near ring-ditch 541		Undated
497	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 496		Undated
498	C	Layer			270	Layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		Undated
499	C	Pit	1480		620	Oval pit with 60 degree sloping sides and a slightly concave base		Undated
500	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 499		Undated
501	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 499		Undated
502	C	Pit	3300	2000	600	Large oval pit with a flat base and 45 to 60 degree sloping sides	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
503	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 502	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
504	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 502	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
505		Not used				Not used		
506	C	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
507		Not used				Not used		
508	C	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		
509	C	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		
510	C	Ring-ditch		1480	530	Ring-ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides. Slightly concave base. Same as 474	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
511	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 510. Same as 476	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
512	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 510. Same as 475	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
513	C	Ring-ditch	3000	2800	650	Ring-ditch segment. 50 to 60m degree sloping sides. Concave base	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
514	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 513	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
515	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 513	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
516	C	Pit	1300	1000	400	Oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
517	C	Pit	1300	1200	320	Oval pit with gradual sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
518	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 517		Undated
519	C	Pit	1000	700	240	Oval pit with gradually sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
520	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 519		Undated
521	C	Layer / spread				Layer/surface spread of worked and burnt flint, north of ring-ditch 541		Prehistoric
522	C	Ring-ditch	3000	1870	560	Ring-ditch segment. Flat base. 45 degree sloping sides	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
523	C	Fill				Single fill of ring-ditch segment 522	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
524		Not used				Not used		
525	C	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		
526		Not used				Not used		
527	C	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		
528		Not used				Not used		
529	C	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		
530	C	Ring-ditch				Ring-ditch segment. Moderate to steep sloping sides, slightly concave base	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
531	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 530	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
532	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 530	Ring-ditch 541	MIA
533	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 516		Undated
534		Not used				Not used		
535	C	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		
536		Not used				Not used		
537	C	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		
538	C	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		
539	C	Layer				Natural layer. Cut by ring-ditch 541		
540		Not used				Not used		
542	C	Ditch		2500	620	Ditch segment. Gradual sloping sides. Concave base	Ditch 1224	Modern
543	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 542	Ditch 1224	Modern
544	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 543	Ditch 1224	Modern
545	C	Ditch		1220	410	Ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides. Concave base	Ditch 1223	Modern
546	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 545	Ditch 1223	Modern
547	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 545	Ditch 1223	Modern
548	C	Pit	400	350	450	Oval pit with near vertical sloping sides and a concave base		Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
549	C	Pit		1640	300	Oval pit		Undated
550	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 549		Undated
551	C	Ring-ditch	2500	2070	440	Ring-ditch segment. Flat base and moderately sloping sides	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
552	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch 551	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
553	C	Fill				Third fill of ring-ditch segment 513	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
554		Not used				Not used		
555		Not used				Not used		
556	C	Ring-ditch	2500	2400	600	Ring-ditch segment. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
557	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 556	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
558	C	Ditch		1120	200	Ditch segment. Gradual sloping sides, concave base		?Post-med/mod.
559	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 558		?Post-med/mod.
560	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 551	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
561	C	Ring-ditch	2700	2600	600	Ring-ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides, flat base	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
562	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 561	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
563	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 561	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
564	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 561	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
566	C	Pit	1300			Circular pit. Steep sloping sides, concave base		?EBA
567	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 566		?EBA
568	C	Ditch	1000	1200	440	Ditch segment. Steep sloping sides, concave base	Ditch 1223	Modern
569	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 568	Ditch 1223	Modern
570	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 568	Ditch 1223	Modern
571	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 566		?EBA
572	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 556	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
573	C	Layer			150	Layer. Trial-pit A		Prehistoric+
574	C	Layer			270	Layer. Trial-pit A		Medieval+
575	C	Pit				Small pit. Location and details unknown. Not recorded		Undated
576	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 575		Undated
577	C	Ring-ditch	3000	2100	500	Ring-ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides, concave base	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
578	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 577	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
579	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 577	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
580	C	Post-hole	680	520	300	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
581	C	Fill				Primary fill of post-hole 580		Undated
582	C	Fill				Top fill of post-hole 580		Undated
583	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 556	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
584	C	Pit	910	910	250	Circular pit with gradual sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
585	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 584		Undated
586	C	Pit	730	730	250	Circular pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
587	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 586		Undated
588	C	Pit		940	360	Oval pit with moderate to steep sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
589	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 588		Undated
590	C	Fill				Secondary fill of pit 588		Undated
591	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 588		Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
592	C	Pit	720	720	160	Small, shallow circular pit with a dish-shaped profile		Undated
593	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 592		Undated
594	C	Pit	530	530	430	Circular pit with steep sloping sides. Not bottomed due to high water table		Undated
595	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 594		Undated
596	C	Pit		660	480	Oval, steep sided pit. Base not exposed due to high water table		?Prehistoric
597	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 596		?Prehistoric
598	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 597		?Prehistoric
599	C	Ditch	500	900	280	Ditch terminal. 50 degree sloping sides, concave base	Ditch 1218	IA+
600	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch terminal 599	Ditch 1218	IA+
601	C	Ditch	900	850	320	Ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides, concave base	Ditch 1221	IA+
602	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 601	Ditch 1221	IA+
603	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 601	Ditch 1221	IA+
604	C	Post-hole	400	230	280	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
605	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 604		Undated
606	C	Post-hole	480	460	300	Circular post-hole with moderately sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
607	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 606		Undated
608	C	Finds				Surface finds - ring-ditch 541		Prehistoric
609	C	Ditch	1100	980	370	Ditch segment. Moderate to steep sloping sides, uneven base	Ditch 1221	IA+
610	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 609	Ditch 1221	IA+
611	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 609	Ditch 1221	IA+
612	C	Post-hole	1400	1200	900	Oval post-hole. Steep sloping sides, flat base. Contains wooden post 619	Henge 818	EBA
613	C	Fill				Post-packing for post 619 in post-hole 612	Henge 818	EBA
614	C	Ditch	1000	1170	490	Ditch segment. Moderate sloping sides, concave base	Ditch 1221	IA+
615	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 614	Ditch 1221	IA+
616	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 614	Ditch 1221	IA+
617	C	Post-hole			800	Truncated post-hole. Characteristics uncertain	Henge 818	EBA
618	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 617	Henge 818	EBA
619	C	Post	460	400	430	Upright wooden post in off-centre position in post-hole 612	Henge 818	EBA
620	C	Finds				Metal-detecting finds from ditch forming west side of post-medieval/modern trackway		Modern
621	C	Finds				Metal-detecting finds from ditch defining east side of post-medieval/modern trackway		Modern
622	C	Pit	480		130	Small shallow pit with gradual sloping sides		Undated
623	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 622		Undated
624	C	Natural feature				Natural feature. ?Part of tree throw or animal burrow		?Prehistoric
625	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 624		?Prehistoric
626	C	Pit	1800	920	250	Shallow, oval pit with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base		Prehistoric
627	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 626		Prehistoric

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
628		Not used				Not used		
629	C	Ditch	1000	1000	320	Ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides. Concave base	Ditch 1218	IA+
630	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 629	Ditch 1218	IA+
631	C	Ditch				Ditch segment. Moderate sloping sides, flat base	Ditch 1221	IA+
632	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 631	Ditch 1221	IA+
633	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 577	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
634	C	Ditch	1600	1600	520	Ditch segment. Moderate to steep sloping sides. Base uncertain due to high water table	Ditch 1217	IA+
635	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 634	Ditch 1217	IA+
636	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 634	Ditch 1217	IA+
637	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 513	Ring-ditch 565	?EBA
638	C	Ditch	1000	1200	360	Ditch segment. Moderate to steep sloping sides, concave base	Ditch 1217	IA+
639	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 638	Ditch 1217	IA+
640	C	Natural feature		600	320	Natural feature		Undated
641	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 640		Undated
642	C	Ditch	600	880	210	Ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides, concave base	Ditch 1221	IA+
643	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 642	Ditch 1221	IA+
644	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 642	Ditch 1221	IA+
645	C	Ditch	600	1070	370	Ditch terminal. Steep sloping sides, concave base	Ditch 1221	IA+
646	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch terminal 645	Ditch 1221	IA+
647	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ditch terminal 645	Ditch 1221	IA+
648	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch terminal 645	Ditch 1221	IA+
649	C	Post-hole	1500	1200	690	Large post-hole with near vertical sloping sides and a flat base. Contains wooden post 650 in an off-centre position	Henge 818	EBA
650	C	Post	800	780	400	Circular, upright wooden post in an off-centre position in post-hole 649	Henge 818	EBA
651	C	Pit		1000	200	Oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
652	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 651		Undated
653	C	Fill				Post-packing. Post-hole 649	Henge 818	EBA
654	C	Fill				Fine silts surrounding post 650. Part of post-pipe 680	Henge 818	EBA
655		Not used				Not used		
656		Not used				Not used		
657	C	Pit	700		360	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and a concave base		?Prehistoric
658	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 657		?Prehistoric
659	C	Ditch	1000	1280	330	Ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides, flat base	Ditch 1216	IA+
660	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 659	Ditch 1216	IA+
661	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 659	Ditch 1216	IA+
662	C	Ditch	1000	850	290	Ditch terminal. Moderately sloping sides, slightly concave base	Ditch 1216	IA+
663	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 662	Ditch 1216	IA+
664	C	Ditch	1000	920	350	Ditch segment. 50 degree sloping sides, flat base	Ditch 1216	IA+
665	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 664	Ditch 1216	IA+

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
666	C	Ditch	1000	1200	360	Ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides, slightly concave base	Ditch 1216	IA+
667	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 666	Ditch 1216	IA+
668	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 666	Ditch 1216	IA+
669	C	Post	550	550	200	Upright wooden post in post-hole 670	Henge 818	EBA
670	C	Post-hole	800	700	700	Sub-rectangular post-hole. Vertical sides, flat base. Contains post 669	Henge 818	EBA
671	C	Fill				Post-packing. Post-hole 670	Henge 818	EBA
672	C	Fill				Primary fill of post-pipe 678 in post-hole 670	Henge 818	EBA
673	C	Fill				Secondary fill of post-pipe 678 in post-hole 670	Henge 818	EBA
674	C	Ditch	1700	1200	250	Ditch segment. Moderate sloping sides and a concave base	Ditch 1218	IA+
675	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 674	Ditch 1218	IA+
676	C	Ditch	1500	1300	380	Ditch segment. Moderate to steep sloping sides, poorly-defined base	Ditch 1218	IA+
677	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 676	Ditch 1218	IA+
678	C	Post-pipe	550	550	700	Vertical post-pipe extending upward from post 669 in post-hole 670. Identified in section	Henge 818	EBA
679	C	Post-pipe	500	500	900	Vertical post-pipe extending upward from post 619 in post-hole 612. Seen in section	Henge 818	EBA
680	C	Post-pipe	800	800	690	Vertical post-pipe extending upward from post 650 in post-hole 649	Henge 818	EBA
681	C	Fill				Top fill of post-pipe 680 in post-hole 649	Henge 818	EBA
682	C	Fill				Primary fill of post-pipe 679 in post-hole 612	Henge 818	EBA
683	C	Fill				Secondary fill of post-pipe 679 in post-hole 612	Henge 818	EBA
684	C	Fill				Top fill of post-pipe 678 in post-hole 670	Henge 818	EBA
685	C	Fill				Top fill of post-pipe 679 in post-hole 612	Henge 818	EBA
686	C	Fill				Third fill in post-pipe 680 in post-hole 649	Henge 818	EBA
687	C	Fill				Third fill in post-pipe 678 in post-hole 670	Henge 818	EBA
688	C	Post-hole	1460	1230	590	Oval post-hole. Steep sloping sides, flat base. Contains post 695	Henge 818	EBA
689	C	Fill				Post-packing in post-hole 688. Same as 690	Henge 818	EBA
690	C	Fill				Post-packing in post-hole 688. Same as 689	Henge 818	EBA
691	C	Fill				Post-packing in post-hole 688	Henge 818	EBA
692	C	Post-pipe		560	590	Post-pipe in post-hole 688. Vertical sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
693	C	Fill				Top fill of post-pipe 692 in post-hole 688	Henge 818	EBA
694	C	Fill				Primary fill of post-pipe 692 in post-hole 688	Henge 818	EBA
695	C	Post	260		320	Upright wooden post in post-hole 688	Henge 818	EBA
696	C	Ditch	1000	1500	290	Ditch terminal. Moderately sloping sides, flat base	Ditch 1219	IA+
697	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch terminal 696	Ditch 1219	IA+
698	C	Pit	1220	1220	430	Circular pit with bowl-shaped profile		Undated
699	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 698		Undated
700	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 698		Undated
701	C	Ditch				Ditch segment. Undercut. Re-excavated as 835	Ditch 1219	IA+

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
702	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 701	Ditch 1219	IA+
703	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 701	Ditch 1219	IA+
704	C	Ditch			420	Ditch terminal. Gradual sloping sides, concave base	Ditch 1221	IA+
705	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch terminal 704	Ditch 1221	IA+
706	C	Post-pipe		320	530	Post-pipe in post-hole 761. Vertical sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
707	C	Fill				Single fill of post-pipe 706 in post-hole 761	Henge 818	EBA
708	C	Gully	2200	500	100	Gully segment. Gradual sloping sides, flat base		EBA+
709	C	Fill				Single fill of gully segment 708		EBA+
710	C	Post-hole				Post-hole. Undercut. Re-excavated as 825	Henge 818	EBA
711	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 710	Henge 818	EBA
712	C	Natural feature				Natural-feature (tree-throw). Moderately sloping sides, flat base		?Prehistoric
713	C	Fill				Top fill of natural feature (tree-throw)712		?Prehistoric
714	C	Fill				Third fill in natural feature (tree-throw) 712		?Prehistoric
715	C	Fill				Primary fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 712		?Prehistoric
716	C	Fill				Secondary fill of natural feature (tree-throw)712		?Prehistoric
717	C	Pit	1370	690	410	Oval pit with moderate to steep sloping sides and a flat base		Undated
718	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 717		Undated
719	C	Pit	1530	570	470	Oval pit with gradual sloping sides and a flat base		EBA+
720	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 719		EBA+
721	C	Pit	925	770	140	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and an uneven base		Undated
722	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 721		Undated
723	C	Post-hole	380	380	100	Circular post-hole with moderately sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
724	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 723		Undated
725	C	Ditch	1000	1500	260	Ditch segment. Steeply sloping sides, concave base. Location unknown/?not planned	Ditch 1219	IA+
726	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 725	Ditch 1219	IA+
727	C	Pit	540	540	140	Shallow circular pit with dish-shaped profile. Above ring-ditch segment 729		Undated
728	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 727		Undated
729	C	Ring-ditch	1500	2400	530	Ring-ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides, concave base	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
730	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 729	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
731	C	Ditch				Ditch segment. Steep west side, gradual east side. Concave base	Ditch 1220	IA+
732	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 731	Ditch 1220	IA+
733	C	Fill				Third fill of ditch segment 731	Ditch 1220	IA+
734	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ditch segment 731	Ditch 1220	IA+
735	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 731	Ditch 1220	IA+
736	C	Pit	870	460	180	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and a flat base		EBA+
737	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 736		EBA+

