

**BULLS LODGE QUARRY
FORMER BOREHAM AIRFIELD
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION
2005 AND 2006**



Essex County Council

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2005 AND 2006**

Client: Hanson Aggregates

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SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping before mineral extraction at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham in 2005 and 2006 recorded prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval/modern remains. These were selectively excavated with the aim of reconstructing and dating the development of the former landscape in the western part of the quarry.

The prehistoric remains comprised a small number of pits, probably dated to the Late Bronze Age, one of which contained an urned cremation burial.

The medieval features are mainly dated to the 12th to 13th centuries and consisted of ditches defining fields and enclosures on either side of an east-west trackway. In some areas rubbish pits imply localised activity or occupation beside the trackway and at the edges of fields or enclosures. The trackway and field system were contemporary with the previously excavated moated farmstead and windmill 0.5km to the east. Although the farmstead was abandoned in the mid-13th century, several pits and an enclosure ditch are dated a little later, suggesting that at least part of the field system continued in use through the later 13th century and into the 14th century. The field system was superseded by the deer park of the manor of New Hall, which was probably laid out in the 14th century.

The post-medieval/modern remains comprised field boundary ditches and include a small ditched enclosure in the corner of a field, and groups of large post-holes in the western half

of the enclosure represent a sequence of timber buildings. Pottery dating is poor but suggests a broad 17th to 19th century date for the enclosure and its internal structures. The enclosure is recorded on early editions of the Ordnance Survey, which indicate that in the later 19th century its western half was occupied by a small building, although by 1915-24 this had disappeared. The post-medieval/modern field ditches largely disregarded the medieval field boundaries and trackway, suggesting that this earlier landscape had been lost as a result of the formation of the deer park and was no longer visible when the area was disemparked in the 17th and/or 18th century. The post-medieval fields were cleared during construction of Boreham airfield in 1943.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of archaeological monitoring and rapid excavation following topsoil stripping before mineral extraction at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham, in April and July 2005 and December 2006. The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on behalf of Hanson Aggregates. Planning consent for mineral extraction was granted in 1990, and allows the ECC FAU access to monitor each area of the quarry for archaeological remains before quarrying takes place. The scope of the archaeological work and its funding are determined by an informal agreement between Hanson Aggregates and ECC FAU, in consultation with the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM).

Copies of this report will be supplied to Hanson Aggregates, ECC HEM and the Essex Historic Environment Record. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS online archaeological record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). The project archive and finds will be stored at Chelmsford Museum.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location

Bulls Lodge Quarry covers 320ha on the site of a former World War II airfield. It extends across much of the northern half of the parish of Boreham, and lies 2km north-north-east of Chelmsford (Fig. 1). The surrounding landscape largely consists of arable fields and former quarry workings on a plateau at c. 50m OD, overlooking a loop of the river Chelmer. The remnants of some of the World War II runways still survive in the northern half of the quarry.

2.2 Geology

The underlying geology comprises a 2m-thick deposit of Boulder Clay above Chelmsford Gravels. Within the Boulder Clay are pockets of brickearth.

2.3 Historical background

The following background information is based on Reaney (1976), Burgess (1988), Jones (1988), Stephen (1988) and Clarke (2003).

Bulls Lodge Quarry occupies part of the former estate of the manor of New Hall. The estate's manor house stands near the south-western edge of the quarry, c. 1.5km from the

2005 and 2006 monitoring areas, and has been used as convent since the late 18th century. The origins of the manor are uncertain, although it was first documented in 1301 and it is argued that it displaced an earlier manor known as Walkfares in the late 13th century (Clarke 2003, 1-5 and 67-9).

Documentary and cartographic records reveal that much of the estate of the manor was used as a large deer park. The precise boundaries of the deer park and the date of its formation are not known. The earliest reference to it dates to 1396, but it is possible that it was formed between 1250 and 1330, which was the main period of emparking in Essex. The disemparking of the deer park began in the 17th century and was probably undertaken on a piecemeal basis over several centuries. By the late 18th/early 19th century, the deer park was no longer in existence, and enclosed fields and woods lay across its former area.

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey (1861-76) shows a group of buildings in a small enclosure within the area of the 2006 topsoil strip (Fig. 2). The map records the buildings and their surrounding enclosure in the south-west corner of a much larger field, and that they were linked to the rest of the parish by an unmetalled trackway. Only the largest of these buildings was possibly still standing by the time of the second edition OS (1893-96), which also records that a newly-introduced ditch had divided the enclosure into two halves. The enclosure also appears on the 3rd and 4th editions of the Ordnance Survey (1915-24, and 1936-47 respectively), but is shown as devoid of buildings and no longer divided. The nearest metalled road to the enclosure was 450m to the east, and ran between Russell Green and the main road running through Boreham village.

The airfield was constructed in 1943 by the 861st Engineer Battalion of the US Army. For a short period after the war, it was used as a racetrack for motorcycles and cars. In the 1950s, it was brought by Ford Motor Sport as a centre for vehicle development. The use of the airfield for mineral extraction began in 1990.

2.4 Previous archaeological discoveries in and around Bulls Lodge Quarry

In the early 1990s an archaeological excavation found prehistoric remains and a late Roman villa at a neighbouring quarry at Great Holts Farm, immediately to the east of the quarry. The prehistoric remains included Neolithic finds, Late Neolithic/Bronze Age ring-ditches, Late Bronze Age pits, and an Early Iron Age structure (Germany 2003). In 1990, a metal-detectorist discovered a Late Bronze Age spearhead in the area between Great Holts Farm and the quarry (Gilman and Bennett 1991). The Roman villa at Great Holts Farm is dated to

the 3rd and 4th centuries, and was established within a landscape of agricultural fields and stock enclosures that had developed from the 2nd century onwards (Germany 2003).

The archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal at Bulls Lodge Quarry has taken place intermittently since the quarry first started to operate in 1990. The main archaeological discoveries made prior to 2005, are listed below (Fig. 1, sites A to G):

- A. Late Iron Age enclosures and a late Roman principia (an administrative building for rural estates) (Lavender 1993).
- B. A large, ditched enclosure, containing a 12th/13th-century windmill, farmhouse and granary (Clarke 2003).
- C. Two parallel ditches, possibly dating from the 14th century, and defining the western boundary of Duke's Wood (Clarke 2003; Archer and Clarke forthcoming).
- D. A Late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure (Archer and Clarke forthcoming).
- E. Possible prehistoric ditches and trackway (Archer and Clarke forthcoming).
- F. Ditches and a small enclosure, possibly of early/mid 13th century date (Archer and Clarke forthcoming).
- G. An Early Bronze Age urn and a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age ring-ditch (Archer and Clarke forthcoming)

The survival of the archaeological remains within the area of the quarry is fragmentary, due to truncation by large-scale ground clearance and levelling by bulldozers during the construction of the World War II airfield.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the archaeological monitoring is to investigate and record archaeological remains within Bulls Lodge Quarry prior to their destruction by successive phases of mineral extraction. The long-term objective is to obtain a greater understanding of the prehistoric and historical development of the landscape within the area of the quarry. The main objective of the monitoring work in 2005-6 was the characterisation of medieval and later field systems and land-use, which is a regional research objective (Wade 2000, 24).

The specific objectives of the monitoring were:

- To establish the character of the medieval landscape prior to the formation of the deer park, including the nature and density of any settlements, and the date and layout of fields, enclosures and trackways.
- To obtain more information about the deer park to date its formation, identify its major features (e.g. the pale) and to establish how it changed the pre-existing medieval landscape.
- To establish the character of any prehistoric or Roman settlement or landscape features.