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
738	C	Natural feature	3100	3000	800	Natural feature (tree-throw). Steep, near vertical sloping sides, flat base		?Prehistoric
739	C	Fill				Top fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 738		?Prehistoric
740	C	Fill				Third fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 738		?Prehistoric
741	C	Fill				Secondary fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 738		?Prehistoric
742	C	Fill				Primary fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 738		?Prehistoric
743	C	Ring-ditch	1800	1500	400	Rind-ditch segment. Steep west side, less steep east side. Uneven base	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
744	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 743	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
745	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 743	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
746	C	Pit	1500	1020	300	Oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Location unknown - not planned		Undated
747	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 746		Undated
748	C	Pit	1400	900	200	Oval pit with moderately sloping sides. Location unknown - not planned or recorded		Undated
749	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 748		Undated
750	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 729	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
751		Not used				Not used		
752	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 729. Same as fill 750	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
753	C	Ring-ditch	2600	2200	370	Ring-ditch segment. Steep sloping sides, slightly concave base	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
754	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 753	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
755	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 753	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
756	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 753	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
757	C	Ring-ditch	1800	1400	420	Ring-ditch segment. Near vertical west side. Gradually sloping east side. Flat base	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
758	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 757	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
759	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 757	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
761	C	Post-hole	1380	1100	620	Oval post-hole. Steep sloping sides, flat base. Contains post-pipe 706	Henge 818	EBA
762	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 761	Henge 818	EBA
763	C	Post-hole	1000	1000	530	Circular post-hole with steep sloping sides and a flat base		Undated
764	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 763		Undated
765	C	Post-hole		1040	550	Oval post-hole with steep sloping sides and a flat base	Henge 818	EBA
766	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 765	Henge 818	EBA
767	C	Pit	720	720	460	Same as 782	Henge 818	EBA
768	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 767	Henge 818	EBA
769	C	Natural feature	1270	1400	340	Natural feature (tree-throw). Not fully excavated		Undated
770	C	Fill				Primary fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 769		Undated
771	C	Fill				Top fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 769		Undated
772	C	Pit	1600	1500	260	Oval pit with steeply sloping sides and an uneven base		Undated
773	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 772		Undated
774	C	Pit	1500	1100	400	Oval pit or natural feature. Steep sloping sides, concave base		Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
775	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 774		Undated
776	C	Ring-ditch	850	850	530	Ring-ditch segment. Steep sloping sides, concave base	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
777	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 776	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
778	C	Pit	960	460	160	Oval pit. Steep sloping sides, broad flat base. Location unknown - not planned or recorded		Undated
779	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 778		Undated
780	C	Post-hole				Post-hole. Initially undercut. Re-excavated and re-numbered - see 839		EBA
781	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 780. Same as 840		EBA
782	C	Pit		1850	820	Large kidney-shaped pit. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	?EBA
783	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 782	Henge 818	?EBA
784	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 782	Henge 818	?EBA
785	C	Finds				Surface finds - pits/post-holes 765, 782, 796, 803 and 819	Henge 818	Prehistoric
786	C	Ditch	1300	1900	520	Ditch segment.Moderately sloping sides, concave base	Ditch 1220	IA+
787	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 786	Ditch 1220	IA+
788	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ditch segment 786	Ditch 1220	IA+
789	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 786	Ditch 1220	IA+
790	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 774		Undated
791	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 776	Ring-ditch 760	?EBA
792	C	Post-hole	1620	1500	600	Oval post-hole or pit. 45 to 60 degree sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
793	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 792	Henge 818	EBA
794	C	Post-hole	1770	1560	660	Large oval post-hole or pit. Steep sloping sides, slightly concave base	Henge 818	EBA
795	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 794	Henge 818	EBA
796	C	Post-hole		2200	450	Large post-hole or pit. Moderately sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
797	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 796	Henge 818	EBA
798	C	Post-hole			450	Oval post-hole or pit. Moderately sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
799	C	Fill				Primary fill of post-hole/pit 798	Henge 818	EBA
800	C	Fill				Top fill of post-hole/pit 798	Henge 818	EBA
801	C	Post-hole	1850		390	Oval post-hole or pit. Steep sloping sides, slightly concave base. Truncated by ditch segment 704	Henge 818	EBA
802	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 801	Henge 818	EBA
803	C	Pit		1100	820	Post-hole or pit. Steep sloping sides, uneven base	Henge 818	EBA
804	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 803	Henge 818	EBA
805	C	Pit	1500	1200	300	Oval pit		Prehistoric
806	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 805		Prehistoric
807	C	Pit	1500	1500		Shallow, circular pit		Prehistoric
808	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 807		Prehistoric
809	C	Pit		1600	880	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and a concave base	Henge 818	?EBA
810	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 809	Henge 818	?EBA
811	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 809	Henge 818	EBA
812	C	Post-hole	1300	1000	850	Oval post-hole or pit. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
813	C	Fill				Top fill of post-hole/pit 812	Henge 818	EBA

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
814	C	Fill				Secondary fill of post-hole/pit 812	Henge 818	EBA
815	C	Fill				Primary fill of post-hole/pit 812	Henge 818	EBA
816	C	Post-hole	1000	900	750	Oval post-hole or pit. Steep, near vertical sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
817	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 816	Henge 818	EBA
819	C	Post-hole		850	290	Small post-hole or pit with bowl-shaped profile	Henge 818	EBA
820	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 819	Henge 818	EBA
821	C	Post-hole		1150	470	Sub-rectangular post-hole or pit. Steep sloping sides, concave base	Henge 818	EBA
822	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 821	Henge 818	EBA
823	C	Post-hole	1300	850	80	Oval post-hole or pit. Steep sloping sides,concave base	Henge 818	EBA
824	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 823	Henge 818	EBA
825	C	Post-hole	2040	2040	380	Circular post-hole or pit. Steep sloping sides, concave base	Henge 818	EBA
826	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 825	Henge 818	EBA
827	C	Post-hole	1260	1260	560	Circular post-hole or pit. Moderately sloping sides, concave base	Henge 818	EBA
828	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 827	Henge 818	EBA
829	C	Ditch		4000	700	Henge ditch segment. 60 degree sloping sides, broad flat base	Henge 818	EBA
830	C	Fill				Primary fill of henge ditch segment 829	Henge 818	EBA
831	C	Fill				Secondary fill of henge ditch segment 829	Henge 818	EBA
832	C	Fill				Top fill of henge ditch segment 829	Henge 818	EBA
833	C	Lens				Lenses and pockets of yellowish brown sand within top fill 832 in henge ditch segment 829	Henge 818	EBA
834	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 852		IA+
835	C	Ditch	1500	2000	750	Ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides, flat base	Ditch 1219	IA+
836	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 835	Ditch 1219	IA+
837	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ditch segment 835	Ditch 1219	IA+
838	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 835	Ditch 1219	IA+
839	C	Post-hole	1600		520	Oval post-hole or pit. Moderate to steep sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
840	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole or pit 839	Henge 818	EBA
841	C	Post-hole	2050	1580	820	Oval post-hole or pit. Steeply sloping north side, moderately sloping south side. Flat base	Henge 818	EBA
842	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole or pit 841	Henge 818	EBA
843	C	Post-hole		1500	450	Oval post-hole or pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base	Henge 818	EBA
844	C	Fill				Primary fill of post-hole or pit 843	Henge 818	EBA
845	C	Fill				Top fill of post-hole or pit 843	Henge 818	EBA
846	C	Post-hole	700	650	700	Oval post-hole with steeply sloping sides and an uncertain base	Henge 818	EBA
847	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 846	Henge 818	EBA
848	C	Fill				Dark silty deposit beneath post 650 in post-hole 649	Henge 818	EBA
849	C	Ditch	500	1300	480	Ditch segment. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Ditch 1221	IA+
850	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 849	Ditch 1221	IA+
851	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 849	Ditch 1221	IA+

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
852	C	Ditch			700	Ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides, concave base		IA+
853	C	Fill				Sandy silt deposit beneath post 669 in post-hole 670	Henge 818	EBA
854	C	Post-hole		1250	560	Oval post-hole or pit. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
855	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole or pit 854	Henge 818	EBA
856	C	Pit		1350	330	Oval pit with moderate sloping sides and a slightly concave base	Henge 818	EBA
857	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 856	Henge 818	EBA
858	C	Post-hole		1250	600	Circular post-hole or pit. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
859	C	Fill				Primary fill of post-hole/pit 858	Henge 818	EBA
860	C	Fill				Top fill of post-hole/pit 858	Henge 818	EBA
861	C	Gully	1500	650	200	Gully segment. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Ditch 1222	Undated
862	C	Fill				Single fill of gully segment 861	Ditch 1222	Undated
863	C	Gully	1000	620	200	Gully segment. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Ditch 1222	Undated
864	C	Fill				Single fill of gully segment 863	Ditch 1222	Undated
865	C	Pit	1700	1300	150	Oval pit with 45 degree sloping sides and a flat base	Henge 818	EBA
866	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 865	Henge 818	EBA
867	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 865	Henge 818	EBA
868	C	Pit	2860		740	Elongated pit or post-hole with steep sloping sides and a flat base	Henge 818	EBA
869	C	Fill				Secondary fill of pit 868	Henge 818	EBA
870	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 868	Henge 818	EBA
871	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 868	Henge 818	EBA
872	C	Ditch	2000	4100	780	Henge ditch segment. 45 to 50 degree sloping sides, slightly concave base	Henge 818	EBA
873	C	Fill				Primary fill of henge ditch segment 872	Henge 818	EBA
874	C	Fill				Secondary fill of henge ditch segment 872	Henge 818	EBA
875	C	Fill				Third fill of henge ditch segment 872	Henge 818	EBA
876	C	Fill				Top fill of henge ditch segment 872	Henge 818	EBA
877	C	Post-hole	1540	1540	560	Circular pit with steep sloping sides. Base not exposed	Henge 818	EBA
878	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 877	Henge 818	EBA
879	C	Post-hole	740	660	530	Irregular shaped post-hole or pit (possibly two adjoining features). Moderate to steep sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
880	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 879	Henge 818	EBA
881	C	Ditch	1860	1080	360	Ditch segment. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Ditch 1223	Modern
882	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 881	Ditch 1223	Modern
883	C	Post-hole	1020	980	640	Oval post-hole. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
884	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 883	Henge 818	EBA
885	C	Ditch	2500	4700	720	Henge ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
886	C	Fill				Primary fill of henge ditch segment 885	Henge 818	EBA
887	C	Fill				Secondary fill of henge ditch segment 885	Henge 818	EBA
888	C	Fill				Third fill of henge ditch segment 885	Henge 818	EBA
889	C	Fill				Top fill of henge ditch segment 885	Henge 818	EBA

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
890	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		?Medieval
891	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
892	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		?Modern
893	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Med/post-med.
894	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Post-medieval
895	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Saxon
896	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Post-medieval
897	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Post-medieval
898	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Undated
899	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Post-medieval
900	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Post-medieval
901	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		?LIA
902	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
903	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Prehistoric
904	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
905	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
906	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Post-medieval
907	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Roman
908	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Roman
909	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Roman
910	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Roman
911	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Saxon
912	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Saxon
913	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
914	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Roman
915	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
916	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
917	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
918	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
919	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
920	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
921	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Med/post-med.
922	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
923	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Medieval
924	B	Finds				Surface finds, site B		Med/post-med.
925	C	Pit	1290	730	450	Oval pit with 65 degree sloping sides and a flat base	Henge 818	EBA
926	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 925	Henge 818	EBA
927	C	Post-pipe		150	600	Upright post-pipe in post-hole 929	Henge 818	EBA
928	C	Fill				Single fill of post-pipe 927	Henge 818	EBA
929	C	Post-hole	100	700	600	Sub-rectangular post-hole. Near vertical sides. Base not exposed. Contains post-pipe 927	Henge 818	EBA
930	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 929	Henge 818	EBA
931		Not used				Not used		
932		Not used				Not used		
933		Not used				Not used		
934		Not used				Not used		
935		Not used				Not used		
936		Not used				Not used		
937		Not used				Not used		
938		Not used				Not used		

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
939		Not used				Not used		
940	C	Layer			270	Alluvium. Trial pit B		Medieval+
941	C	Layer			170	Natural layer. Trial pit B		
942	C	Layer				Natural layer. Trial pit B		
943	C	Pit	950	950	540	Circular pit with steep north side, moderate south side, and a concave base	Henge 818	EBA
944	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 943	Henge 818	EBA
945	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 943	Henge 818	EBA
946	C	Pit	350	350	190	Small circular pit with a bowl-shaped profile	Henge 818	EBA
947	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 946	Henge 818	EBA
948	C	Pit	950	950	540	Circular pit with uneven sloping sides and a concave base	Henge 818	EBA
949	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 948	Henge 818	EBA
950	C	Layer			100	Natural layer. Trial pit C		
951	C	Layer			150	Natural layer. Trial pit C. Same as 953		
952		Not used				Not used		
953	C	Layer				Natural layer. Trial pit C. Same as 951		
954	C	Layer			50	Buried soil. Trial pit C		Prehistoric+
955	C	Pit			170	Small pit or natural feature. Trial pit C		Undated
956	C	Fill				Single fill of pit/natural feature 955. Trial pit C		Undated
957	C	Layer			230	Layer. Alluvium. Trial pit C		Medieval+
958	C	Layer				Natural layer. Trial pit D		
959	C	Layer			180	Layer ?Natural. Trial pit D		
960	C	Pit	660	120	500	Steep-sided pit with a slightly concave base. Trial pit D		Undated
961	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 960. Trial pit D		Undated
962	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 960. Trial pit D		Undated
963	C	Pit	600	500	360	Small, steep-sided pit or post-hole. Concave base. Trial-pit D		Undated
964	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 963. Trial-pit D		Undated
965	C	Layer			200	Alluvium. Trial-pit D		Medieval+
966	C	Layer			200	Natural layer. Trial-pit D		
967	C	Post-hole		1350	420	Oval post-hole or pit. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
968	C	Fill				Single fill of post-hole/pit 967	Henge 818	EBA
969	C	Pit	1200	1150	750	Oval pit. Steeply sided. Concave base	Henge 818	EBA
970	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 969	Henge 818	EBA
971	C	Ditch		3400	740	Henge ditch segment. South entrance, west side. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
972	C	Fill				Primary fill of henge ditch segment 971	Henge 818	EBA
973	C	Fill				Top fill of henge ditch segment 971	Henge 818	EBA
974	C	Ditch	1700	3500	710	Henge ditch segment. South entranceway. East side. 50 to 60 degree sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
975	C	Fill				Primary fill of henge ditch segment 974	Henge 818	EBA
976	C	Fill				Secondary fill of henge ditch segment 974	Henge 818	EBA
977	C	Fill				Top fill of henge ditch segment 974	Henge 818	EBA
978	C	Pit	890	610	460	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and a narrow, concave base		EBA+
979	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 978		EBA+