4.0 METHOD

The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999), and the Association of Local Government Officers' *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Three areas were inspected for archaeological features and finds following topsoil stripping. The first two areas (covering 6.4ha) were investigated in April and July 2005 and the third (covering 2.6ha) in December 2006 (Fig. 1). All three areas had previously been stripped by tracked excavators with broad toothless buckets. The area investigated in December 2006 was further cleaned both by machine and by hand to define the archaeological features more closely. The ground beneath the runways had been severely disturbed and was not investigated. The locations of all archaeological features were plotted on a site plan related to Ordnance Survey, using a directional GPS with onboard map-based software.

All archaeological features were recorded, but excavation was highly selective and was focused on investigating the medieval boundary ditches and the concentrations of pits and other features suggesting areas of occupation. Obviously post-medieval or modern boundary ditches were not investigated, except for the enclosure found in December 2006, where machine-slots were cut across its ditches to obtain pottery-dating evidence. All features thought to be medieval or earlier were excavated by hand: a 50% sample of all

discrete features such as pits and post-holes was excavated, but only a small number of slots were excavated across boundary ditches, sufficient to characterise and date them. Within the area of the 2006 enclosure approximately half of the post-medieval post-holes were excavated, to retrieve finds to confirm their date.

The ECC FAU uses its own recording system to record all identified archaeological deposits and features (ECC FAU 2006). Each context was individually numbered and was recorded on individual pro-forma sheets. Detailed plans of areas containing significant archaeological features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Monochrome and colour photographs were taken of significant features and of work in progress.

All artefacts were collected and recorded by context number. The only soil sample (1) that was taken was from the Late Bronze Age cremation burial recorded in April 2005 (see 7.1, below).

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

Ploughing and the construction of the World War II airfield had ensured that all the archaeological remains had been truncated by at least 0.3m. The features contained clay-rich deposits derived from the natural Boulder Clay through which they were cut. The post-medieval/modern field ditches were not investigated and are not described in the following text as most of them are recorded on the 1838 tithe map of Boreham and/or the first and later editions of the Ordnance Survey. Fieldwork data can be found in Appendix 1.

5.1 Fieldwork in 2005

The area investigated in April 2005 contained a small number of prehistoric pits, while that investigated in July 2005 contained medieval field and enclosure ditches, and a small concentration of pits.

5.1.1 Prehistoric (Figs 1, 3)

The prehistoric pits (1, 5 and 7) were small and roughly circular, and were between 0.17m and 0.31m deep. Pit 5 contained a cremation burial and lay apart from the other two features. Inside it was a pottery vessel probably dating to the Late Bronze Age and containing a small amount of cremated human bone (see 7.1, below). The pot sat upright and was missing its rim, probably due to truncation by ploughing. Pits 1 and 7 were found south of the cremation burial. They also contained pottery probably dating to the Late

Bronze Age, as well as flint flakes and fragments of baked clay. In pit 1, the baked clay comprised pieces of a cylindrical loomweight. Pit 3 is undated, but contained fragments of baked clay and is possibly also prehistoric.

5.1.2 Medieval (Figs 1, 4)

A series of ditches indicated medieval fields or enclosures (11, 13, 19, 23/30 and 43 and 46). They lay mainly in the north-east part of the 2005 monitoring area and were aligned north-south and east-west. Two of the ditches (11 and 23/30) ran closely parallel, and appear to have defined a length of a trackway. Most of the ditches contained 12th to 13th-century pottery. Although ditch 13 contained no datable finds, it was related to ditches 11 and 19 which are dated. Further ditches were indicated by two long parallel features (21) which were very shallow and had been almost completely truncated. In the westernmost of these were sherds of 12th to 13th-century pottery.

Four pits containing medieval pottery (15, 17, 24 and 37) were found near the east end of ditch 11, ranged along its northern side. In pit 37 was a 13th-century cooking pot, semi-complete and upright, which may have been deliberately deposited rather than discarded as rubbish. The only other finds from the pit were several unrelated medieval sherds. Pit 27 is undated, but cut ditch 11, and is probably also part of this medieval pit group. A pit in the extreme west of the area (36) contained medieval pottery, and marginally cut a ditch (34) that contained only a piece of Roman roof-tile. The juxta-position of the two features, and the ditch's alignment, suggests that it was also medieval. Pits 15 and 36 contained pottery dating to the mid or late 13th to 14th centuries, a little later than the date of the ditch fills. Two pits (32 and 48) contained no datable finds, but are possibly medieval.

5.2 Fieldwork in 2006

The stripping of the 2006 area revealed several field ditches and a small enclosure that appear on Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1861-76 to 1936-47. Within and around the immediate area of the enclosure lay medieval and post-medieval/modern features and unstratified finds. The site of the enclosure had modern debris and deposits compressed into its upper surface and had to be re-stripped by machine under archaeological supervision, resulting in it being truncated by an additional c. 50mm.

5.2.1 Medieval (Figs 1, 5)

Within the western half of the post-medieval/modern enclosure and to its immediate west and south were eight medieval features, comprising one ditch (106), one gully (113/134), and six pits (108, 119, 127, 132, 139 and 150). Most of the features were very shallow and

appeared to have been severely truncated. The two exceptions to this, ditch 106 and pit 150, lay outside the enclosure and were 0.47m and 1.15m deep respectively. Ditch 106 contained a small quantity of late 12th to 14th-century pottery and was cut by the western side of the post-medieval/modern enclosure. In pit 150 were many sherds of later 13th/14th-century pottery, in three separate fills. The secondary fill of the pit had many fragments of baked clay/daub, including some with flat surfaces, perhaps indicating that they had originated from a floor or the walls of a structure. Gully 113/134 was cut by a post-medieval/modern post-hole (178) and the south ditch of the post-medieval/modern enclosure. It had a concave profile and contained a moderate amount of largely 13th-century pottery. Varying amounts of medieval pottery were also present in the other five pits, including over 2kg of 12th/13th-century pottery in pit 108.

5.2.2 Post-medieval and modern (Figs 1, 5 and 6)

The post-medieval and modern features comprised the small enclosure and the fragmentary remnants of six timber structures.

The enclosure was defined by ditches 103, 147, 192 and 193, and separated into two halves by ditch 194. Ditches 103 and 147 had broad, shallow profiles and were considerably larger than those on the opposite sides. The north and west enclosure ditches were probably narrower initially, because underneath ditch 103 was an earlier ditch (101) which was similar in width to 192 and 193 on the south and east sides. According to the Ordnance Survey, ditch 194, which separated the enclosure into two halves, was in use during the years immediately before and following 1900 (Fig. 2). On the east side of ditch 192 was a large circular projection, which was probably the remains of a pit. The fill of the pit was identical to that of the ditch and suggested that the two were contemporary. It is likely that the entranceway into the enclosure was on the south side, where the Ordnance Survey maps show an unmetalled track.

Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery sherds were found on top of and compressed into the upper surfaces of all of the enclosure ditches. Other finds found lying on top of the ditches included fragments of post-medieval and modern brick, mortar and glass. In ditch 101 beneath ditch 103 was a small piece of modern pottery.

Lines of post-holes and slots indicated the former presence of timber buildings and fence-lines (Fig. 6, structures A to F). Most of the post-holes contained post-pipes. Many of them were difficult to identify, and other (undetected) post-holes and structures may have been present. Around half of the structural features were left unexcavated.

Four post-holes comprised structure A (160, 161, 177 and 178), two structure B (157 and 175), and three structure C (144, 179 and 180). Eight post-holes in two parallel lines indicate structure D (125, 130, 142, 167, 171, 184, 186 and 188), and single slots represent structures E and F (146 and 183). Structure E cut post-hole 167 of structure D and must be later than it. Structure D is the best preserved and probably represents two sides of a building. The post-holes and post-pipes of structure A were substantial, and are likely to represent the north side of another building. Although the post-holes along the south side of the structure A were not visible, it is possible that they had been destroyed by ditch 193. Structure C was either one side of a third building, with the east side of it having been removed by ditch 194, or part of a fence-line separating the enclosure into two halves. Structures B, E and F presumably represent fragments of other buildings. Structures E and F are aligned and possibly indicate two separate buildings with a shared rear or frontage.

Some of the buildings may correspond with those recorded on the 1861-76 and 1893-96 maps, although identification with the map evidence is difficult because the maps do not show precise detail. It is also likely that some of the structures are not present on the maps and that they were either in use before 1861-76 or were only in use for a very short time. Conversely, some of the buildings, which are on the maps, have probably not been detected by the archaeological investigation. The large building which appears on the 1861-76 map is possibly the same one as the one that appears on the 1893-96 map, and is possibly structure E. To the east of that building on the 1861-76 map is a smaller structure, which shares the same rear/frontage, and is possibly structure F. If the first of these statements is correct, then structure D, which is cut by E, predates the third quarter of the 19th century. Structure A possibly predates the 1860s/70s as well, but only if it is assumed that the conjectured missing (undetected) south side of it has been destroyed by ditch 193.

The post-holes contained few datable finds. A fragment of post-medieval brick and two pieces of modern pantile were found in one of the post-pipes (136) in structure A, and a piece of iron and a small fragment of medieval pottery in one of the post-pipes (154) in structure B. Post-pipe 140 in post-hole 179 in structure C contained a single small sherd of medieval pottery. Small amounts of medieval pottery were also discovered in post-holes 125 and 130 and post-pipe 173 in structure D. Slot 146 of structure E contained no finds, and slot 183 of structure F contained pieces of modern brick. The sherds of medieval pottery are presumed to be residual.

5.2.3 Undatable features

Three features remain undatable because they contained few or no closely datable finds: pits 110, 115 and 121. All three were situated near the south side of the enclosure. Post-hole 117 of structure A cut pit 110. The two fills in 110 were slightly unusual and consisted of scorched clay on top of charcoal.

6.0 MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY, by Helen Walker

6.1 The July 2005 area

A total of 407 sherds of pottery weighing 3.5kg was excavated from fourteen contexts, comprising ditches and pits. Field/enclosure ditches 11, 23/30, 21 and 46, and pit 24 all produced Hedingham coarse ware. In addition, ditch 11 produced sherds of Hedingham fine ware displaying applied strip decoration, unfortunately not a closely datable decorative style, but most likely dating to between the later 12th and 13th centuries. The only other example of Hedingham fine ware, similarly decorated, was residual in post-medieval ditch 41. Cooking pots are the only vessel form in Hedingham coarse ware, all with H2 rims, belonging to the early to mid-13th century. Occurring in the same contexts as the Hedingham ware were a few unfeatured sherds of shell-tempered ware and early medieval ware, with more abundant examples of medieval coarse ware. Featured medieval coarse ware sherds again comprise cooking pots with H2 rims, with the addition of a curved-over or cavetto cooking pot rim datable to the first half of the 13th century, and an H1 cooking pot rim, current throughout the 13th century. All the above features are most likely to date to the early to mid-13th century. Ditch 43 contained only a single sherd of abraded medieval coarse ware, but as it is related to gully 46, is also likely to date to the early to mid-13th century.

The most interesting find, and probably contemporary with the features discussed above, is a semi-complete medieval coarse ware cooking pot with a cavetto rim, buried in an upright position in pit 37. Burial appears to have been deliberate and therefore could be ritual, although in such cases the vessel is usually inverted (Merrifield 1987, 189) so this may be something more practical; pots were buried in order to keep their contents cool, for example.

Pits 15 and 36 produced pottery that may be slightly later in date. Pit 15 produced sherds of Mill Green coarse ware dating from the mid-13th to 14th centuries, sherds of unfeatured sandy orange ware, and medieval coarse ware H1 and E5A cooking pot rims, the latter, a developed type dating from the late 13th to 14th centuries. The outlying pit 36, which contained a relatively large group of pottery weighing 600g, produced sherds of Mill Green

fine and coarse ware, including the remains of two fine ware jugs, both with inturned rims, dating from the mid-13th to 14th centuries. However, the presence of a medieval coarse ware cooking pot fragment with an H2 rim suggests that a date as early as the mid-13th century date is possible for the group. The pits that produced Mill Green ware did not contain early medieval shell-tempered ware, constituting additional evidence for a later date (although early medieval ware is present). Hedingham ware and Mill Green do not occur together on this site. In Chelmsford, Hedingham ware was superseded by Mill Green ware in the mid-13th century (Drury 1993, 89) and this may well be the case elsewhere in central Essex.

Pit 17 and gully 19 produced neither Hedingham ware nor Mill Green ware, and are difficult to date closely. They contained unfeatured sherds of early medieval ware and medieval coarse ware, and sherds of sandy orange ware perhaps from the same vessel, a jug with a continuously thumbled base, thus suggesting both features were infilled at the same time. As sandy orange ware occurs with Mill Green ware but not with Hedingham ware, they are more likely to belong to the later 13th to 14th centuries, than the early to mid-13th century.

There is some evidence for two phases of medieval occupation, the field/enclosure ditches and pit 37 belonging to an early to mid-13th century phase characterised by Hedingham ware and small amounts of shell-tempered ware. The second phase, to which pits 15 and 36 belong, dates from the mid-13th to 14th centuries and is characterised by Mill Green ware and a single developed cooking pot rim. The fact that cooking pots are the only coarse ware vessel form present on site would indicate there is no evidence of specialised activity. There is no evidence from the pottery of activity after the late 13th to 14th centuries.

6.2 The 2006 area

The 2006 excavation area, which lay only 250m to the west of the July 2005 area, produced a comparable assemblage. There is a slightly larger quantity of pottery, a total of 528 sherds, weighing 5.5kg, excavated from twenty-five contexts. Several features within the enclosure (108, 113/134, 119, 123, 125, 127, 130, 132, 134, 139, 140, 154, 157, and 160) and two features outside the enclosure (106, 121) produced 13th-century pottery, although only one, pit 108, produced significant amounts, with over 2kg of pottery from single fill 109. The pit can be dated by fragments of Rouen-style Hedingham fine ware jugs to the early to mid-13th century. There are also sherds from a much abraded sandy orange ware jug showing the remains of a greenish glaze, which may also date to the 13th century. Single sherds of shell-tempered ware and early medieval ware are also present. Medieval coarse ware, including Hedingham coarse ware, is the most abundant type of pottery in the pit.

Featured Hedingham coarse ware sherds comprise fragments from a large thick-walled base, probably a storage jar, and sherds from the lower part of a possible cooking pot showing part of a thumb applied strip. Medieval coarse ware vessels comprise the remains of three cooking pots, all with 13th-century-type H1 rims, one of which is semi-complete. There are also sherds from the lower part of a possible cooking pot which is externally pitted and internally laminated suggesting specialised use of some kind. In addition, two bowl rim fragments in transitional sandy ware were found in the pit.