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
980	C	Ditch	4200	1200	580	Henge ditch segment. South-east side. Moderately sloping sides, flat base	Henge 818	EBA
981	C	Fill				Top fill of henge ditch segment 980	Henge 818	EBA
982	C	Fill				Secondary fill of henge ditch segment 980	Henge 818	EBA
983	C	Fill				Primary fill of henge ditch segment 980	Henge 818	EBA
984	C	Ditch	1200	950	400	Ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides, concave base	Ditch 1223	Modern
985	C	Fill				Single fill of ditch segment 984	Ditch 1223	Modern
986	C	Pit			380	Small oval pit with steep sloping sides and a concave base		EBA+
987	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 986		EBA+
988	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 941, box-section A, trial-pit B		Prehistoric
989	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 941, box-section B, trial-pit B		Prehistoric
990	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 941, box-section C, trial-pit B		Prehistoric
991	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 941, box-section D, trial-pit B		
992	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 951, box-section A, trial-pit C		
993	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 951, box-section B, trial-pit C		
994	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 951, box-section C, trial-pit C		
995	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 951, box-section D, trial-pit D		
996	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 959, box-section A, trial-pit D		
997	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 959, box-section B. trial-pit D		
998	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 959, box-section C, trial-pit D		Prehistoric
999	C	Finds				Finds context. Layer 959, box-section D, trial-pit D		Prehistoric
1001	C	Ring-ditch	1900	3000	850	Ring-ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides, slightly concave base	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1002	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 1001	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1003	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 1001	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1004	C	Fill				Third fill of ring-ditch segment 1001	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1005	C	Fill				Fourth fill of ring-ditch segment 1001	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1006	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 1001	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1007	C	Pit	2300	1000	800	Rectangular pit or grave with rounded corners, near vertical sloping sides and a flat base		Undated
1008	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1007		Undated
1009	C	Fill				Secondary fill of pit 2007		Undated
1010	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1007		Undated
1011	C	Ring-ditch	1600	2400	880	Ring-ditch segment. Steep outside edge. Gradual indside edge. Concave base	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1012	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 1011	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1013	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 1011	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1014	C	Fill				Third fill of ring-ditch segment 1011	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1015	C	Fill				Fourth fill of ring-ditch segment 1011	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1016	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 1011	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
1017	C	Pit	2500	1100	550	Sub-rectangular pit or grave. Steep sloping sides, flat base		Undated
1018	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1017		Undated
1019	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1017		Undated
1020	C	Ring-ditch	2200	2600	720	Ring-ditch segment. Steeply sided, concave base	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1021	C	Fill				Fourth fill of ring-ditch segment 1020	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1022	C	Pit	2150	1070	430	Sub-rectangular pit or grave. 50 to 60 degree sloping sides, flat base		Undated
1023	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1022		Undated
1024	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1022		Undated
1025	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 1020	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1026	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 1020	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1027	C	Fill				Third fill of ring-ditch segment 1020	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1028	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 1020	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1029	C	Ring-ditch	1900	2950	920	Ring-ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides, flat base	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1030	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 1029	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1031	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 1029	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1032	C	Fill				Third fill of ring-ditch segment 1029	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1033	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 1029	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1034	C	Pit	2300	1590	720	Oval pit with 45 to 60 degree sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
1035	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1034		Undated
1036	C	Fill				Secondary fill of pit 1034		Undated
1037	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1034		Undated
1038		Not used				Not used		
1039	C	Layer				Natural layer within ring-ditch 1000. Same as 1040		
1040	C	Layer				Natural layer within ring-ditch 1000. Same as 1039		
1041	C	Ring-ditch	1700	3500	940	Ring-ditch segment. Moderately sloping sides, flat base	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1042	C	Fill				Top fill of ring-ditch segment 1041	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1043	C	Fill				Third fill of ring-ditch segment 1041	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1044	C	Fill				Secondary fill of ring-ditch segment 1041	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1045	C	Natural feature	2050	2000	900	Natural feature (tree-throw). Near vertical sloping sides, slightly concave base		Undated
1046	C	Fill				Primary fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1045		Undated
1047	C	Fill				Secondary fill of natural feature (tree-throw)1045		Undated
1048	C	Fill				Third fill of natural feature (tree-throw)1045		Undated
1049	C	Fill				Third fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1045		Undated
1050	C	Fill				Fourth fill of natural feature (tree throw) 1045		Undated
1051	C	Fill				Fourth fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1045		Undated
1052	C	Fill				Fifth fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1045		Undated
1053	C	Fill				Sixth fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1045		Undated
1054	C	Fill				Top fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1045		Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
1055	C	Pit	2600	2350	650	Sub-rectangular pit or grave with steeply sloping sides and a flat base		Undated
1056	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1055		Undated
1057	C	Fill				Top fill of pit/grave 1055		Undated
1058	C	Fill				Primary fill of ring-ditch segment 1041	Ring-ditch 1000	?EBA
1059	C	Pit	1600	1500	680	Rectangular pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base		Undated
1060	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 1059		Undated
1061	C	Natural feature			360	Natural feature (?animal burrow). Uncertain edges		Undated
1062	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 1061		Undated
1063	C	Pit				Circular pit with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base		Undated
1064	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 1063		Undated
1065	C	Ditch	2600	1550	400	Square barrow ditch segment. Gradually to moderately sloping sides, flat base	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1066	C	Fill				Primary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1065	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1067	C	Fill				Secondary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1065	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1068	C	Fill				Top fill of square barrow ditch segment 1065	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1070	C	Ditch	1700	1100	300	Square barrow ditch segment. Steeply sloping sides, slightly uneven base	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1071	C	Fill				Top fill of square barrow ditch segment 1070	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1072	C	Fill				Secondary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1070	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1073	C	Fill				Primary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1070	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1074	C	Ditch	2500	1060	350	Square barrow ditch segment. Moderate to steep sloping sides, flat base	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1075	C	Fill				Secondary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1074	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1076	C	Ditch	1930	1340	300	Square barrow ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides, slightly concave base	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1077	C	Fill				Primary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1076	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1078	C	Fill				Secondary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1076	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1079	C	Fill				Top fill of square barrow ditch segment 1076	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1080	C	Ditch	850	600	280	Square barrow ditch segment. 50 to 70 degree sloping sides, flat base	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1081	C	Fill				Primary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1080	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1082	C	Fill				Secondary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1080	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1083	C	Fill				Top fill of square barrow ditch segment 1080	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1084	C	Natural feature	1730	1550	300	Natural feature - tree root disturbance		Undated
1085	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 1084		Undated
1086	C	Ditch	2200	1420	300	Square barrow ditch segment. 45 degree sloping sides, slightly concave base	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1087	C	Fill				Primary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1086	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1088	C	Fill				Secondary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1086	Square enclosure 1069	IA

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
1089	C	Fill				Top fill of square barrow ditch segment 1086	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1090	C	Fill				Primary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1074	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1091	C	Fill				Top fill of square barrow ditch segment 1074	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1092	C	Finds				Finds from layer (buried soil) 1096	Palaeosol	Prehistoric+
1093	C	Finds				Finds from buried soil 1096	Palaeosol	Prehistoric+
1094	C	Finds				Finds from buried soil 1096	Palaeosol	Prehistoric+
1095	C	Finds				Surface finds from layer (buried soil) 1096	Palaeosol	Prehistoric+
1096	C	Layer			130	Buried soil (beneath alluvium), south side of site C	Palaeosol	Prehistoric+
1097	C	Natural feature	800	460	150	Natural feature (?tree root disturbance)		Undated
1098	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 1097		Undated
1099	C	Natural feature	580	500	120	Natural feature (?tree root disturbance)		Undated
1100	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 1099		Undated
1102	C	Ditch	1000	1900	350	Ditch segment. Steep sloping sides, flat base	Ditch 1101	IA+
1103	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 1102	Ditch 1101	IA+
1104	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 1102	Ditch 1101	IA+
1105	C	Natural feature	680	590	200	Natural feature (?tree root disturbance)		Undated
1106	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 1105		Undated
1107	C	Ditch	1000	1500	520	Ditch segment. Moderate to steep sloping sides, concave base	Ditch 1101	IA+
1108	C	Fill				Top fill of ditch segment 1107	Ditch 1101	IA+
1109	C	Fill				Primary fill of ditch segment 1107	Ditch 1101	IA+
1110	C	Natural feature	3540	3500	650	Natural feature (tree-throw). Oval plan, near vertical sloping sides, concave base		Prehistoric+
1111	C	Fill				Top fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1110		Prehistoric+
1112	C	Fill				Fourth fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1110		Prehistoric+
1113	C	Fill				Fifth fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1110		Prehistoric+
1114	C	Fill				Secondary fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1110		Prehistoric+
1115	C	Fill				Third fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1110		Prehistoric+
1116	C	Fill				Primary fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1110		Prehistoric+
1117		Not used				Not used		
1118	C	Fill				Top fill of cut feature 1138		Undated
1119	C	Fill				Fifth fill of cut feature 1138		Undated
1120	C	Fill				Fourth fill in cut-feature 1138		Undated
1121	C	Fill				Primary fill of cut-feature 1138		Undated
1122		Not used				Not used		
1123	C	Fill				Third fill in cut-feature 1138		Undated
1124	C	Fill				Secondary fill of cut-feature 1138		Undated
1125	C	Natural feature	1120	700	180	Natural feature (tree root disturbance)		Undated
1126	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 1125		Undated
1127	C	Natural feature	1120	480	130	Natural feature (tree root disturbance)		Undated
1128	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 1127		Undated
1129	C	Finds				Unstratified surface finds from all areas of site C (buried soil 1096 excepted)		Prehistoric

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
1130	C	Pit	820	700	370	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base		?Prehistoric
1131	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1130		?Prehistoric
1132	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1130		?Prehistoric
1133	C	Natural feature	1800	830	100	Natural feature (?tree-root disturbance)		Undated
1134	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 1133		Undated
1135	C	Pit	1460	1300	450	Oval pit with moderately sloping outward curving sides and a flat base		Undated
1136	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1135		Undated
1137	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1135		Undated
1138	C	Other Cut	####	5900	800	Large, elongated pit, pond or depression. Moderately sloping sides, broad flat base		Undated
1139	C	Pit	980	860	460	Sub-square pit with steeply sloping sides and a conical base		Undated
1140	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 1139		Undated
1141	C	Natural feature	1100	1100	380	Natural feature (tree root disturbance)		Undated
1142	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 1141		Undated
1143	C	Natural feature	550	550	130	Natural feature (tree-root disturbance)		Undated
1144	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 1143		Undated
1145	C	Pit	2000	1150	390	Sub-rectangular pit. Moderately sloping sides, flat base		Undated
1146	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1146		Undated
1147	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1145		Undated
1148	C	Pit	900	900	190	Circular pit with gradual sloping sides and a concave base		?LM/EN
1149	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 1148		?LM/EN
1150	C	Ditch		1400	380	Square barrow ditch segment. Steep sloping sides, concave base	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1151	C	Fill				Top fill of square barrow ditch segment 1150	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1152	C	Fill				Secondary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1150	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1153	C	Fill				Primary fill of square barrow ditch segment 1150	Square enclosure 1069	IA
1154	C	Pit	2600	2950	690	Oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base		Prehistoric+
1155	C	Fill				Secondary fill of pit 1154		Prehistoric+
1156	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1154		Prehistoric+
1157	C	Pit	2000	1800	680	Oval pit with moderate to steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base		Roman+
1158	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1157		Roman+
1159	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1157		Roman+
1160	C	Pit	1900	1660	720	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and a concave base		?Prehistoric
1161	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1161		?Prehistoric
1162	C	Fill				Secondary fill of pit 1160		?Prehistoric
1163	C	Fill				Third fill of pit 1160		?Prehistoric
1164	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1160		?Prehistoric
1165	C	Natural feature			750	Natural feature (tree-throw). 45 degree sloping sides. Base not exposed - below water table		?LM/EN
1166	C	Fill				Top fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1165		?LM/EN
1167	C	Fill				Lens within top fill 1166 in natural feature (tree-throw) 1165		?LM/EN
No.	**Area**	**Type**	**L**	**W**	**D**	**Description**	**Part of**	**Date**

1168	C	Fill				Secondary fill in natural feature (tree-throw) 1165		?LM/EN
1169	C	Fill				Primary fill of natural feature (tree-throw) 1165		?LM/EN
1170	C	Fill				Lense within top fill 1166 in natural feature (tree-throw) 1165		?LM/EN
1171	C	Finds				Surface finds: pits 1154 and 1157		Roman
1172	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1154		Prehistoric+
1173	C	Pit	830	830	330	Circular pit with ill-defined sloping sides and base		Undated
1174	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 1173		Undated
1175	C	Pit	1600	1450	290	Oval pit. Moderately sloping sides, flat base		Undated
1176	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 1175		Undated
1177	C	Pit	770	390	250	Oval pit with steep sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
1178	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 1177		Undated
1179	C	Pit	2580	2400	650	Oval pit with 45 degree sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
1180	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1179		Undated
1181	C	Fill				Lense within primary fill 1180 in pit 1179		Undated
1182	C	Fill				Lense within primary fill 1180 in pit 1179		Undated
1183	C	Spread	900	600	50	Thin spread of burnt flint and gravel		?Prehistoric
1184	C	Spread				Spread. Same as 1183		?Prehistoric
1185	C	Pit	890	730	320	Oval pit. Steeply sided, concave base		Undated
1186	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 1185		Undated
1187	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1179		Undated
1188	C	Pit		1470	400	Oval pit. Moderately sloping sides, uneven base		?Prehistoric
1189	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 1188		?Prehistoric
1190	C	Pit	1380	450	260	Oval pit. Moderate to steep sloping sides, flat base		Undated
1191	C	Fill				Single fill of pit 1190		Undated
1192	C	Gully	600	700	230	?Gully. Moderately sloping sides, slightly concave base.		Undated
1193	C	Fill				Single fill of gully 1192		Undated
1194	C	Pit	900	540	470	Oval pit. Steep sided, concave base		Undated
1195	C	Fill				Top fill of pit 1194		Undated
1196	C	Fill				Primary fill of pit 1194		Undated
1197	C	Natural feature	600	600	250	Natural-feature (?root disturbance). Moderately sloping sides, concave base		?LM/EN
1198	C	Fill				Single fill of natural feature 1197		?LM/EN
1199	A	Post-hole	240	240	110	Small circular post-hole with gradual sloping sides and a concave base		Undated
1200	A	Fill				Single fill of post-hole 1199		Undated
1201	A	Pit	1060	840	320	Oval pit with gradual sloping sides and an irregular base		Undated
1202	A	Fill				Single fill of pit 1201		Undated
1203	C	Fill				Secondary fill of post-pipe 680 in post-hole 649	Henge 818	EBA
1209	A	Post-hole	500			Small post-hole. Not investigated	Building 1208	Undated
1210	A	Post-hole	500			Small post-hole. Not investigated	Building 1208	Undated
1211	A	Post-hole	500			Small post-hole. Not investigated	Building 1208	Undated
1212	A	Post-hole	500			Small post-hole. Not investigated	Building 1208	Undated
1213	A	Post-hole	500			Small post-hole. Not investigated	Building 1208	Undated
1214	A	Post-hole	500			Small post-hole. Not investigated	Building 1208	Undated

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
1215	A	Post-hole				Small post-hole. Not investigated	Building 1208	Undated
1226	50	Ditch				Ditch segment across modern field ditch 1225	Ditch 1225	Modern
1227	B	Ditch				Not investigated		?Medieval
1228	B	Ditch				Not investigated		?Medieval
1229	B	Ditch				Not investigated		?Medieval
1230	B	Ditch				Not investigated		?Medieval
1231	B	Ditch				Not investigated		?Medieval
1232	B	Ditch				Not investigated		?Post-med/mod.
1233	C	Ditch				Not investigated		Post-med/mod.
1234	C	Gully				Not investigated		Post-med/mod.
1235	B	Gully				Not investigated		?Medieval
1236	B	Ditch				Not investigated		Medieval
1237	B	Ditch				Not investigated		Medieval
1238	B	Ditch				Not investigated		Undated
1239	B	Ditch				Not investigated		Medieval
1240	B	Ditch				Not investigated		Saxon
1241	B	Ditch				Not investigated		Saxon
1242	B	Ditch				Not investigated		Medieval
1243	B	Ditch				Not investigated		Medieval
1244	B	Other				Baked clay and charcoal. Remnants of burnt down structure/building? Not investigated		Undated
1245	B	Post-hole				Not investigated		Undated
1246	B	Post-hole				Not investigated		Undated
1247	B	Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1248	B	Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1249	B	Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1250	B	Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1251	B	Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1252	B	Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1253	B	Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1254	B	?Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1255	B	Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1256	B	Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1257	B	Post-hole				Not investigated		Undated
1258	B	Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1259	B	Post-hole				Not investigated		Undated
1260	B	Post-hole				Not investigated		Undated
1261	B	Post-hole				Not investigated		Undated
1262	B	?Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1263	B	Pit				Not investigated		Undated
1264	B	Pit				Not investigated.		?Medieval
1265	B	Other				Not investigated		Undated
1266	C	Post-hole				Modern post-hole alongside modern field ditch 1225. Not excavated		Modern
1267	C	Post-hole				Modern post-hole alongside modern field ditch 1225. Not excavated		Modern
1268	C	Post-hole				Modern post-hole alongside modern field ditch 1225. Not excavated		Modern
1269	C	Post-hole				Modern post-hole alongside modern field ditch 1225. Not excavated		Modern

No.	Area	Type	L	W	D	Description	Part of	Date
1270	C	Post-hole				Modern post-hole alongside modern field ditch 1225. Not excavated		Modern
1271	C	Post-hole				Modern post-hole alongside modern field ditch 1225. Not excavated		Modern
1272	A	Pit				Pit. Excavated but not recorded		Undated
1273	A	Pit				Pit. Excavated but not recorded		Undated
1274	A	Pit				Pit. Not investigated		Undated
1275	A	Post-hole				Post-hole. Not investigated		Undated
1276	A	Pit				Pit. Not investigated		Undated
1277	A	Pit				Pit. Not investigated		Undated
1278	A	Pit				Pit. Not investigated		Undated
1279	B	Building				Brick-built structure, rectangular. Not investigated		Post-med/mod.