All remaining features produced only small amounts of pottery, the second largest assemblage coming from adjacent gully 119 with a total of sixteen sherds, weighing 174g. Most features contained less than five sherds and are likely to be residual. The composition of the remaining assemblage is very similar to that of pit 108 comprising mainly medieval coarse ware, including Hedingham coarse ware, with smaller amounts of early medieval ware and only one further sherd of shell-tempered ware. No more examples of Hedingham fine ware were encountered. Featured sherds in these remaining features comprise a sherd of Hedingham coarse ware jug with a beaded rim and pouring lip, two examples of medieval coarse ware H2 cooking pot rims, and one example of a Hedingham coarse ware H1 cooking pot rim.

A large pit, 150, to the south of the enclosure, produced later pottery dating to the 14th century from all three of its fills. Cross-fits between primary and secondary fills 151 and 152 indicate that these two fills at least were deposited at the same time or that the fills had become mixed. There are examples of Mill Green fine ware, including slip-painted and glazed body sherds and a ribbed strap handle showing slip-coating and a mottled-green glaze. Sherds of slip-painted and partially glazed sandy orange ware, perhaps representing two vessels were also found in this feature. Medieval coarse ware including Mill Green coarse is abundant, featured sherds comprising cooking pot fragments with developed H3 and E5 rims datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries. Also present is a flat base probably from a cooking pot. Cooking pots usually have sagging bases, flat bases do not occur until the 14th century (Cotter 2000, fig. 68), another flat-based vessel, probably a bottle, may also be 14th century (Cotter 2000, 104). As well as 14th-century pottery there is some material in pit 150 that would normally be assigned an earlier date, comprising a possible curfew in transitional sandy ware and some sherds of early medieval ware, all belonging to the same vessel (in secondary fill 152). As these sherds are large and unabraded, they are not obviously residual and may be survivals of earlier types into the 14th century. Found unstratified was a single sherd of medieval Harlow ware, which is contemporary with Mill Green ware.

There is no evidence of activity after the 14th century until well into the post-medieval period. This may coincide with when the area was used as a deer-park, but it has to be noted that late medieval pottery is rare on rural sites because of the post-Black Death contraction of the pottery industry and distribution networks. Finds of unstratified Metropolitan slipware ware indicate activity recommencing between c.1625 and the earlier 18th century. There is a small amount of 18th-century pottery, both stratified and unstratified, including fragments from stoneware tavern mugs, a fragment of stoneware butter pot, and a sherd of Staffordshire-type iron-streaked earthenware. Enclosure ditches 101 and 147 contained modern pottery including a pearlware teapot spout with blue-painted Chinoiserie decoration datable to c. 1800, with other pottery perhaps as late as the 20th century.

6.3 Discussion

Both the 2005 and 2006 areas produced similar assemblages, representing two phases of medieval occupation. It is also interesting that both produced single, relatively large pit groups belonging to the second medieval phase that lay outside the main occupation area (pits 36 and 150), perhaps indicating changing methods of rubbish disposal. The 2006 excavation produced a greater variety of vessel forms, perhaps reflecting a wider range of activities. Occupation of the 2006 site may have continued to a slightly later date, with more definite evidence of 14th-century occupation, rather than later 13th to 14th-century occupation. Activity in the 14th century in rural sites is fairly unusual as many rural sites went out of use by the end of the 13th century, as at Stansted, for example (Walker 2004).

The moated farmstead and windmill at Boreham lay about 400m from the eastern extremity of the 2005 excavation. Although there are similarities, occupation of the windmill site started earlier, in the mid-12th century, and although Mill Green ware is present, occupation is thought not to have continued much beyond the mid-13th century (Walker 2003, 53). Reflecting the earlier start is the much greater quantity of early medieval shelly wares at the windmill site, accounting for around 25% of the total assemblage, whereas only a handful of shelly ware was encountered at the 2005 and 2006 excavations. In addition, a small number of non-local wares occurred at the windmill site, whereas the pottery supply to the 2005/2006 enclosures is entirely local. The only other item of similarity is that fragments from Hedingham coarse ware storage jars occurred at the windmill site and the 2006 site.

The medieval pottery merits a brief report in any future publication. The diagnostic sherds are all paralleled in previous publication reports and none require illustration.

7.0 MISCELLANEOUS FINDS, by Joyce Compton

A range of finds was recovered from the most recent phases of work, which took place in 2005 and 2006. All of the material has been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 2. The largest assemblage component is medieval and later pottery, amounting to 976 sherds, weighing 9.7kg, recovered from a total of thirty-nine contexts. Most of this pottery forms the subject of a separate report (see 6.0 above). The remaining finds categories from both investigations are described separately and by category below.

7.1 The 2005 areas

Finds were recovered from twenty-one contexts, five of prehistoric date for the April 2005 investigation, and sixteen medieval, with some Roman, for the July 2005 work.

7.1.1 Prehistoric assemblage

All of the finds are consistent with a Late Bronze Age date, but could possibly be Early Iron Age. The assemblage includes material from a cremation burial (5).

Pottery

Four contexts produced more than 100 sherds, weighing 972g, with many very small sherds retrieved following wet-sieving of the fill of the cremation burial. The cremation burial was urned (vessel 9 in pit 5), although none of the rim is present. The pottery fabric has coarse flint inclusions and is likely to be of Late Bronze Age date. The pottery from pit 1 appears to be all the same vessel, of a similar type to the cremation urn and thus likely to be the same date. A single sherd of flint-tempered pottery came from the fill of pit 7.

Cremated human bone

Cremated bone fragments, weighing 224g, were retrieved from the soil sample. The contents of the vessel were separated from the fill by wet-sieving with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh and collecting the flotation fraction (flot) on a 0.5mm sieve. The residue was 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. The fine fraction was saved but not sorted. The flot was also dried and bagged. Retrieved artefacts solely comprised further sherds, some very small, from the cremation urn. The cremated human bone has been well burnt to a uniform creamy-white colour and is fragmentary, although there are recognisable fragments of skull and long bones among the fragments.

Baked clay

Eighteen fragments of baked clay, weighing a total of 442g, were recovered from three contexts. That from the fill of pit 1 includes two large loom weight fragments (weight 394g). They are broken in such a way as to obscure the original form, but are probably derived from a Bronze Age cylindrical loom weight, rather than the later triangular type. The remainder of the assemblage comprises very small pieces. The fabric of nearly all of the pieces is hard and red.

Flints

Five flint flakes were recovered from three contexts. These may represent working waste.

7.1.2 Roman and medieval assemblages

Brick and tile

Roman brick and tile fragments (total weight 612g) were recovered from two contexts. The piece from the fill of gully 34 is a *tegula* roof-tile flange and those from the fill of pit 15 are joining pieces from a flat tile, possibly a second *tegula*. A fragment of brick was also recovered from pit 15, but this has little of the surfaces remaining and is difficult to date with certainty. The fabric, however, would suit a post-medieval date rather than Roman.

Baked clay

Five contexts produced a total of 85g of baked clay fragments, most of which are very small. Several larger pieces have flat surfaces and it is possible that the fragments are remnants of daub.

Lava quern fragments

Three contexts contained lava quern fragments (total weight 8036g), several of which comprise substantial pieces. These are derived from rotary querns of probable medieval date. The fragments retrieved from the surface of ditch 11 preserve part of the central hole and the socket for the turning handle.

Other categories

The remaining finds categories are few, comprising ?cattle tooth enamel fragments from the fill of pit 17, and two iron nails and six oyster shells from the fill of pit 36. A large flat flint flake, probably a naturally-occurring piece, was recovered from the surface of ditch 11.

7.2 The 2006 area

Finds were recovered from twenty-seven contexts. The major component is the medieval and later pottery, amounting to 569 sherds, weighing 6216g, recovered from twenty-five contexts. Unstratified modern pottery (52 sherds, weighing 540g) retrieved from the topsoil (100) has been discarded following recording. The few finds other than the medieval and later pottery are described by category below.

Brick and tile

Thirteen brick and tile fragments, weighing 2136g, were recovered from six contexts. All are post-medieval or modern, and are too small for further comment. Most of the pieces were found in pits and post-holes within the western half of the enclosure.

Baked clay

Two contexts, both fills of pit 150, produced baked clay. Fifty-five fragments, weighing 894g, were recorded, some of which had flat surfaces. The fabric is buff-coloured and chalky and appears to have vegetable inclusions. It is highly likely that these represent remnants of daub.

Animal bone

Five contexts contained animal bone, amounting to just twenty-two pieces, weighing 64g. All of the bone is in poor condition and very little could be identified. Two-thirds of the assemblage was contained within pit 150.

Shell

Three contexts, all fills of pit 150, produced small amounts of shell, amounting to twenty-four pieces, weighing 54g. Most of the shell, by weight, is oyster but garden snails were recorded in all three contexts.

Stone objects

Two items of stone were found unstratified; a section from a whetstone in fine-grained sandstone and part of a limestone basin or trough. The latter retains part of its out-bent rim or handle and is in a very abraded condition. The basin could be as early as medieval but could just as easily date to the post-medieval period.

Flints

Unworked flints and flint flakes were recorded in three contexts, two of which are fills of pit 150. The flints are probably incidental, naturally-occurring, pieces.

Other finds categories

Iron nails and small fragments of iron were found in four contexts; mortar fragments came from wall slot 190; modern green bottle body sherds came from two contexts; a clay tobacco pipe stem and piece of cement were unstratified. A worked bone domino of post-medieval date, with four 'spots' on one side of the central incised line, was also unstratified.

7.3 Potential for further work

Very little in the assemblage requires further work, due to the small quantities involved. The prehistoric pottery and cremated bone should be examined by the relevant specialists before any results are published. All of the finds should be retained, except for the post-medieval and modern brick and pottery. The animal bone and shell also need not be retained. Much of the unstratified material has already been discarded following recording. Other modern finds, charcoal, clinker and the unworked flints have also been discarded.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The 2005 and 2006 phases of archaeological monitoring at Bulls Lodge Quarry have found Late Bronze Age pits and fragmentary remains of medieval and post-medieval/modern field systems and enclosures. These latest findings supplement the previous archaeological discoveries in and around the quarry and enable a partial reconstruction of the development of the medieval and later landscape.

8.1 Prehistoric

The Late Bronze Age pits and cremation burial from the April 2005 area provide further evidence of prehistoric exploitation and settlement of the area north of Boreham from c. 2000 BC. The 2005 features are, however, significantly later than the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring-ditch and ritual pit previously recorded 400m to the east (Fig. 1, site G). In contrast to the earlier funerary monument, the 2005 remains may represent settlement evidence.

8.2 Medieval

The medieval features recorded in 2005 and 2006 and in earlier phases of monitoring are a fragmentary record of a landscape dating to the 12th to 14th centuries, that was contemporary with the moated farmstead and windmill to the east and pre-dated the formation of New Hall deer park (Figs 1 and 7). The medieval ditches defined fields and enclosures on either side of an east-west trackway, with a group of pits ranged along the northern side of the trackway. Assuming the trackway continued westward on its recorded

alignment, the medieval pits in the 2006 monitoring area would also have lain close to it, while further medieval ditches in that area suggest a series of related fields or enclosures to the west as well. The presence of pits alongside the trackway and other boundaries implies localised areas of activity or settlement within the field system. Most of the boundary ditches and pits are dated to the 12th to 13th centuries, but pits 15, 17, 36 and 150, and enclosure ditch 19, are dated a little later, to the late 13th century, and possibly into the 14th century. This suggests that the field system was established at the same time as the moated farmstead, and may have continued in use for a short period after the farmstead was abandoned in the mid-13th century (Clarke 2003, 67-9).

The trackway may have formed a junction with a north-south track or road from Boreham to Russell Green, assuming this existed in the medieval period (Fig. 7). Possible remnants of this former junction are recorded on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey, in the form of an abrupt narrowing in the width of the road and a slight outward turn along its west side, at the point where it and the trackway would have met. Medieval enclosures and fields may have been present along the east side of the road as well and are suggested by the possible medieval ditches that defined a boundary along the western edge of Duke's Wood (Figs 1 and 7). Dukes Wood was mapped in 1777, but documents imply that it may have originated in the 14th century (Clarke 2003, 5).

The dating evidence suggests that the medieval field system was no longer in use in the 14th century, almost certainly as a result of the formation of the New Hall deer park. The precise date of the formation of the deer park is not known, although it was referred to in a deed of 1396 (Reaney 1976, 240). Altogether, the archaeological and documentary evidence suggest a date some time in the 14th century, perhaps a few decades after the main period of emparking in Essex, between 1250 and 1330 (Clarke 2003, 5). If the emparkment indeed took place in the 14th century, then it cannot have been responsible for the abandonment of the farmstead in the mid-13th century. The transformation from a developed agricultural landscape to deer park is reflected in the complete absence of artefacts of late medieval and early post-medieval date.

8.3 Post-medieval and modern

Most of the post-medieval fields showing on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1861-76) were probably laid out when the deer park was disemparked during the 17th or 18th centuries. The latest reference to the deer park is in a document of 1622 (Clarke 2003, 5), and the date of disemparkment is suggested by the pottery associated with the enclosure investigated in 2006. The post-medieval/modern ditches show little regard for the medieval field system and

trackway, and further suggest that the introduction of the deer park resulted in wholesale changes to the previous landscape (Fig. 7). It is not known why the Boreham to Russell Green road, which is conjectured to have medieval origins, survived emparking, although it is possible that it was retained because it was a convenient thoroughfare and important for access. The two possible medieval ditches which defined the west side of Duke's Wood are two other features which may have outlasted the deer park.

It is likely that the small enclosure in the 2006 monitoring area was constructed as a result of disemparking. The enclosure ditches were highly disturbed and contained modern finds, although these probably indicate when they were backfilled rather than cut. The medieval pits and finds within and around the enclosure are probably unrelated to it, and their presence is most likely coincidental. The pottery record supports this and suggests that the medieval pits and the enclosure are separated by a gap of several centuries. The pottery from the area of the enclosure includes 17th-century sherds, and suggests that it was in use and occupied from the 1600s onwards. The structural remains represent a sequence of timber buildings, possibly beginning then, and then continuing through until the earliest years of the 20th century (Fig. 6, A to F). The large amount of domestic rubbish that was found lying across the site probably implies that the enclosure had been occupied and that some of the buildings consisted of cottages. It is also likely that other types of building, such as workshops, sheds and small barns, were also present.

9.0 ASSESSMENT

The majority of the archaeological remains within the area of the quarry are fragmentary and widely dispersed, as a result of the widespread truncation by the construction of the airfield in 1943. Pockets of well-preserved archaeological remains have been shown to exist within the area of the quarry (*i.e.* the medieval farmstead and windmill site (Fig. 1, B)), but these are rare, and the 2005 and 2006 areas showed only patchy survival of archaeological remains. However, the survival of features such as field/enclosure ditches and pits in some areas was sufficient to enable a reconstruction of the landscape development in this area of the quarry.