L = length, W = width, D = diameter; all measurements in millimetres

OLD HALL RESERVOIR, BOREHAM, ESSEX
APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
10	9	1	34	Iron horseshoe fragment	?Modern
20	19	2	2	Brick fragments	Post med.
		12	48	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
22	21	1	4	Flint flake	-
		4	32	Baked clay fragments	-
		1	4	Tile fragment (spall)	Roman
		14	120	Pottery; body and handle sherds, one cordoned, two glazed	Med/post med.
		2	6	Pottery; body sherds, sandy grey ware	Roman
24	23	3	4	Baked clay fragments	-
		2	2	Pottery; crumbs	Medieval
26	25	2	84	Pottery; joining footring sherds, samian f37	Roman
28	27	22	100	Flints	-
		3	6	Burnt flints	-
		13	122	Pottery; rim and body sherds, one grooved	Neolithic
30	29	14	12	Iron nails and fragments from sample 1, some with cremated bone adhering	-
		1	2	Flint flake	-
		1	22	Burnt flint from sample 1	-
		-	102	Cremated human bone from sample 1, some with iron adhering	-
		-	94	Charcoal from sample 1	-
		5	2	Pottery; crumbs from sample 1, from vessel 32	Roman
		1	-	Pottery; flint-tempered crumb from sample 1	Prehistoric
31	32	-	216	Cremated human bone, some with iron adhering	-
		-	1	Charcoal	-
		40	18	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs from vessel 32	Roman
32	29	113	362	Pottery; jar base and lower wall sherds, black-surfaced ware, some body sherds with groove, some with wavy-line combing	Early Roman
34	33	1	6	Flint flake	-
		1	4	Burnt flint	-
		1	64	Tile fragment, sandy fabric	?Medieval
		24	432	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd, sandy grey ware	Roman
		1	6	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
36	35	11	134	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
37	Layer	2	14	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
38	Layer	6	52	Pottery; base and body sherds	Medieval
39	35	1	6	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
40	Deposit	2	20	Copper alloy objects, SF1 and SF2	Undated
42	41	1	4	Tile fragment, possibly Roman	Undated
		2	60	Pottery; body sherds	Saxon
46	45	2	34	Pottery; body sherds, one from grog-tempered storage jar, one very small	Early Roman
47	45	7	96	Pottery; storage jar rim sherd and body sherds,	Roman

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
				various	
		1	1	Pottery; flint-tempered body sherd	Prehistoric
50	Layer	-	14	Charcoal	-
		1	14	Struck flint	-
		2	2	Pottery; body sherds	Roman
52	51	2	44	Pottery; joining rim sherds	Medieval
56	Layer	2	34	Baked clay fragments	-
		5	855	Brick and tile fragments	Roman
		3	22	Pottery; body sherds	Saxon
		1	10	Pottery; rim sherd	Prehistoric
58	57	3	16	Baked clay fragments	-
		4	240	Brick fragments, one in streaky clay (Discarded)	Post med.
		5	2500	Brick fragments, one overfired, one with signature; tile fragments, one with partial paw print	Roman
		12	120	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Saxon
		1	8	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
62	59	11	152	Baked clay fragments, inc probable object SF3	-
		4	48	Pottery; rim and body sherds, grog-tempered	Neolithic
63	59	1	112	Baked clay, probable object SF4	-
65	64	8	38	Flints, worked and unworked	-
		6	64	Burnt flints	-
		1	6	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
67	66	1	58	Burnt sandstone (Discarded)	-
		4	38	Flint flakes	-
71	70	85	550	Flint cores, lumps, flakes and blades	-
		22	478	Burnt flints	-
72	57	2	8	Pottery; joining body sherds, samian	Roman
75	74	2	12	Flint flakes	-
		1	4	Baked clay	-
77	Topsoil	1	58	Pottery; base/lower wall sherd, grog-tempered storage jar	Late Iron Age
78	Topsoil	1	30	Flint hammerstone	-
80	79	3	4	Pottery; body sherds, flint-tempered	Prehistoric
81	Finds	13	134	Flint lumps and flakes	-
		1	4	Baked clay	-
		2	16	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
		1	76	Rim sherd, pipe or chimney pot or similar	Modern
		6	114	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Med/post med.
86	85	15	94	Flint lumps and flakes	-
89	29	-	4	Cremated human bone from sample 2	-
		-	8	Charcoal from sample 2	-
		10	2	Pottery; crumbs from sample 2, from vessel 32	Roman
94	93	2	170	Tile fragments, one is laminating	Roman
		4	62	Pottery; rim and body sherds	MIA
96	95	7	12	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	Prehistoric
104	103	-	6	Charcoal	-
112	111	1	2	Flint flake	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
132	131	4	40	Flint flakes and blades	-
142	141	1	<1	Flint blade	-
146	143	1 6	6 32	Burnt flint Pottery; body sherds, decorated (Grooved ware)	- Prehistoric
156	155	1	14	Pottery; body sherd (Grooved ware)	Prehistoric
160	159	2	10	Flints; blade and flake	Prehistoric
162	161	1	<1	Flint flake	-
189	Cut No	5	6	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	Prehistoric
197	Cut No	1	4	Flint flake	-
199	Finds	3	12	Flint flakes	-
201	200	2	12	Flint flakes	-
209	208	11	34	Flint flakes and blades	-
222	220	2	<1	Pottery; crumbs, one is grog-tempered	Prehistoric
230	229	2	<1	Pottery; crumbs	Prehistoric
268	267	1 1	2 14	Flint flake Burnt flint	- -
297	Layer	2	4	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
299	298	2 8	10 24	Flint flakes Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	- Prehistoric
310	309	1	4	Flint flake	-
359	358	24 1 5 7	146 2 18 14	Flint core, flakes and blades, inc 16/22g from sample 3 Burnt flint Pottery; base and body sherds, inc 4/8g from sample 3 Pottery; body sherds, inc 5/4g from sample 3	- - Roman Prehistoric
360	358	30 3 3	258 32 10	Flint cores, flakes and blades Burnt flints Pottery; body sherds	- - Prehistoric
363	362	5 2 1	190 80 6	Burnt flints Natural stone fragments (Discarded) Pottery; body sherd	- - Prehistoric
366	364	45 1	170 1	Flint flakes and blades Pottery; body sherd	- Prehistoric
370	369	11 2 5	54 4 14	Flint core and flakes Burnt flints Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	- - Prehistoric
382	381	25 3 4	140 62 14	Flint flakes Burnt flints Pottery; body sherds, abraded	- - Prehistoric
384	383	5 1 8	26 18 6	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flint Pottery; body sherds and crumbs (similar to 382)	- - Prehistoric

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
388	387	16	136	Burnt flints	-
391	390	16	100	Flint flakes	-
392	390	24 1	154 4	Flint flakes Pottery; body sherd	- Prehistoric
394	393	10	28	Flint flakes	-
402	401	42 4 2	200 56 4	Flint flakes and blades, inc 6/16g from sample 11 Burnt flints Pottery; rim and body sherds	- - Prehistoric
410	409	13	46	Flint flakes and blades	-
411	409	1	2	Flint flake	-
414	412	2 1	4 34	Flint flakes Burnt flints	- -
417	415	3 1	22 1	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flint	- -
421	420	1 2 13	2 78 84	Flint flake Tile fragments Pottery; body sherds, one burnt	- Roman MIA
429	401	4 2	36 10	Flint flakes Burnt flint	- -
430	Finds	1	4	Flint blade	-
432	431	1	6	Burnt flint	-
434	433	1 11 1 2 2 2 10 22	2 14 2 102 46 4 44 364	Iron nail shaft Animal bone; humerus, distal end, ?sheep/goat; epiphysis and fragments, ?all same bone, all in poor condition Charcoal (Discarded) Flint ?core and flake Burnt flints Clay pipe stems (Discarded) Lava quern fragments Brick fragments, abraded, some in streaky clay (Discarded)	- - - - - Post med. - Post med.
436	435	12 364 1	64 5909 <1	Flint flakes and blades, one burnt Burnt flints, inc 17/144g from sample 18 Pottery; crumb	- - Prehistoric
438	437	2	22	Flints, one is a blade	-
442	441	5	40	Iron nail heads and shafts	-
443	Finds	17	216	Flint lumps, flakes and blades	-
445	444	3	10	Flint flakes	-
447	446	-	545	Cremated human bone fragments from sample 21	-
450	449	2 3	6 4	Flint flakes Burnt flints	- -
454	453	8 129	38 1025	Flint flakes Burnt flints	- -
458	457	50	705	Burnt flints	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
466	465	2	4	Flint flakes	-
468	467	1 1 3	4 6 22	SF5, Copper alloy brooch bow Flint flake Pottery; body sherds	MIA - Iron Age
470	469	3 87 1 4	6 2750 <1 12	Flint flakes Burnt flints, inc 55/1735g from sample 22 Charcoal (Discarded) Pottery; body sherds	- - - Prehistoric
477	Deposit	24 25	192 356	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
484	482	2	30	Flint flakes	-
492	491	3 4 1	20 22 1	Flint lump and flakes Burnt flints Pottery; crumb	- - Prehistoric
498	Deposit	2 2	16 24	Flint flakes Burnt flints	- -
503	502	1 1 1 1	50 32 10 8	SF6, Iron penannular brooch SF7, Iron penannular brooch Iron shaft, mineralised Burnt flint from sample 36	MIA MIA - -
504	502	6	20	Flint flakes and blades	-
508	507	12 2	86 16	Flint lumps, flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
512	510	24 1 1	256 8 4	Flint lumps, flakes and blades Burnt flint Pottery; body sherd	- - Prehistoric
514	513	16 3	146 156	Flint lumps, flakes and blades Burnt stone, joining pieces	- -
515	513	11 1	70 6	Flint flakes Pottery; body sherd	- Prehistoric
523	522	19 8 1	350 102 1	Flint lumps, cores, flakes and blades Burnt flints Pottery; body sherd	- - Prehistoric
532	530	2 1 2	20 96 34	Flint flakes Burnt flint Pottery; body sherds	- - Prehistoric
544	542	1 1	276 72	Iron horseshoe Roof tile fragment, with peg hole (Discarded)	Post med. Post med.
552	551	19 10	198 226	Flint cores, flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
553	513	1 57	6 170	Flint flake Pottery; J1 flagon rim, neck, handle and body sherds, coarse buff ware, all same vessel, inc 9/2g crumbs from sample 43	- Mid 1st C
557	556	18 6	132 90	Flint core, flakes and blades, inc 1/4g from sample 28 Burnt flints	- -
563	561	11	64	Flint flakes and blades	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		1	10	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
564	561	3	14	Flint flakes	-
565	Cut No	22	198	Burnt flints	-
567	566	6 60 5	58 1585 148	Flint lumps and flakes Burnt flints Unworked pebbles (Discarded)	- - -
571	566	1	6	Flint flake	-
572	566	1	2	Flint flake	-
573	Layer	1 12	16 70	Flint blade Burnt flints	- -
574	Layer	1 4 2	2 62 6	Flint flake Burnt flints Pottery; body sherds	- - Medieval
578	577	1 7	2 60	Flint flake Burnt flints	- -
591	588	9	186	Burnt flints	-
593	592	3 1	12 4	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flint	- -
598	596	9	148	Burnt flints	
603	601	19 6 144	204 70 162	Flint lumps and flakes, some burnt Burnt flints Pottery; small sherds, one is a rim, and crumbs, inc 35/34g crumbs from sample 42	- - Prehistoric
608	Finds	1	10	Pottery; rim sherd	Prehistoric
610	609	28 17 1	272 202 52	Flint lumps and flakes Burnt flints Puddingstone fragment	- - -
616	614	6 3	62 42	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
620	u/s	8	630	Iron objects; large square-headed bolts x 2, pierced oval plates x 2, horseshoe fragments, all agricultural	Modern
621	u/s	1 11	16 925	White metal; twisted wire with attached decorated central boss, incomplete Iron objects; horseshoe and horseshoe fragments; boot heel protector; ?fiddle key nail	Modern Post med/ modern
623	622	3 1	14 8	Flint flakes Burnt flint	- -
625	624	3 6	6 176	Flint flakes Burnt flints	- -
627	626	22 8	100 90	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
632	631	16	226	Flint lumps and flakes	-
635	634	1	6	Flint flake	-
644	642	8	902	Flint lumps and flakes	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		1	2	Burnt flint	-
646	645	9 7	232 188	Flint lumps and flakes Burnt flints	- -
647	645	7 2	110 60	Flint lumps and flakes Burnt flints	- -
653	649	1 4	6 38	Flint flake Burnt flints	- -
658	657	16	164	Burnt flints	-
660	659	1	4	Flint flake	-
661	659	3 2 1	16 44 6	Flint flakes Burnt flints Pottery; body sherd	- - Prehistoric
665	664	5 5	26 38	Flint flakes Burnt flints	- -
668	666	3 6	14 162	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
677	676	2	20	Flint flakes	-
699	698	3	50	Burnt flints	-
700	698	3 6	12 86	Flint flake and blades Burnt flints	- -
702	701	2 9	36 8	Flints Pottery; rim sherd and crumbs	 Prehistoric
711	710	1 3	2 20	Flint flake Burnt flints	- -
713	712	5 12	46 164	Flint flakes Burnt flints	- -
719	Cut No	11	84	Burnt flints	-
720	719	5 56 9	66 2970 12	Flint flakes Burnt flints, inc large nodule Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	- - Prehistoric
722	721	5	4	Burnt flints	-
728	727	2	6	Flint flakes	-
730	729	1	2	Flint flake	-
736	Cut No	2	8	Burnt flints	-
739	738	2 4	28 34	Flint scraper and blade Burnt flints	- -
744	743	4	8	Flint flakes	-
747	746	2	36	Burnt flints, one is a pebble	-
749	748	1 3	<1 10	Flint flake Burnt flints	- -
753	Cut No	2 2	4 10	Flint flakes Burnt flints	- -