The 2005 and 2006 phases of monitoring have increased understanding of the medieval landscape to the west of the previously excavated medieval farmstead, and the effect on it of the establishment of the New Hall deer park. The development of the post-medieval agricultural landscape up to the construction of the airfield in 1943 is also understood.

The 2005 and 2006 monitoring successfully met one of the project aims, in establishing the broad date and character of the medieval field system in the west of the quarry area. Remnants of other parts of the medieval field system, and possibly other settlement sites, are likely to still be present to the north in areas of the quarry that have yet to be opened up. By contrast, no archaeological evidence of the deer park was recorded, although pottery dating and documentary evidence confirms it was laid out some time in the 14th century.

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APPENDIX 1: FIELDWORK DATA

Dimensions (length x width x depth) are in metres. Context numbers 52 to 99 not used.

No	Category	Description	Date
1	Post hole	0.39 x 0.47 x 0.31. Filled by 2	Late Bronze Age
2	Deposit	Single fill of 1	Late Bronze Age
3	Post hole	0.49 x 0.4 x 0.25. Filled by 4	Prehistoric?
4	Deposit	Single fill of 3	Prehistoric?
5	Cremation pit	0.35 x 0.3 x 0.17. Contains 9	Late Bronze Age
6	Deposit	Single fill of 9	Late Bronze Age
7	Pit	1.1 x 0.9 x 0.26. Filled by 8	Late Bronze Age
8	Deposit	Single fill of 7	Late Bronze Age
9	Artefact	Cremation urn within 5. Filled by 6	Late Bronze Age
10	Deposit	Single fill of 11. Cut by 27	Medieval
11	Ditch	? x 1 x 0.4. Filled by 10	Medieval
12	Deposit	Single fill of 13	Medieval
13	Ditch	? x 0.85 x 0.24. Filled by 12	Medieval
14	Deposit	Single fill of 15	Medieval
15	Pit	1.3 x 1.56 x 0.11. Filled by 14	Medieval
16	Deposit	Single fill of 17	Medieval
17	Pit	1.5 x 1.1 x 0.1. Filled by 16	Medieval
18	Deposit	Single fill of 19	Medieval
19	Gully	? x 0.5 x 0.1. Filled by 18	Medieval
20	Deposit	Single fill of 21	Medieval
21	Ditch	? x 1.1 x 0.08. Filled by 20	Medieval
22	Deposit	Same as 29	Medieval
23	Ditch	Same as 30	Medieval
24	Pit	1 x 0.95 x 0.09. Filled by 25 and 26	Medieval
25	Deposit	Top fill of 24. Above 26	Medieval
26	Deposit	Primary fill of 24. Below 25	Medieval
27	Pit	1.3 x 1.2 x 0.08. Filled by 28. Cuts 10	Medieval
28	Deposit	Single fill of 27	Medieval
29	Deposit	Single fill of 30	Medieval
30	Ditch	? x 2 x 0.75. Filled by 29	Medieval
31	Deposit	Single fill of 32	Undated
32	Pit	1 x 0.88 x 0.02	Undated
33	Deposit	Single fill of 34	Medieval?
34	Gully	? x 0.47 x 0.09. Filled by 33	Medieval?
35	Deposit	Single fill of 36	Medieval
36	Pit	1.8 x 0.88 x 0.4	Medieval
37	Pit	0.4 x 0.4 x 0.1. Contains 38	Medieval
38	Artefact	Pot. Within 37. Filled by 39	Medieval
39	Deposit	Fill of 38	Medieval
40	Deposit	Single fill of 41	Post-med/Modern

No	Category	Description	Date
41	Ditch	? x 0.55 x 0.13. Filled by 40	Post-med/Modern
42	Deposit	Single fill of 43	Medieval
43	Ditch	? x 1.7 x 0.1+. Filled by 42	Medieval
44	Deposit	Layer. 0.02 deep. Not excavated	Undated
45	Deposit	Single fill of 46	Medieval
46	Gully	? x 0.47 x 0.14. Filled by 45	Medieval
47	Deposit	Single fill of 48	Undated
48	Pit	0.7 x 0.44 x 0.04. Filled by 47	Undated
49	Deposit	Single fill of 50	Undated
50	Gully	? x 0.5 x 0.07. Filled by 49. ?Natural feature	Undated
51	Artefacts	Surface finds, south end of ditch 11	Medieval
100	Artefacts	Unstratified	Med/post-med/mod
101	Ditch	1.9 x 0.98 x 0.48. Filled by 102	Post-med/Modern
102	Deposit	Single fill of 101. Cut by 103	Post-med/Modern
103	Ditch	1.9 x 4.1 x 0.5. Filled by 104 and 105. Cuts 102	Post-med/Modern
104	Deposit	Primary fill of 103	Post-med/Modern
105	Deposit	Top fill of 103	Post-med/Modern
106	Ditch	1.9 x 1.35 x 0.47. Filled by 107	Medieval
107	Deposit	Single fill of 106	Medieval
108	Pit	1.6 x 1.35 x 0.09. Filled by 109	Medieval
109	Deposit	Single fill of 108	Medieval
110	Pit	2.1 x 1.3 x 0.2. Filled by 111 and 112	Undated
111	Deposit	Primary fill of 110. Charcoal rich	Undated
112	Deposit	Top fill of 110. Baked clay. ?Baked in situ	Undated
113	Gully	2 x 0.35 x 0.13. Filled by 114	Medieval
114	Deposit	Single fill of 113	Medieval
115	Pit	1.1 x 0.4 x 0.07. Filled by 116	Undated
116	Deposit	Single fill of 115	Undated
117	Post-pipe	0.47 x 0.25 x ?. Filled by 118. Within 177	Post-med/Modern
118	Deposit	Single fill of 117	Post-med/Modern
119	Pit	3.35 x 0.8 x 0.07. Filled by 120	Medieval
120	Deposit	Single fill of 119	Medieval
121	Pit	1 x 1 x 0.07. Filled by 122	Undated
122	Deposit	Single fill of 121	Undated
123	Post-pipe	0.2 x 0.3 x 0.61. Filled by 124. Within 160	Post-med/Modern
124	Deposit	Single fill of 123	Post-med/Modern
125	Post-hole	0.58 x 0.4 x 0.19. Filled by 126 and 133	Post-med/Modern
126	Deposit	Top fill of 125	Post-med/Modern
127	Pit	1.53 x 1.07 x 0.1. Filled by 128	Medieval
128	Deposit	Single fill of 127	Medieval

No	Category	Description	Date
129	Deposit	Single fill of 130	Post-med/Modern
130	Post-hole	0.6 x 0.32 x 0.07. Filled by 129	Post-med/Modern
131	Deposit	Single fill of 132	Medieval
132	Gully	1.6 x 0.35 x 0.04. Filled by 131	Medieval
133	Deposit	Primary fill of 125	Post-med/Modern
134	Gully	0.5 x 0.28 x 0.09. Filled by 135	
135	Deposit	Single fill of 134. Cut by 178	
136	Post-pipe	0.5 x 0.4 x ?. Filled by 137. Within 178	Post-med/Modern
137	Deposit	Single fill of 136	Post-med/Modern
138	Deposit	Single fill of 139	Medieval
139	Pit	1.3 x 0.68 x 0.07. Filled by 138	Medieval
140	Post-pipe	0.3 x 0.26 x 0.18. Filled by 141. Within 179	Post-med/Modern
141	Deposit	Single fill of 140	Post-med/Modern
142	Post-pipe	Filled by 143	Post-med/Modern
143	Deposit	Single fill of 142	Post-med/Modern
144	Post-hole	0.43 x 0.35 x 0.15. Filled by 145	Post-med/Modern
145	Deposit	Single fill of 144	Post-med/Modern
146	Deposit	Single fill of 190	Post-med/Modern
147	Ditch	1.9 x >5 x >0.9. Filled by 148 and 149	Post-med/Modern
148	Deposit	Top fill of 147	Post-med/Modern
149	Deposit	Primary fill of 147	Post-med/Modern
150	Pit	?4 x 2.17 x 1.3. Filled by 151, 152 and 153	Medieval
151	Deposit	Primary fill of 150	Medieval
152	Deposit	Secondary fill of 150	Medieval
153	Deposit	Top fill of 150	Medieval
154	Post-pipe	0.4 x 0.25 x 0.7. Filled by 155 and 156. Within 157	Post-med/Modern
155	Deposit	Top fill of 154	Post-med/Modern
156	Deposit	Primary fill of 154	Post-med/Modern
157	Post-hole	0.8 x 0.7 x 0.7. Filled by 158. Contains 154	Post-med/Modern
158	Deposit	Single fill of 157	Post-med/Modern
159	Deposit	Single fill of 160	Post-med/Modern
160	Post-hole	0.66 x 0.73 x 0.6. Filled by 159. Contains 123	Post-med/Modern
161	Post-hole	0.7 x 0.55 x 0.67. Filled by 162. Contains 163	Post-med/Modern
162	Deposit	Single fill of 161	Post-med/Modern
163	Post-pipe	0.35 x 0.23 x 0.67. Filled by 164. Within 161	Post-med/Modern
164	Deposit	Single fill of 163	Post-med/Modern
165	Post-hole	0.28 x 0.2 x 0.11. Filled by 166. Contains 167	Post-med/Modern
166	Deposit	Single fill of 165	Post-med/Modern
167	Post-pipe	0.2 x 0.2 x 0.11. Filled by 168. Within 165	Post-med/Modern
168	Deposit	Single fill of 167	Post-med/Modern

No	Category	Description	Date
169	Post-hole	? x 0.15 x 0.11. Filled by 170	Post-med/Modern
170	Deposit	Single fill of 169	Post-med/Modern
171	Post-hole	0.8 x 0.57 x 0.25. Filled by 172. Contains 173	Post-med/Modern
172	Deposit	Single fill of 171	Post-med/Modern
173	Post-pipe	0.35 x 0.35 x 0.27. Filled by 174. Within 171	Post-med/Modern
174	Deposit	Single fill of 173	Post-med/Modern
175	Post-hole	0.85 x 0.6 x ?. Contains 176. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
176	Post-pipe	0.5 x 0.3 x ?. Within 175. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
177	Post-hole	0.75 x 0.6 x ?. Contains 117. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
178	Post-hole	0.58 x 0.58 x ?. Contains 136. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
179	Post-hole	0.55 x 0.35 x ?. Filled by 191. Contains 140	Post-med/Modern
180	Post-hole	0.65 x 0.4 x ?. Contains 181. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
181	Post-pipe	0.45 x 0.3 x ?. Within 180. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
182	Pit	6 x 5.5 x ?. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
183	Gully	2.7 x 0.45 x ?. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
184	Post-hole	0.45 x 0.45 x ?. Contains 185. Not excavated.	Post-med/Modern
185	Post-pipe	0.25 x 0.2 x ?. Within 184. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
186	Post-hole	0.58 x 0.5 x ?. Contains 187. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
187	Post-pipe	0.3 x 0.2 x ?. Within 186. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
188	Post-hole	1 x 0.8 x ?. Contains 189. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
189	Post-pipe	0.25 x 0.25 x ?. Within 188. Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
190	Wall slot	4.35 x 0.25 x 0.3. Filled by 146	Post-med/Modern
191	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 179	Post-med/Modern
192	Ditch	Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
193	Ditch	Not excavated	Post-med/Modern
194	Ditch	Not excavated	Post-med/Modern

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	1	3	24	Flint flakes	-
		5	394	Loom weight fragments	-
		38	288	Pottery; base and body sherds, flint-tempered	Prehistoric
4	3	1	4	Unworked flint chip	-
		12	40	Baked clay fragments	-
6	5	-	224	Cremated bone fragments from sample 1 (plus bagged residue)	-
		30+	484	Pottery; body sherds and a multitude of crumbs from sample 1, flint-tempered, same vessel as 9	Prehistoric
8	7	1	1	Flint flake	-
		1	8	Baked clay fragment	-
		1	4	Pottery; body sherd, flint-tempered	Prehistoric
9	Vessel	42	196	Pottery; body sherds, coarse flint temper	Prehistoric
10	11	4	10	Baked clay fragments	-
		40	346	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Medieval
14	15	9	3410	Lava quern fragments, joining	Medieval
		2	340	Tile fragments, joining	Roman
		1	142	Brick fragment	Undated
		23	148	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
16	17	6	1	Animal bone; tooth enamel fragments	-
		26	166	Lava quern fragments, small and rounded	-
		13	30	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
18	19	25	106	Pottery; thumbled base and body sherds	Medieval
20	21	22	230	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
22	23	16	96	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
25	24	10	22	Baked clay fragments, most are reduced	-
		2	24	Pottery; body sherds, joining	Medieval
28	27	15	30	Baked clay fragments	-
33	34	1	272	Tile fragment, tegula flange	Roman
35	36	2	8	Iron nails	-
		6	34	Oyster shell; five valves	-
		5	22	Baked clay fragments	-
		70	604	Pottery; rim, handle, base and body sherds, inc most of jug rim circuit	Medieval
38	37	147	1725	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, mostly one vessel	Medieval
39	38	35	34	Pottery; body sherds from sample 1	Medieval
40	41	1	16	Pottery; body sherd, glazed	Medieval
42	43	1	8	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
45	46	1	1	Baked clay	-
		3	12	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
51	Finds	1	74	Natural flint piece (Discarded)	-
		2	4460	Lava quern fragments, both with part of central hole, one also with socket for turning handle	Medieval
		9	114	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Medieval
100	u/s	1	46	Iron plate fragment, 8mm thick (Discarded)	Modern
		3	10	Slate/clinker (Discarded)	-
		1	32	Cement fragment (Discarded)	Modern
		2	12	Glass; dark green bottle body sherds (Discarded)	Modern
		1	4	Clay pipe stem	Post med
		1	2	Worked bone domino (Blank/Four-spot)	Post med.
		2	1660	Brick fragments, with traces of mortar, 100 x 50mm deep and 110 x 50mm deep	Post med.
		2	86	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	545	Stone basin/trough fragment	Med/post med
		1	128	Whetstone	-
		52	540	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, yellow kitchen ware, white earthenware, most with blue decoration, others with brown, purple, pink and Mocha, plus 'teapot' ware and flower pots, and a booted foot from a figurine (All discarded)	Modern
		172	1880	Pottery; rim, base, handle and body sherds, all but 14/425g is medieval	Med/post med
102	101	1	2	Pottery; body sherd, white earthenware	Modern
107	106	5	26	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
109	108	7	16	Iron nail fragments	-
		4	8	Animal bone; fragments, poor condition	-
		3	2	Charcoal fragments (Discarded)	-
		1	6	Brick fragment	Post med.
		127	2020	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, some glazed	Medieval
114	113	16	142	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Medieval
120	119	1	38	Unworked flint piece (Discarded)	-
		3	8	Tile/baked clay fragments	-
		7	74	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
122	121	1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
126	125	2	10	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
128	127	1	6	Iron object	-
		2	2	Animal bone; incisor, large mammal; fragment; both in poor condition	-
		8	44	Pottery; base and body sherds	Medieval
129	130	3	66	Pottery; base and body sherds	Medieval
131	132	4	34	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
135	134	2	20	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
137	136	1	184	Brick; corner fragment	Post med.
		2	160	Pantile fragments	Modern
138	139	4	12	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
141	140	1	8	Pottery; base sherd	Medieval