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
762	761	3	36	Flint flakes and blade	-
764	763	8	204	Burnt flints	-
768	767	28 24	164 454	Flint cores, flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
769	Cut No	2 7	8 100	Flint flakes Burnt flints	- -
775	774	1 1	14 10	Flint flake Burnt flint	- -
778	Cut No	1	16	Flint flake	-
783	782	1 1 36 88	<1 40 126 776	Burnt bone Natural quartz stone Flint flakes and blades, inc 19/46g from sample 53 Burnt flints, inc 35/236g from sample 53	- - - -
784	782	1 193 228	18 1745 2480	Animal bone; cattle molar, poor condition, probably burnt Flint lumps, cores, flakes and blades Burnt flints	- - -
785	Finds	18	280	Flint lumps, flakes and blades	-
789	786	9 3	156 38	Flint lumps, flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
793	792	2	46	Burnt flints	-
799	798	1	26	Burnt flint from sample 57	-
800	798	3 7 2	8 58 2	Flint flakes Burnt flints Pottery; crumbs	- - Prehistoric
806	805	25 70	166 565	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
808	807	34 45	200 595	Flint lumps, flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
811	809	12 12 7	98 330 26	SF8, Flint scraper; flint flakes and blades Burnt flints Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	- - Prehistoric
813	812	6	62	Burnt flints from sample 59	-
820	819	9 15	24 110	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
826	825	6 7	52 102	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
832	829	1 1	4 8	Flint flake Burnt flint	- -
834	852	4	32	Flint flakes and blades	-
840	839	2 8	12 118	Flint flakes Burnt flints	- -
842	841	8	144	Flint lumps and flakes	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
844	843	14 28	128 438	Flint lumps, flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
847	846	1 4	1 28	Flint flake Burnt flints	- -
855	854	62 77 4	310 910 154	Flint cores, lumps, flakes and blades, inc 1/4g from sample 66 Burnt flints Burnt stone	- - -
857	856	2 15	10 320	Flint flakes Burnt flints	- -
859	858	1	8	Flint blade	-
860	858	11 11	58 116	Flint lumps and flakes Burnt flints	- -
862	861	1	20	Burnt flint	-
864	863	1	6	Flint flake	-
870	868	5 9	26 144	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
878	877	14 16	60 320	Flint core, flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
890	Finds	15	560	Brick fragments, laminated, brown sandy fabric, ?all same piece	?Medieval
891	Finds	1	16	Pottery; base sherd	Medieval
892	Finds	1	6	Copper alloy fragment (looks like shrapnel)	-
893	Finds	1	26	Roof tile fragment, abraded, ‘sandwich’-type fabric	Med/post med
894	Finds	1	20	Roof tile fragment (Discarded)	Post med.
895	Finds	1	12	Pottery; body sherd, with ‘schlickung’ decoration	Saxon
896	Finds	5	138	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
897	Finds	1	8	Copper alloy harness pendant fragment, in poor condition	Post med.
898	Finds	1	12	Lead piece	-
899	Finds	1	34	Iron horseshoe fragment, probably post medieval	-
900	Finds	1 2	16 88	Roof tile fragment (Discarded) Tile fragments, depth 25mm	Post med. Roman
901	Finds	1	50	Baked clay with groove, ?loom weight corner	?LIA
902	Finds	1	10	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
903	Finds	1	18	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
904	Finds	1	6	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
905	Finds	34	84	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs, ?same vessel	Medieval
906	Finds	1	2	Copper alloy button, shank missing	Post med.
907	Finds	4	300	Tegula flange fragments, joining	Roman

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
908	Finds	1	44	Brick fragment, overfired, depth 30mm	Roman
909	Finds	1	52	Brick fragment, depth 29mm+	Roman
910	Finds	1	298	Tegula fragment, flange broken off	Roman
911	Finds	3	12	Pottery; body sherds	Saxon
912	Finds	1 5	40 20	Brick fragment Pottery; rim and body sherds	Roman Saxon
913	Finds	1	10	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
914	Finds	3	128	Tile fragments	Roman
915	Finds	1	10	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
916	Finds	1	18	Pottery; cordoned body sherd	Medieval
917	Finds	18	254	Pottery; rim and body sherds, some joining, at least three vessels represented	Medieval
918	Finds	3	24	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
919	Finds	4 2	28 16	Pottery; body sherds Pottery; base and body sherds	Medieval Roman
920	Finds	6	32	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
921	Finds	- 1 34	1 8 70	Charcoal (Discarded) Roof tile fragment (Discarded) Pottery; base and body sherds	- Post med Medieval
922	Finds	1 1 46	4 14 865	Flint blade Baked clay Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, some joining, more than one vessel represented	- - Medieval
923	Finds	4	54	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
924	Finds	1	24	Roof tile fragment, sandy fabric	Med/post med
940	Layer	3 1	48 16	Flint core and flakes Burnt flint	- -
951	Layer	1	16	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
954	952	2 1	22 4	Flint flakes Burnt flint	- -
965	Layer	1 19	2 262	Flint blade Burnt flints, inc 14/82g from sample 65	- -
970	969	1	32	Burnt flint	-
977	974	2	18	Burnt flints	-
979	978	1 -	4 11425	Flint flake from sample 67 Burnt flints, inc 935g from sample 67 (Not counted)	- -
985	984	5 6	52 56	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flints	- -
987	986	5 30 5	20 188 136	Flint flakes and blades Burnt flints Burnt stone	- - -

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
988	941	2	8	Flint flakes	-
		1	14	Burnt flint	-
989	941	2	14	Flints	-
990	941	2	4	Flint flakes	-
		4	22	Burnt flints	-
		1	6	Pottery; rim sherd	Prehistoric
996	959	6	70	Flint core and flakes	-
		1	12	Burnt flint	-
998	959	7	26	Flint flakes	-
		4	34	Burnt flints	-
999	959	4	34	Flint lumps and flakes	-
		1	16	Burnt flint	-
1004	1001	1	46	Flint core	-
1005	1001	1	6	Flint flake	-
		1	28	Pottery; jar rim sherd, large vessel, sandy grey ware, very abraded	Roman
1021	1020	8	94	Flint lumps and flakes	-
		119	416	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs, grog-tempered ware, abraded, two have incised line decoration, inc 5/16g body sherds from sample 71	LIA
1042	1041	2	14	Pottery; base and body sherds, red ware, abraded	Roman
1057	1055	20	14	Animal bone; tooth enamel fragments, cattle or horse	-
		1	12	Pottery; body sherd, abraded	Prehistoric
1067	1065	1	2	Flint flake, stained red	-
1072	1070	1	36	Burnt flint	-
1075	1074	9	54	Flint lumps and flakes	-
		9	160	Burnt flints, inc 3/62g from sample 76	-
		18	82	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Prehistoric
1078	1076	3	12	Flint flakes	-
		2	20	Burnt flints	-
1082	1080	1	2	Flint flake, stained red	-
1088	1086	5	18	Flint scraper, flakes and blades	-
		7	158	Burnt flints	-
1092	Finds	64	490	Flint lumps, flakes and blades, inc 9/18g from sample 74	-
		1	180	Flint nodule	-
		92	1237	Burnt flints, inc 11/62g from sample 74	-
1093	Finds	30	158	Flint lumps, flakes and blades, inc 5/10g from sample 75	-
		32	785	Burnt flints and stone	-
		1	8	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
1094	Finds	44	194	Flint knife, cores, flakes and blades	-
		9	122	Burnt flints	-
		1	8	Pottery; body sherd	-Prehistoric
1095	Finds	90	718	Flint cores, flakes and blades, inc piece with fossil	-
		60	1315	Burnt flints	-
		2	24	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
1108	1107	2	2	Flint flakes	-
1113	1110	1	70	Flint core	-
		2	12	Burnt flints	-
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
1118	1117	5	30	Flint flakes and blades	-
		6	190	Burnt flints	-
1129	Finds	81	560	Flint lumps, flakes and blades	-
1132	1130	52	740	Burnt flints	-
1137	1135	1	38	Struck flint	-
		2	54	Burnt flints	-
1140	1139	2	40	Burnt flints	-
1142	1141	5	6	Flint flakes	-
		5	62	Burnt flints	-
1149	1148	50	242	Flint cores, flakes and blades, inc 9/40g from sample 77	-
		32	350	Burnt flints, inc 5/60g from sample 77	-
1151	1150	1	12	Flint flake	-
1152	1150	1	2	Burnt bone	-
		3	18	Flint flakes	-
		2	38	Burnt flints	-
1156	1154	1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
1159	1157	10	78	Flint lumps and flakes	-
		2	38	Burnt flints	-
		3	12	Pottery; small rim sherds and body sherd	Roman
		12	42	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
1162	1160	3	10	Flint flakes and blades	-
1164	1160	2	6	Flint flakes	-
		1	44	Burnt flint	-
		6	8	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	?Prehistoric
1168	1165	246	1390	Flint nodule, cores, flakes and blades, inc 32/40g from sample 79	-
		119	1809	Burnt flints, inc 10/104g from sample 79	-
1171	Finds	1	48	Pottery; body sherd, abraded	Roman
1174	1173	1	2	Flint blade, burnt	-
1178	1177	6	48	Burnt flints	-
1183	Deposit	9	184	Burnt flints	-
1189	1188	7	26	Flint flakes and blades	-
		1	14	Burnt flint	-
		1	2	Baked clay	-
1195	1194	1	2	Flint blade	-
1198	1197	26	100	Flint lumps, flakes and blades	
		11	128	Burnt flints	
		3	58	Burnt stone	-

OLD HALL RESERVOIR, BOREHAM, ESSEX
APPENDIX 3: WORKED AND BURNT FLINT

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
22	21	1	4	Piercer on a secondary flake	BA
28	27	22	100	Natural flint Seventeen flakes, waste Two blades Two scrapers	 L Neo
30	29	1	2	Blade, tertiary	
34	33	1	6	Irregular blade	
50	Layer	1	14	Flake, off thermal block	
65	64	8	38	Natural flint Four waste flakes Two blades Core	
67	66	4	38	Two large blades, fragments, slight patination Two flakes	
71	70	85	550	Microburin Microlith, incomplete, geometric Backed point Seven natural flints Nine cores/worked blocks Three waste blocks Fifty-one waste and trimming flakes Five blades Three flake-blades, slight patination Two flakes, tertiary, patinated Patinated flake	L Meso L Meso
75	74	2	12	Two flakes	
78	Topsoil	1	30	Hammerstone fragment	
81	Finds	13	134	Core Large blade, primary Six flakes Two blades, patinated, one converging with later retouch Notched flake Side scraper Irregular retouched piece	 L Neo
86	85	15	94	Core Fourteen flakes, mainly waste, some patinated	
112	111	1	2	Flake, trimming, secondary	
132	131	4	40	Core, blade Three flakes, trimming	LM/EN
142	141	1	1	Microlith	L Meso
160	159	2	10	Blade, secondary, butt part Blade, tertiary	LM/EN LM/EN
162	161	1	1	Flake, trimming	
197	Cut No	1	4	Flake, secondary	
199	Finds	3	12	?Scraper, secondary Flake, secondary Flake, tertiary	Later Pre
201	200	2	12	Flake, secondary Scraper on a flake, secondary	 Neo
209	208	11	34	Core Six flakes Four bladelets	 LM/EN
268	267	1	2	Bladelet, tertiary	LM/EN
299	298	2	10	Flakes, secondary, waste	
310	309	1	4	Flake, secondary	
359	358	24	146	Core, good Core fragment Two flakes, primary Eleven flakes, secondary Seven flakes and chippings tertiary Microlith fragment, patinated Blade fragment, patinated	 L Meso LM/EN

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
360	358	30	258	Core	
				Core, blade, patinated, good	LM/EN
				Four flakes, primary	
				Sixteen flakes, secondary	
				Five flakes, tertiary	
				Two fragments, tertiary	
366	364	45	170	Seven flakes, primary	
				Seventeen flakes, secondary	
				Seventeen flakes, tertiary	
				Two flakes, patinated	
				Blade, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
370	369	11	54	Core, flake	Later Pre
				Two flakes, primary	
				Seven flakes, secondary	
				Flake, tertiary	
382	381	25	140	Microlith, geometric, isosceles	L Neo
				Scraper on secondary flake, steep and invasive retouch	Neo
				Retouched fragment, fine invasive retouch	?BA
				Two flakes, large, secondary, banded flint	
				Flake, primary	
				Seven flakes, secondary	
				Ten flakes, tertiary	
				Flake, utilized butt	
				Fragment	
384	383	5	26	Core fragment	
				Blade, tertiary, plunging	LM/EN
				Three flakes, trimming, tertiary	
391	390	16	100	Core	
				Flake, primary	
				Four flakes, secondary	
				Two flakes, tertiary	
				Two flakes, secondary, slight patination	
				Blade, secondary, slight patination	LM/EN
				Two blades, secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Flake, secondary, patinated	
				Flake, converging, patinated	
				Notch spall, cream-coloured flint	
392	390	24	154	Sixteen flakes, secondary	
				Five flakes, tertiary	
				Blade, secondary	LM/EN
				Flake, secondary	Later Pre
				Flake, tertiary	
394	393	10	28	Four flakes, secondary	
				Three flakes, tertiary	
				Notch spall	
				Blade, rough, secondary	LM/EN
				Fragment	
402	401	42	200	Two flakes, primary	
				Twenty-one flakes, secondary	
				Eight flakes, tertiary	
				Two blades, tertiary, patinated, one heavily	
				Three flakes, fine, patinated	
				Three flakes, secondary	
				Three blades, one secondary, two tertiary	LM/EN
410	409	13	46	Three flakes, primary	
				Five flakes, secondary	
				Two flakes, tertiary	
				Fragment, converging	
				Blade, tertiary, 55mm, patinated	LM/EN
				Blade, central section, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
411	409	1	2	Flake, tertiary	
414	412	2	4	Blade, converging, secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Flake, tertiary, patinated	
				Flake, ?roughout, burnt	

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
417	415	3	22	Blade, tertiary, light grey flint Flake, secondary Chipping Fragment, burnt	Neo
421	420	1	2	Flake, primary	
429	401	4	36	Flake, converging, patinated Three flakes, secondary	
430	Finds	1	4	Blade, tertiary	LM/EN
434	433	2	102	Flaked pebble, ?roughout Flake, small, secondary	
436	435	12	64	Core, patinated Flake, primary Blade, irregular, secondary Four flakes, trimming, tertiary, partly patinated Blade-flake, secondary, partly patinated Flake, tertiary, patinated Flake fragment, patinated Core, burnt Six waste pieces, burnt	 Neo Neo
438	437	2	22	Core, blade, patinated Blade, central section, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN LM/EN
443	Finds	17	216	Two cores, patinated Two cores, flake Blade, secondary, patinated Two flakes, tertiary, patinated Flake, primary, rough Eight flakes, secondary, rough Flake, tertiary, rough	 LM/EN
445	444	3	10	Retouched blade, secondary Flake, secondary, patinated Flake, secondary	Neo
450	449	2	6	Flake, primary Blade, tertiary	 LM/EN
454	453	8	38	Microlith (Jacobi Type A) Two flakes, tertiary, patinated Block Three flakes, secondary Flake, tertiary, partly patinated	L Meso
466	465	2	4	Flake, secondary, patinated Blade fragment, tertiary, patinated	 LM/EN
468	467	1	6	Flake, converging, tertiary, patinated	
470	469	3	6	Two flake fragments, tertiary Flake fragment, secondary	
477	Deposit	24	192	Flake, large, primary, patinated Flake, secondary, patinated Blade, butt part, secondary, patinated Blade, tertiary, 37mm, slight patination Flake, converging, tertiary, slight patination Seven flakes, secondary, rough, waste Two flakes, tertiary Blade, secondary, 31mm Two blades, proximal part, secondary Two blades, proximal part, tertiary Two notch spalls Blade, two conjoining pieces, two opposing platforms, tertiary Fragment, burnt	 LM/EN LM/EN LM/EN LM/EN LM/EN LM/EN
484	482	2	30	Flake, secondary, patinated Flake, secondary	
492	491	3	20	Flake, secondary, patinated Flake, secondary, slight patination Natural flint	
498	Deposit	2	16	Flake, irregular, secondary Blade, converging, secondary	 Neo

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
504	502	6	20	Flake, tertiary, patinated	
				Two blade fragments, one tertiary, one secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Blade, converging, slight patination	LM/EN
				Blade, irregular, tertiary	Neo
				Flake, secondary	
508	507	12	86	Flake, block-like, secondary	
				Two flakes, secondary, one slight patination	
				Six flakes, tertiary	
				Two blades, 47mm and 36m, tertiary	LM/EN
				Fragment, tertiary	
512	510	24	256	Core, blade, patinated	LM/EN
				Waste block, patinated	
				Piercer/borer on flake, tertiary	Neo
				Three flakes, large, secondary, patinated	
				Five flakes, tertiary, patinated	
				Blade, 49mm, secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Blade, 47mm, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Flake, primary	
				Four flakes, secondary	
				Three blades, tertiary, one distal, one proximal part, patinated	LM/EN
				Three flakes, one secondary, two tertiary, slight patination	
514	513	16	146	Flake, block-like, tertiary, patinated	
				Flake, secondary, patinated	
				Microdenticulate on blade, tertiary, slight patination	LM/EN
				Blade, 52mm, tertiary, slight patination	LM/EN
				Waste block	
				Seven flakes, secondary	
				Three flakes, tertiary	
				Natural flint	
515	513	11	70	Burin on retouched flake, proximal end	LM/EN
				Flake off blade-core, slight patination	
				Three flakes, tertiary, patinated	
				Flake, converging, patinated	
				Flake, burnt	
				Three flakes, irregular, tertiary	
				Flake, secondary	
523	522	19	350	Three cores, two flake, one blade	LM/EN
				Three waste blocks	(blade)
				Flake, tertiary	
				Two flakes, secondary	
				Blade, irregular, 72mm, secondary	Neo
				Blade-flake, off side of core, patinated	Neo
				Two flakes, one secondary, one tertiary, patinated	
				Two blades, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Flake, tertiary	
				Chipping	
				Two natural flints	
532	530	2	20	Scraper on secondary flake	Neo
				Blade, tertiary	LM/EN
552	551	19	198	Two cores, blade	LM/EN
				Flake, large, thick section, secondary	
				Two flakes, tertiary, patinated	
				Eight flakes, secondary	
				Bladelet, secondary	LM/EN
				Two blades, secondary, one proximal part, slight patination	LM/EN
				Two flakes, secondary, patinated	
				Two chippings	
553	513	1	6	Flake, secondary, patinated	

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
557	556	18	132	Core, flake, one patinated surface	
				Blade, 51mm, secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Blade, 34mm, converging, secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Notched blade, patinated, notch unpatinated	LM/EN
				Flake, secondary, patinated	
				Three flakes, tertiary, patinated	
				Five flakes, secondary	
				Five flakes, tertiary	
563	561	11	64	Core/waste block	
				Scraper on end of blade, tertiary, left facet patinated	LM/EN
				Bladelet, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Flake, secondary, patinated	
				Two flakes, tertiary, patinated	
				Bladelet fragment, tertiary, slight patination	LM/EN
				Three flakes, tertiary	
				Flake, secondary	
564	561	3	14	?Piercer/borer on tertiary flake, patinated	LM/EN
				Flake, secondary	
				Flake, tertiary	
567	566	6	58	Waste block	
				Two blades, tertiary	LM/EN
				Blade, secondary	LM/EN
				Flake, converging, patinated	
				Flake, secondary	
571	566	1	6	Flake-blade, tertiary, area of patination	
572	566	1	2	Flake, secondary, slight patination	
573	Layer	1	16	Blade, distal part, tertiary, slight patination	Neo
574	Layer	1	2	Flake, irregular, tertiary, patinated	
578	577	1	2	Flake, converging, tertiary, patinated	
593	592	3	12	Blade, proximal part, tertiary, one surface patinated	LM/EN
				Two flakes, waste, one secondary, one tertiary	
603	601	19	204	Three cores	
				Flake, ?axe trimming	E Neo
				Six flakes, secondary	
				Blade, converging, tertiary	LM/EN
				Three blade fragments, secondary	LM/EN
				Three fragments, tertiary	
				Two flakes, secondary, patinated	
610	609	28	272	Two cores, one with only two flakes removed	Later Pre
				Retouched flakelet, tertiary	E Neo
				Thirteen flakes, secondary, waste	
				Three flakes, tertiary	
				Three blades, one secondary, two tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Three flakes, tertiary, patinated	
				Three natural flints	
616	614	6	62	Retouched flake, secondary	Later Pre
				Two flakes, irregular	
				Flake, tertiary, partly patinated	
				Two flakes, patinated	
623	622	3	14	Core fragment, patinated	
				Two blade fragments, patinated	LM/EN
625	624	3	6	Three flake fragments, tertiary	
627	626	22	100	Eleven flakes, secondary, patinated	
				Three blades, tertiary, one with slight patination	LM/EN
				Five flakes, rough, secondary	
				Two fragments, fire-crackled	
632	631	16	226	Six flakes, secondary, waste	
				Two fragments, waste, tertiary	
				Blade, 35mm, secondary, damaged	E Neo
				Flake from blade-core, patinated, possible later retouch at distal end	Neo
				Six natural flints	
635	634	1	6	Flake, waste, secondary	

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
644	642	8	902	Two waste blocks Flake, secondary Two blades, irregular, tertiary Two bladelets, converging, one secondary, one tertiary, patinated Natural flint	 E Neo E Neo
646	645	5	138	Two cores, single platform, one slightly patinated Blade, converging, secondary, c.50mm, slight patination Two flakes, waste, secondary	 E Neo
647	645	7	110	Three cores, irregular Piercer, rough, secondary Three flakes, two secondary, one tertiary, patinated	 Neo
653	649	1	6	Flake, tertiary, ventral surface patinated	
660	659	1	4	Flake, off blade-core, tertiary	
661	659	3	16	Flake, secondary Blade, secondary Chipping, tertiary, patinated	 LM/EN
665	664	5	26	Two flakes, secondary, one slightly patinated Flake, trimming, tertiary Blade, tertiary, patinated/burnt	 LM/EN
668	666	3	14	Blade, secondary, patinated Flake, off blade-core, tertiary, patinated Blade, secondary	LM/EN LM/EN
677	676	2	20	Two flakes, one cortex platform, tertiary	
700	698	3	12	Blade, irregular, secondary Blade, proximal part, tertiary Retouched blade, tertiary	LM/EN LM/EN LM/EN
702	701	2	36	Flake, primary, fire-crackled Blade fragment, secondary	 LM/EN
711	710	1	2	Flake, secondary	
713	712	5	46	Blade, secondary, ventral surface patinated Two flakes, tertiary, some patination Flake, axe-thinning, tertiary, slight patination Flake, thick section, secondary	LM/EN
720	719	5	66	Flake, large, tertiary, white/light grey flint Flake, primary Two flakes, secondary, one slightly patinated Flake, tertiary	
722	721	3	2	Three blade fragments, burnt	LM/EN
728	727	2	6	Blade, tertiary Flake, irregular, chisel-like retouch at one end, slight patination	LM/EN Neo
730	729	1	2	Blade, tertiary, tip missing	LM/EN
739	738	2	28	Core, blade, slight patination Blade, tertiary	LM/EN LM/EN
744	743	4	8	Three blades, tertiary Bladelet, tertiary	LM/EN LM/EN
749	748	1	1	Fragment, tertiary	
753	Cut No	2	4	Blade, irregular, secondary, slight patination Fragment, tertiary	LM/EN
762	761	3	36	Flake, thick section, secondary Flake, cortex platform Blade, tertiary	 LM/EN

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
768	767	28	164	Core, flake, multi-platformed Blade-flake, slight patination Core tablet, patinated Flake, trimming, patinated Flake, patinated Blade, converging, patinated Blade-flake, large, some cortex Flake, short and wide, some cortex, deep bulbs Blade, 33mm, secondary Flake, primary Eight flakes, secondary Four blades, butt parts, tertiary Two flakes, tertiary Flake, distal part, tertiary Blade, distal part, secondary Flake, waste, tertiary Core tablet trimming piece, slight patination	 LM/EN LM/EN ?IA LM/EN LM/EN LM/EN
769	Cut No	2	8	Flake, deep bulbs, secondary Fragment, waste, tertiary	?IA
775	774	1	14	Flake, waste, tertiary	?IA
778	Cut No	1	16	Retouched flake, retouch on right distal edge, secondary, patinated	
783	782	36	126	Burin on notch, on blade, secondary Waste block, secondary Core, blade, poor flint Core, small, irregular Flake, axe-thinning, tertiary Two flakes, trimming, tertiary, patinated Nine flakes, tertiary Two flakes, secondary Blade, curved profile, tertiary Three flakes, tertiary, flint with flaws Flake, tertiary, heavy patination Fragment, secondary Fragment, long Seven chippings, three secondary, four tertiary Four blades, secondary Flake, butt part, burnt Two cores, burnt Three flakes, burnt Fragment, burnt	LM/EN LM/EN LM/EN

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
784	782	193	1745	Three flakes, large, secondary	
				Flake, secondary	
				Two cores	
				Three waste blocks	
				Seven flakes, tertiary	
				Six flakes, secondary	
				Six fragments	
				Eleven flakes, tertiary, patinated	
				Seven flakes, secondary, patinated	
				Bifacial pebble tool with zigzag cutting edge	Later Pre
				Denticulate on a blade, tertiary	Neo
				Six cores, block	
				Core, disk, patinated	
				Core, small, tortoise	
				Core, small	
				Core on a flake with bladelet removals on dorsal and ventral surfaces	Neo
				Core, broken by plunging removal from tablet end	
				Twelve blades, tertiary	LM/EN
				Three blades, secondary	LM/EN
				Scraper on large flake, retouch across platform, utilized	Later Pre
				Scraper on flake, steep retouch	Later Pre
				Forty-two flakes, small-medium, tertiary	
				Waste piece	
				Forty-three flakes, small-medium, secondary	
				Five blades and parts of, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Microburin	L Meso
				Two pieces with iron concretions	
				Two flakes in coarse-grained flint	
				Three cores, burnt	
				Six flakes, burnt	
				Eight blades and fragments, burnt	
785	Finds	18	280	Two waste blocks	
				Core, blade, patinated	LM/EN
				Core tablet	
				Two flakes, short, wide, rough, secondary	Later Pre
				Scraper, crude, square outline, secondary	Later Pre
				Blade, 47mm, tertiary	LM/EN
				Two flakes, tertiary	
				Flake, tertiary, patinated	
				Seven flakes, secondary	
789	786	9	156	Core, flake	
				Waste block	
				Four flakes, secondary	
				Flake, tertiary	
				Scraper fragment, burnt	
				Blade, converging, burnt	LM/EN
800	798	3	8	Two flakes, tertiary	
				Flake, secondary	
806	805	25	166	Core, blade	
				Core tablet	
				Crested blade, slight patination	LM/EN
				Eight blades and bladelets, tertiary	LM/EN
				Five blades, secondary	LM/EN
				Microburin	L Meso
				Scraper, nosed, ?roughout	
				Flake, primary	
				Four flakes, secondary	
				Fragment	
				Flake fragment, patinated	

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
808	807	34	200	Microburin	L Meso
				Retouched converging bladelet, secondary	Neo
				Blade, large, irregular, secondary	LM/EN
				Three blades, tertiary	LM/EN
				Two blades, secondary	LM/EN
				Ten flakes, secondary	
				Five flakes, tertiary	
				Core, blade, slight patination	LM/EN
				Core platform, slight patination	
				Blade, tertiary, slight patination	LM/EN
				Blade, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Flake, secondary, slight patination	
				Four flakes, tertiary, slight patination	
				Waste piece	
				Natural flint	
				Microburin, burnt	L Meso
811	809	12	98	Knife-scraper (SF8), with polished vertical side edges, scalar flaking, retouch for scraper across butt end	EBA
				Flake, secondary	
				Three flakes, tertiary, one wide and short	
				Bladelet, tertiary	LM/EN
				Blade fragment, tertiary	LM/EN
				Two blades, secondary	LM/EN
				Retouched and notched blade, tertiary, edges damaged	Neo
				Retouched blade, retouch at proximal end, tertiary, very fine denticulation along right edge	LM/EN
820	819	9	24	Two flakes, tertiary	
				Blade, secondary	LM/EN
				Blade, broken, secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Four blades, tertiary	LM/EN
				Microburin	L Meso
826	825	6	52	Flake, tertiary, patinated	
				Blade, large, fragment	Neo
				Retouched flake, retouch at butt end and along dorsal ridge	Neo
				Blade, core trim, tertiary	LM/EN
				Two blade fragments, patinated	LM/EN
				Flake fragment, burnt	
				Core, blade, burnt	LM/EN
832	829	1	4	Denticulate on a blade, fine, tertiary	LM/EN
834	852	4	32	Flake, tertiary	
				Two flakes, secondary	
				Blade, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
840	839	2	12	Two flakes, secondary	
842	841	8	144	Core, blade	LM/EN
				Four flakes, secondary	
				Microdenticulate blade	LM/EN
				Flake, primary	
				Natural flint	
844	843	14	128	Microlith, rod/scalene	L Meso
				Two cores, blade, patinated	LM/EN
				Core, flake	
				Four flakes, secondary	
				Flake, tertiary	
				Blade fragment, patinated	LM/EN
				Waste piece	
				Waste piece, patinated	
				Two natural flints	
				Microburin fragment, burnt	L Meso
847	846	1	1	Flake, secondary, patinated	

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
855	854	62	310	Blade-flake, tertiary	LM/EN
				Three cores, flake	
				Core, flake and blade	
				Core, disk	Neo
				Core rejuvenation flake, platform	
				Flake, from disk core	
				Truncated blade	LM/EN
				Microburin	L Meso
				Fourteen flakes, secondary, nine smaller	
				Eight flakes, tertiary	
				Blade, secondary, slight patination	
				Blade, broken, secondary	
				Blade, tertiary, yellowy flint	
				Flake, secondary, yellowy flint	
				Thirteen blades, tertiary	
				Three blades, secondary	
				Nine flakes, trimming, one patinated, one burnt	
				Waste piece, small	
				Blade fragment, burnt	LM/EN
857	856	2	10	Flake, converging, secondary	
				Flake, tertiary, patinated	
859	858	1	8	Blade, secondary	LM/EN
860	858	11	58	Two blades, tertiary	LM/EN
				Two blades, secondary	LM/EN
				Three flakes, secondary	
				Four natural flints	
864	863	1	6	Flake fragment, secondary, patinated	
870	868	5	26	Blade, butt end, tertiary	LM/EN
				Blade, secondary	LM/EN
				Two flakes, one tertiary, one secondary	
				Microlith, scalene	L Meso
878	877	14	60	Two cores, blade	LM/EN
				Three flakes, secondary	
				Flake, secondary, patinated	
				Two blades, tertiary	LM/EN
				Blade, secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Four flakes, one secondary, two tertiary burnt, one tertiary	
				Core rejuvenation piece, platform, burnt	
922	Finds	1	4	Blade, centre section, tertiary	LM/EN
940	Layer	3	48	Core, blade	LM/EN
				Flake, secondary	
				Flake, rough, secondary	
954	952	2	22	Retouched flake, rough, secondary	Later Pre
				Flake, converging, tertiary, slight patination	
965	Layer	1	2	Blade, butt part, burnt	LM/EN
				Retouched blade, tertiary	LM/EN
				Core, burnt	
979	978	1	4	Flake, primary	
				Three cores, burnt	
985	984	5	52	Retouched blade	LM/EN
				Three blades, one tertiary, one secondary	LM/EN
				Roughout, secondary	
				Flake fragment, burnt	
987	986	5	20	Blade, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Four flakes, tertiary	
988	941	2	8	Blade, converging, secondary	LM/EN
				Flake, waste, secondary	
989	941	2	14	Flake, waste block, tertiary, slight patination	
				Blade, proximal part, secondary, slight patination	LM/EN
990	941	2	4	Blade, tertiary	LM/EN
				Blade, butt part, tertiary	LM/EN
				Flake, tertiary, burnt	

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
996	959	6	70	Core, blade, multi-platformed	LM/EN
				Flake, core trimming, secondary	
				Two flakes, tertiary, patinated	
				Two blades, one tertiary, one secondary fragment, distal part, patinated	LM/EN
998	959	7	26	Four flakes, secondary	
				Three flakes, tertiary, patinated	
999	959	4	34	Flake, large, tertiary	
				Two flakes, secondary	
				Flake, secondary, patinated	
1004	1001	1	46	Core, blade, on cobble, good black flint	LM/EN
1005	1001	1	6	Flake, cortex platform, otherwise tertiary	
1021	1020	8	94	Core, disk, used as scraper?	Neo
				Flake, primary	
				Five flakes, secondary	
				Blade, butt part, tertiary	LM/EN
1067	1065	1	2	Flake, burnt	
1072	1070	1	36	Flake, primary, burnt	
1075	1074	9	54	Five flakes, secondary	
				Flake, secondary, slight patination	
				Blade, secondary, slight patination	LM/EN
				Flake, tertiary, light brown flint	
				Chipping	
				Blade fragment, burnt	LM/EN
1078	1076	3	12	Two blades, secondary	LM/EN
				Flake, secondary	
1082	1080	1	2	Natural flint	
1088	1086	5	18	Three flakes, secondary, two patinated	
				Two blades, tertiary, one slightly patinated	LM/EN
1092	Finds	65	670	Blade, centre section, secondary	LM/EN
				Three cores, blade	LM/EN
				Two cores, flake	
				Waste block, converging, secondary	
				Four blades, irregular, c.65mm, secondary	LM/EN
				Six blades, some irregular, c.50mm, secondary	LM/EN
				Eight blades, tertiary	LM/EN
				Ten flakes, secondary	
				Flake, deep bulbs, secondary	Later Pre
				Eleven flakes, tertiary	
				Crested blade, secondary, one facet, slight patination	LM/EN
				Four blades, two tertiary, two secondary, slight patination	LM/EN
				Two flakes, one tertiary, one secondary, slight patination	
				Three chippings, tertiary	
				Two chippings, secondary	
				Retouched blade, tertiary	LM/EN
				Notched flake, tertiary	Neo
				Blade, burnt	LM/EN
				Ten flakes and fragments, burnt	
1093	Finds	30	158	Blade, secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Blade, backed, tertiary	LM/EN
				Three chippings, tertiary	
				Core	
				Four blades, secondary	LM/EN
				Two blades, secondary, slight patination	LM/EN
				Five blades, tertiary	LM/EN
				Four blades and bladelets, slight patination	LM/EN
				Crested blade	LM/EN
				Three flakes, slightly patinated	
				Four flakes, three tertiary, one secondary	
				Rejuvenation flake, core tablet, slight patination	

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
1094	Finds	44	194	Blade, punch-struck, tertiary	LM/EN
				Core, blade	LM/EN
				Nine blades and fragments, tertiary	LM/EN
				Seven flakes, secondary	
				Nine flakes, tertiary	
				Seven blades, six tertiary, one secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Two blades, secondary, one fragment	LM/EN
				Seven flakes, patinated	
				Crested blade fragment, burnt	LM/EN
1095	Finds	90	718	Scraper on secondary flake, end scraper, cortex platform, slight patination	Neo
				Flake with fossil inclusion, tertiary	
				Three cores, flake	
				Five cores, blade	LM/EN
				Three cores, two blade, one flake, patinated	
				Arrowhead, incomplete	Neo
				Blade, punch-struck, straight profile, tertiary	LM/EN
				Ten blades and bladelets, tertiary	LM/EN
				Seven blades, secondary	LM/EN
				Thirteen flakes, tertiary, one banded flint	
				Thirteen flakes, secondary	
				Two flakes, primary	
				Two core fragments, patinated	
				Seven flakes, tertiary, slight patination	
				Five flakes, secondary, slight patination	
				Four blade-flakes, waste, slight patination	LM/EN
				Ten blades, bladelets and fragments, slight patination, eight tertiary, two secondary	LM/EN
				Notched flake, large notch, secondary	Later Pre
				Six flakes, burnt	
1108	1107	2	2	Flake, tertiary, slight patination	
				Bladelet, secondary, slight patination	LM/EN
1113	1110	1	70	Core, blade	LM/EN
1118	1117	5	30	Two flakes, tertiary	
				Flake, secondary	
				Two blades, tertiary, one in brown banded flint	LM/EN
				Core fragment, burnt	
1129	Finds	81	560	Core, blade, bipolar	LM/EN
				Flake, patinated, secondary	
				Scraper, burnt	Neo
				Three core fragments	
				Twelve flakes, tertiary, all sizes	
				Fourteen flakes, secondary	
				Waste block	
				Three blades, two secondary, one tertiary, 60-70mm	LM/EN
				Five blade fragments, tertiary	LM/EN
				Ten blades and fragments, secondary	LM/EN
				Two core fragments, patinated	
				Blade, irregular, waste	LM/EN
				Four blades, secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Four bladelets, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Thirteen flakes, tertiary, patinated	
				Five flakes, secondary, patinated	
				Notched and retouched flake, tertiary	LM/EN
				Retouched flake, tertiary	
1137	1135	1	38	Retouched natural block	L Meso
1142	1141	5	6	Two bladelets, secondary	LM/EN
				Flake, tertiary	
				Two fragments, burnt	

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
1149	1148	50	242	Three cores, blade	LM/EN
				Flake, primary, patinated	
				Three flakes, tertiary	
				Eleven flakes, secondary	
				Two flake-blades, converging, secondary	
				Two flakes, small, tertiary	
				Blade, irregular, 80mm, tertiary	LM/EN
				Seven chippings	
				Five blades, three secondary, two tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Four blades and fragments, two tertiary, two secondary	LM/EN
				Two blade fragments, tertiary	LM/EN
				Flake fragment	
				Microlith, roughout/incomplete	L Meso
				Microlith, backed rod	L Meso
				Retouched fragment	
				Four natural flints	
				Four core fragments, burnt	
				Flake, large, burnt	
				Four blade fragments, burnt	LM/EN
1151	1150	1	12	Burin on a break, on a flake, partly patinated	LM/EN
1152	1150	3	18	Flake, secondary, partly patinated	
				Two natural flints	
1159	1157	10	78	Retouched and crushed edge flake, primary	Later Pre
				Core, flake, short, wide thin platform	Later Pre
				Four flakes, tertiary	
				Two flakes, secondary	
				Flake, tertiary, patinated	
				Flake, tertiary, burnt	
1162	1160	3	10	Blade, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Two flakes, one secondary, one tertiary	
1164	1160	2	6	Two flakes, tertiary	
1168	1165	246	1390	Notched blade, tertiary	LM/EN
				Microburin	L Meso
				Retouched flake, tertiary	
				Notch spall	
				Flake, tertiary	
				Seven bladelets	LM/EN
				Ten flakes, small, and chippings, tertiary	
				Nine flakes, small and chippings, secondary	
				Blade, burnt	LM/EN
				Two cores, failed pieces of blade, natural fractures	
				Seven cores, small, well reduced	
				Six waste blocks	
				Five flakes, primary	
				Thirty-seven flakes, small-medium sizes, secondary	
				Forty-two flakes, small-medium sizes, tertiary	
				Thirty chippings	
				Six blades, secondary	LM/EN
				Nine blades, tertiary	LM/EN
				Four flakes, fire-crackled	
				Two waste blocks, patinated	
				Twenty-six flakes, secondary, patinated	
				Twenty-seven flakes, tertiary, patinated	
				Six blades, secondary, patinated	LM/EN
				Three blades, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Two chippings, patinated, burnt	
				Microlith, backed blade	L Meso
				Knife on secondary flake, retouch along left edge	Neo
				Notched flake, tertiary	Neo
				Two natural flints	
				Three flakes, burnt	
1174	1173	1	2	Blade, butt part, tertiary, burnt	LM/EN

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
1189	1188	7	26	Flake, secondary	
				Three flakes, secondary, patinated	
				Two blades, patinated	LM/EN
				Retouched blade, fine retouch on left edge, tertiary	LM/EN
1195	1194	1	2	Blade, proximal part, patinated	LM/EN
1198	1197	26	100	Core, blade	LM/EN
				Waste block	
				Six flakes, secondary	
				Four flakes, small, tertiary	
				Twelve chippings, one burnt	
				Blade, tertiary, patinated	LM/EN
				Two flakes, burnt	

OLD HALL RESERVOIR, BOREHAM, ESSEX
APPENDIX 4: POTTERY DATA

Prehistoric pottery data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
28	27	13	122	Rim and body sherds, one grooved	Neo
30	29	1	<1	Flint-tempered crumb from sample 1	
34	33	1	6	Body sherd	LBA/EIA
39	35	1	6	Body sherd	
47	45	1	1	Flint-tempered body sherd	
62	59	4	48	Rim and body sherds, grog-tempered	Neo
65	64	1	6	Body sherd	
80	79	3	4	Body sherds, flint-tempered	
94	93	4	62	Rim and body sherds	MIA
96	95	7	12	Body sherds and crumbs	
146	143	6	32	Body sherds, decorated (Grooved ware)	Late Neo
156	155	1	14	Body sherd (Grooved ware)	Late Neo
189	Cut No	5	6	Body sherds and crumbs	
222	220	2	<1	Crumbs, one is grog-tempered	
230	229	2	<1	Crumbs	
297	Layer	2	4	Body sherds	
299	298	8	24	Body sherds and crumbs	
359	358	7	14	Body sherds, inc 5/4g from sample 3	
360	358	3	10	Body sherds	
363	362	1	6	Body sherd (Grooved ware)	Late Neo
366	364	1	1	Body sherd	
370	369	5	14	Body sherds and crumbs (?Grooved ware)	?Late Neo
382	381	4	14	Body sherds, abraded	?Late Neo
384	383	8	6	Body sherds and crumbs	Beaker
392	390	1	4	Body sherd	
402	401	2	4	Rim and body sherds	
421	420	13	84	Body sherds, one burnt	MIA
436	435	1	<1	Crumb	
468	467	3	22	Body sherds	IA
470	469	4	12	Body sherds	
492	491	1	1	Crumb	
512	510	1	4	Body sherd	
515	513	1	6	Body sherd	
523	522	1	1	Body sherd	
532	530	2	34	Body sherds	
563	561	1	10	Body sherd	
603	601	144	162	Small sherds, one is a rim, and crumbs, inc 35/34g from sample 42	
608	Finds	1	10	Rim sherd	IA
661	659	1	6	Body sherd	MIA
702	701	9	8	Rim sherd and crumbs	?IA
720	719	9	12	Body sherds and crumbs	
800	798	2	2	Crumbs (?Grooved ware)	Late Neo
811	809	7	26	Body sherds and crumbs	MIA
903	Finds	1	18	Body sherd	

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
951	Layer	1	16	Body sherd (Test Pit C)	
990	941	1	6	Rim sherd (Test Pit B, square C)	?E. Neo
1057	1055	1	12	Body sherd, abraded	
1075	1074	18	82	Rim and body sherds	
1093	Finds	1	8	Body sherd	
1094	Finds	1	8	Body sherd	
1095	Finds	2	24	Body sherds	?E. Neo
1113	1110	1	2	Body sherd	
1156	1154	1	2	Body sherd	
1159	1157	12	42	Body sherds	
1164	1160	6	8	Body sherds and crumbs	
		341	**1052**		

Late Iron Age/Roman pottery data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
22	21	2	6	Body sherds, abraded, GRS	Roman
26	25	2	84	Joining footring sherds, f37 samian bowl, not much slip remaining, probably CGSW	Roman
30	29	5	2	Crumbs from sample 1 (vessel 32) BSW	Roman
31	32	40	18	Body sherds and crumbs from vessel 32, BSW	Roman
32	29	113	362	Jar base and lower wall sherds, some body sherds with groove, some with wavy-line combing (?G23.4) BSW	Early Roman
34	33	1	2	Body sherd, abraded, GRS	Roman
46	45	1	1	Body sherd, very small, GRF	Early Roman
		1	32	Body sherd, large jar, GROG, encrusted	LIA
47	45	1	46	Storage jar rim sherd, STOR	Roman
		3	26	Joining jar shoulder sherds, BSW	Early Roman
		4	20	Base sherds and cordoned body sherd, GROG	LIA
50	Layer	2	2	Body sherds, BSW	Roman
72	57	2	8	Joining body sherds, no slip, TSG	Roman
77	Topsoil	1	58	Base/lower wall sherd, storage jar, GROG	LIA
89	29	10	2	Crumbs from sample 2, from vessel 32	Roman
359	358	1	10	Body sherd, STOR	Roman
		4	8	Base and small body sherds, from sample 3, BSW	Roman
553	513	57	170	J1.2 flagon rim, neck, 4-ribbed handle and body sherds, coarse BUF, all same vessel; inc 9/2g crumbs from sample 43	Mid 1st C
919	Finds	2	16	Base and body sherds, same vessel, GRS	Roman
1005	1001	1	28	Jar rim sherd, large vessel, very abraded, GRS	Roman
1021	1020	119	416	Body sherds and crumbs, not all same vessel, most sherds abraded, two have incised line decoration; inc 5/16g body sherds from sample 71, GROG	LIA
1042	1041	2	14	Base and body sherds, abraded, RED	Roman
1159	1157	1	10	Body sherd, STOR	Roman
		2	2	Small rim sherds, ?GROG	LIA
1171	Finds	1	48	Body sherd, abraded, STOR	Roman
		378	**1391**		

Saxon pottery data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
42	41	2	60	Body sherd from large sand-tempered vessel, with 'schlickung' decoration. Other a cooking pot	Late 5th to early 6th C
56	layer	3	22	Body sherds in dark grey sandy fabrics. One with 'schlickung', one with sparse organic temper, third from a cooking pot	Late 5th to early 6th C
58	57	12	120	Everted rim sherd, four base sherds and three body sherds	Late 5th to early 6th C
895	Find spot	1	12	Body sherd in grey sandy fabric. Inner smoothed	Late 5th to early 6th C
911	Find spot	3	12	Joining body sherds. Dark grey fabric, sooting on outer surface. Cooking pot?	Late 5th to early 6th C
912	Find spot	5	20	Rim and joining decorated body sherd. Grey fabric, two incised concentric necklines. Three base sherds, from same vessel?	Late 5th to early 6th C
		26	**246**		

Medieval and later pottery data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
20	19	7	21	Early medieval ware, sherd family including fragment of rim flange showing remnants of incised decoration	?Early 13th C
		5	27	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds, some abraded	12th to 14th C
22	21	2	9	Early medieval ware, abraded	10th to 13th C
		10	95	Medieval coarse ware, some joining sherds including fragment with thumbed applied strip	12th to 14th C
		2	12	Black-glazed ware comprising the handle from a ?drinking vessel and a ?knob from a chafing dish rim	Late 16th to early 18th C
24	23	2	2	Early medieval ware – flinty, joining sherds	Residual 10th to 13th C
34	33	17	277	Early medieval ware from cooking pot-shaped bowl with rounded sides and thickened everted rim, several joining sherds	From 11th/12th C
		2	20	Early medieval ware cavetto cooking pot rim cf. Drury et al.1993, fig,39.39	Early 13th C
		5	131	Medieval coarse ware including a two B4 cooking pot rims, one with the remnant of a vertical thumbed applied strip at the neck, some abraded sherds	first half 13th C
36	Layer	5	45	Early medieval ware, misc. sherds, some abrasion	10th to 13th C
		6	89	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds, some abrasion	12th to 14th C
37	Layer	2	14	Medieval coarse ware (borderline early medieval ware), one showing incised wavy lines (single lines not combed)	12th to 13th C
38	Layer	1	5	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware (shell leached out), some abrasion	10th to 13th C
		4	23	Medieval coarse ware, joining sherds, some abrasion	12th to 14th C
		1	26	Mill Green coarse ware base sherd	Mid 13th to 14th C
52	51	2	44	Medieval coarse ware, probably Mill Green coarse ware, joining sherds from H2 cooking pot rim	Early to mid 13th C
81	Finds	1	11	Medieval coarse ware, abraded	12th to 14th C
		5	103	Post-medieval red earthenware including flanged dish rim showing bubbled glaze and clay adhesions – a kiln waster	17th to 19th C
574	Layer	2	6	Early medieval ware, later type, sherd family	c.1200
891	Finds	1	16	Early medieval ware, later type	c.1200
902	Finds	1	10	Early medieval ware, burnt and abraded sherd	10th to 13th C
904	Finds	1	6	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
905	Finds	34	84	Medieval coarse ware, could all be from same vessel, one sherd shows a thumbed applied strip	12th to 14th C
913	Finds	1	10	Early medieval ware, abraded, fire-blackened,	10th to 13th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
				internal shiny black residue, ?same vessel in 902	
915	Finds	1	10	Medieval coarse ware, external fire-blackening	12th to 14th C
916	Finds	1	18	Early medieval ware sherd with thumbed applied strip	10th to 13th C
917	Finds	16	239	Medieval coarse ware including; cavetto cooking pot rim; top half of small cooking pot with H2 rim; unabraded; fragment of small cooking pot with H2 rim	Early to mid 13th C
		1	13	Hedingham coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		1	2	Hedingham ware, sandier version of fabric, unglazed and undecorated	?13th C
918	Finds	3	21	Medieval coarse ware H2 cooking pot rim and two joining body sherds	Early to mid 13th C
919	Finds	1	12	Hedingham coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		3	16	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds	12th to 14th C
920	Finds	6	32	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds	12th to 14th C
921	Finds	9	11	Early medieval ware sherd family, small sherds	10th to 13th C
		18	50	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds, some joining	12th to 14th C
		4	4	Mill Green ware fabric, but unglazed and undecorated	Mid 13th to 14th C
		3	5	Medieval coarse ware - oxidised	12th to 14th C
922	Finds	5	90	Early medieval ware, including joining sherds	10th to 13th C
		1	4	Early medieval ware – later type	c.1200
		40	762	Medieval coarse ware including large part of base and E5 rim from cooking pot; joining sherds showing thumbed, applied strip, fire-blackened; joining sherds from sagging base	Late 13th to 14th C
923	Finds	2	44	Early medieval ware – later type, B4 cooking pot rim	c.1200
		234	**2419**		

OLD HALL RESERVOIR, BOREHAM, ESSEX
APPENDIX 5: BULK SOIL SAMPLE DATA

Bulk soil sample data (sieved samples only)

Sample	Context	Feature	Bulk weight	Bone	Burnt bone	Charcoal	Seeds/ Grain	Molluscs
1	30	Cremation burial 29	19kg		X	X		
2	89	Cremation burial 29	2kg		X	X		
3	359	Ring ditch segment 358	12kg					
11	402	Ring ditch segment 401	13kg					
14	365	Ring ditch segment 364	16kg					
18	436	Pit 435	14kg					
19	438	Pit 437	12kg			X		
21	447	Cremation burial 446	11kg		X	X		
22	470	Post-hole 469	13kg					
24	514	Ring ditch segment 513	14kg					
25	515	Ring ditch segment 513	13kg					
26	531	Ring ditch segment 530	14kg					
27	532	Ring ditch segment 530	14kg					
28	557	Ring ditch segment 556	24kg					
33	503	Pit 502	13kg					
34	503	Pit 502	13kg					
35	503	Pit 502	13kg					
36	503	Pit 502	13kg					
42	601	Ditch segment 601	13kg					
43	553	Ring ditch segment 513	12kg					
45	730	Ring ditch segment 729	11kg			X		
46	739	Tree-throw 738	14kg					
47	713	Tree-throw 712	12kg					
49	758	Ring ditch segment 757	15kg					
53	783	Pit 782	28kg					
57	799	Pit 798	12kg					
59	813	Pit 812	14kg					
60	848	Post-hole 649	29kg			X		
61	853	Post-hole 670	23kg			X		
64	959	Layer	12kg					
65	965	Layer	12kg					
66	855	Pit 854	44kg					
67	979	Pit 978	24kg					
69	957	Layer	14kg					
70	1012	Ring ditch segment 1011	14kg					
71	1021	Ring ditch segment 1020	15kg					
72	1037	Pit 1034	13kg					
74	1092	Buried soil	25kg					
75	1093	Buried soil	24kg					
76	1075	Square ditch segment 1074	27kg					
77	1149	Pit 1148	23kg					
78	1159	Pit 1157	17kg					
79	1168	Tree-throw 1165	122kg					

X = presence of environmental material

OLD HALL RESERVOIR, BOREHAM, ESSEX
APPENDIX 6: SOIL DATA

Field data and samples

Monolith sample	Depth	Bulk sample	Field data
			Samples collected 14/8/07
			Test Pit C, Box Section D (South Face)
M1	11-42 cm	x1a	Machined surface 0-20 cm (Layer 1/alluvium): Dark brown (10YR3/3) moderately firm fine sandy loam, with few very coarse sand and faint ochreous mottles; few 2-3 cm stones (e.g flints); poorly formed medium prisms; clear, horizontal boundary.
M1	11-42 cm	x1b	20-33(38) cm (Layer 2/palaeosol): Very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) very firm loamy sand with moderately distinct ochreous mottles; weakly Fe-Mn stained/possibly weakly humic; few to common (increasing to abundant with depth) 2-5 cm stones; weak calcium carbonate efflorescence in places; clear, irregular boundary.
M1	11-42 cm	x1c	38+ cm (Layer 3/sands and gravels): Brown (10YR5/3) poorly bedded medium to coarse sands, and abundant fine to coarse stones; fine prominent ochreous and black (Fe-Mn) mottles.
			Test Pit D, Box Section D (South Face)
		x2b	19-25 cm (Layer 2/palaeosol): as Test Pit C, but with frequent to abundant stones.
			Machined area
		x3a	Surface-exposed feature (tree hole?) fill: Very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) fine sandy loam with coarse sand and small stone inclusions.
			Ditch 1220, Section 609
		x4a	0-15 cm (secondary ditch fill): Brown (10YR4/3) very firm fine sand with very few medium and coarse sand inclusions.
			Samples collected 19/9/07
			Tree Hole 1165
M4	11-19 cm	xM4	Upper fill 1168: Very dark grey to very dark greyish brown (10YR3/1-3/2), ochreous mottled silty clay loam, with frequent small and medium rounded stones; diffuse boundary to:
M3	30-38 cm	xM3	Lower fill 1168: Dark grey (10YR4/1 – 2.5Y4/0) silty clay loam with few small and medium rounded stones.
M2	46-61 cm	xM2	As M3.
			Tree Hole 1165
M5	14-22 cm	xM5a	Upper fine fill: Very dark grey to very dark greyish brown (10YR3/1-3/2), ochreous mottled silty clay loam, with frequent to common small and medium rounded stones; diffuse boundary to:
	40-52 cm	xM5b	Lower fine fill: Very dark greyish brown (10YR3/1-3/2), ochreous mottled silty clay loam, with frequent small and medium rounded stones.
			Square Enclosure 1069
M6	4-12 cm	xM6	1.3 m wide, 21 cm thick ditch fill; dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) fine sandy silt loam, with frequent to common small to medium rounded stones.

OLD HALL RESERVOIR, BOREHAM, ESSEX
APPENDIX 7: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

1	Client report
1	Appendices
1	Archaeological brief
1	Written scheme of investigation
1	Written scheme of investigation (Addendum)
1	Timber assessment
1	Timber report
4	Timber recording sheets
4	Pages of timber drawings
1	Finds report and finds tables
1	Brooch report
6	Registered Finds sheets
1	Worked flint report, catalogue and archival drawings
2	Pages of worked flint drawings for publication
1	Prehistoric report, fabric descriptions and table
1	Saxon pottery report
1	Medieval pottery report and table
2	Soil reports and table
34	Context sheet registers
1226	Context sheets
44	Levels register sheets
31	Section register sheets
3	Plan register sheets
3	Environmental sample register sheets
76	Bulk sample record sheets
1	Small finds register sheet
389	Black and white photographic prints and negatives & 13 register sheets
36	Colour photographic prints and negatives of henge timbers & register sheet
	Digital photographs (on CD and print-out) & register sheets
97	Sheets of site plans
31	Sheets of section drawings
8	Boxes of finds (inc. flint, pottery, metalwork, brick & tile, baked clay, cremated bone, ecofacts)

OLD HALL RESERVOIR, BOREHAM, ESSEX
APPENDIX 8: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY

Site name/Address: Old Hall Reservoir Site, Old Hall and Generals Farms, Boreham, Essex	
Parish: Boreham	***District:*** Chelmsford
NGR: TL 76388 08662	***Site Code:*** BOOH 06
Type of Work: Archaeological excavation	***Site Director/Group:*** Mark Germany, ECC FAU
Date of Work: 2/5/07 to 21/9/07	***Size of Area Investigated:*** Excav area: 3.16m^2
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Chelmsford	***Client:*** Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	***Related EHR Nos.:*** 5760
OASIS Ref: essexcou1-47195	
Final Report: *Essex Archaeology and History* (full publication)?	
Periods represented: Prehistoric Roman Saxon Medieval Post-medieval Modern	

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:

The excavation of two sites (A and C) and recording of a third (B) was carried out in advance of the construction of an agricultural reservoir alongside the river Chelmer on land at Old Hall and Generals Farms, Boreham. The three sites were selected for open-area excavation based on the results of a preceding DBA and trial-trenching evaluation. Site C was located next to the river, and sites A and B on slightly higher ground overlooking the floodplain. The stripping of these sites revealed a far greater density, complexity and range of remains than had been deduced from the evaluation results. The surface archaeological remains in site B were recorded but not excavated due to its subsequent removal from the development scheme; these archaeological remains were to be preserved in-situ and re-interred beneath a layer of topsoil. The difficulties of feature recognition due to the silty nature of the natural gravel and its similarity with feature fills is noted at this location.

<u>Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic</u>

An alluvial deposit alongside the river sealed many tree-holes and the remnants of an ancient topsoil (palaeosol). It also sealed prehistoric features and numerous pieces of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flint, thought to represent exploitation of and temporary encampment in the wooded valley by hunter-gatherer communities. Tree- and root-holes containing prehistoric artefacts attest to the clearance of this woodland, at least partially, by the end of the Neolithic period.

<u>Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age</u>

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age land-use was represented by the presence of a henge and four ring-ditches on the floodplain (site C) and remains of a likely settlement higher on the valley side that comprised two probable post-built structures, pits and boundary ditches associated with a small quantity of Grooved Ware pottery (site A). These remains signal the permanent settling of the landscape. The c.28m-diameter henge had opposing north-south entranceways and featured an internal post circle and was linked to the river by an avenue of further pits/posts running off to its south. Its function as a ceremonial/religious focus is posited, possibly related to the river but also seemingly solar rites, since a line of pits inside the circle appears to have been deliberately aligned on the midsummer sunrise and the

midwinter sunset. Waterlogged remains of large oak posts survived in three of the pits belonging to the timber-circle and in one of the pits belonging to the avenue. Wood technology evidence suggests an early Bronze Age construction date preceding 2000BC. The ring-ditches, the remains of Early Bronze Age round barrows, were probably deliberately located in the vicinity of the henge and constitute a further aspect of the ceremonial/religious significance of this valley floor location. One barrow contained an identifiable cremation deposit.

Iron Age

The earlier prehistoric monuments evidently survived in the landscape for 1500 years, at least as earthwork remains. Funerary monuments were added to this complex in the Middle Iron Age period in the form of a round and a square barrow, the former of which contained the remains of an inhumation grave furnished with two brooches of 4th century BC date. This location seems to have finally lost its long-lived association with funerary and ceremonial activity when a system of ditches defining enclosures and a trackway were imposed, signifying a change of land-use to that of a managed agricultural regime which presumably encompassed both valley side and floor. However, this field system appears to have incorporated the earlier monuments into its layout.

Late Iron Age and Roman

Late Iron Age and Roman remains across the three sites were slight and suggest a low-level of use and exploitation of the lower valley. A single early Roman cremation burial in site B may indicate the presence of contemporary settlement higher up the valley, to the north. Small quantities of pottery in the upper fills of the ring-ditch remains hint at activity on or around these former monuments. Residual Roman tile in Early Saxon and medieval features in site B was perhaps robbed from Roman ruins in the surrounding vicinity. A single early Roman cremation burial, also in site B, may indicate such occupation lies up slope to the north.

Early Saxon, medieval and post-medieval

The southern half of site C was covered by a thick layer of alluvium, which had probably accumulated during the medieval period or later. Although unexcavated, remains of 13th and 14th century date in site B define a small enclosed farmstead and associated field system located beside a pond. Together with a known cropmark complex to the east, these indicate the presence of relatively extensive medieval rural settlement lying along the middling slope of the valley, above the floodplain. The presence of Early Saxon features underlying the farmstead may suggest an early inception of this phase of occupation. Flooding of the valley during this period seems to have been pronounced, as indicated by a thick layer of alluvium present alongside the Chelmer and overlying earlier remains. Post-medieval land-use has been predominantly agricultural and encountered remains of this date mainly comprised relict elements of the existing field system. However, the ditched trackway and enclosure of a documented late 18th to early 19th century coal wharf, was identified alongside the Chelmer – possibly created at the same time as the Chelmer & Blackwater Navigation, in 1796.

Previous Summaries/Reports:-	
Germany, M. 2008 *Old Hall and Generals Farm, Boreham, Essex: Archaeological Excavation 2007*. ECC FAU rep. 1732 Robertson, A. 2006 *Old Hall and Generals Farm, Boreham, Essex: Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching*. ECC FAU rep. 1568 Heppell, E. 2005 *Old Hall Reservoir, Boreham, Essex: Archaeological desk-based assessment*. ECC FAU rep. 1374	
Author of Summary: Mark Germany	***Date of Summary:*** September 2008