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
146	190	3	2	Clinker (Discarded)	-
		4	16	Mortar fragments	-
		1	12	Brick fragment	Post med.
		1	4	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
148	147	1	2	Glass; green bottle body sherd with surface iridescence (Discarded)	Post med/ Modern
		4	22	Pottery; rim and body sherds, white earthenware with blue decoration and 'teapot' ware	Modern
		1	8	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
149	147	15	122	Pottery; rim, and body sherds, white earthenware, some with blue decoration, inc teapot spout	Modern
151	150	1	12	Animal bone; sheep/goat metacarpus	-
		1	2	Shell; garden snail	-
		10	102	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
152	150	13	38	Animal bone; fragments, including mandible	-
		19	44	Shell; oyster, three valves and fragments; garden snail x 5	-
		1	12	Unworked flint piece (Discarded)	-
		40	760	Baked clay fragments, some with flat surfaces, chalky fabric	-
		32	340	Pottery; rim and body sherds, some glazed	Medieval
153	150	2	4	Animal bone; long bone and metapodial shaft fragments	-
		4	8	Shell; garden snail	-
		2	4	Flint flakes	-
		15	134	Baked clay fragments, some with flat surfaces, chalky fabric	-
		94	715	Pottery; rim, base, handle and body sherds, some glazed	Medieval
155	154	1	1	Charcoal (Discarded)	-
		1	1	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
156	154	1	16	Iron object	-
158	157	1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
159	160	2	4	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
164	163	1	20	Brick fragment	Post med.
		1	10	Pottery; rim sherd, all-over glaze	Post med.
174	173	2	6	Pottery; rim and body sherds, yellow ware, striped decoration	Modern

Medieval and later pottery

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
10	11	3	4	Hedingham fine ware, very abraded joining sherds showing remains of applied strips	Later 12th to 13th C
		1	5	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		4	74	Early medieval ware sagging base	10th to 13th C
		21	184	Medieval coarse ware including joining sherds from cooking pot with cavetto rim, and cooking pot with H1 rim	13th C
		11	79	Hedingham coarse ware joining sherds from H2 cooking pot rim	Early to mid 13th C
14	15	2	22	Early medieval ware joining sherds from base	10th to 13th C
		17	107	Medieval coarse ware including H1 and E5A cooking pot rims	Later 13th to 14th C
		3	18	Mill Green coarse ware (same vessel in context 51)	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
		1	1	Sandy orange ware, unfeathered	13th to 16th C
16	17	7	15	Sandy orange ware, abraded, unfeathered sherds (?same vessel in context 18)	12th to 14th C
		6	15	Medieval coarse ware, abraded	13th to 16th C
18	19	1	6	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		1	3	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		23	97	Sandy orange ware comprising abraded continuously thumbled jug base and small sherds perhaps from same jug	13th to 14th C
20	21	3	22	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		1	12	Early medieval ware	12th to 13th C
		4	17	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		14	179	Hedingham coarse ware including three H2 cooking pot rims, some joining sherds	Early to mid 13th C
22	23	14	76	Medieval coarse ware comprising mainly joining sherds from H2 cooking pot rim	Early to mid 13th C
		2	20	Hedingham coarse ware H2 cooking pot rim	Early to mid 13th C
25	24	2	24	Hedingham coarse ware joining body sherds	12th to 14th C
35	36	13	282	Mill Green fine ware, two inturned jug rims as found on conical and squat jugs, the more complete example showing the remains of slip-painting and globules of lead in glaze (joining sherds)	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
		22	181	Medieval coarse ware including H2 cooking pot rim	Early to mid 13th C
		35	141	Mill Green coarse ware, some sherds from same vessel, one sherd showing internal splash glaze	Mid 13th to mid 14th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
38	37	147	1725	Medieval coarse ware. All but two sherds are from a semi-complete cooking pot, comprising the entire base and walls up to about 9cm above the basal angle, and about 50% of the rim, but most of the body is missing. The rim has a diameter of 280mm and is of curved over or cavetto type (rim-form D2). The cooking pot is of shouldered type i.e. the shoulder is much wider than the rim and is decorated with vertical applied strips. It has a reddish fabric with darker surfaces, but some sections of the rim are abraded and pale grey in colour and may have been subjected to weathering. The underside is spalled and reddened in the centre and the sides of the vessel are fire-blackened, consistent with being heated over a hearth. The vessel appears to have been deliberately deposited rather than discarded as rubbish. The two sherds from other vessels are abraded and include a small fragment of beaded rim	First half 13th C
39	38	35	34	Medieval coarse ware body sherds from sample 1 (cross-fits with cooking pot in context 37)	First half 13th C
40	41	1	16	Hedingham fine ware, body sherd with self-coloured applied strips	13th C
42	43	1	8	Medieval coarse ware, abraded sherd	12th to 14th C
45	46	1	6	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		1	4	Medieval coarse ware, abraded	12th to 14th C
		1	2	Hedingham coarse ware	12th to 14th C
51	Finds	5	31	Medieval coarse ware including E5A cooking pot rim	Late 13th to 14th C
		4	83	Mill Green coarse ware, including joining sherds from base	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
100	u/s	2	97	Early medieval ware, includes lower handle attachment ?from jug, ribbed and pierced	12th to early 13th C
		1	22	Transitional sandy ware flanged rim fragment from large bowl	?early 13th C
		2	62	?Hedingham coarse ware lower handle attachment from jug, rod handle	?13th C
		133	1056	Medieval coarse ware, comprising the following cooking pot rims: a cavetto rim, 2 H2 rims, 3 H3 rims, a fragment of strap handle; a body sherd showing a post-firing piercing and misc. sherds	latest is late 13th to 14th C
		1	4	Medieval Harlow ware	mid 13th to 14th C
		17	170	Mill Green coarse ware, including internally glazed base ?from cooking pot and cavetto cooking pot rim, but without a neck - more the equivalent of an E5	later 13th to mid 14th C
		2	18	Mill Green fine ware, base sherd and a body sherd showing streak of plain lead glaze	mid 13th to mid 14th C
		5	94	Metropolitan slipware fragments from flanged dishes and a hollow ware, no identifiable patterns, dish rim fire-blackened on underside	c.1625 to early 18th C
		6	198	Post-medieval red earthenware including glazed sherds and base of ?large storage jar	16th to 19th C
		2	34	English stoneware fragments from tavern mugs	18th C
1	101	Butter pot in purple stoneware, Staffs or Normandy	17th to 18th C		
102	101	1	2	Modern white earthenware	19th to 20th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
107	106	1	3	Hedingham coarse ware	later 12th to 13th centuries
		3	23	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		1	1	Sandy orange ware	13th to 16th C
109	108	14	76	Hedingham fine ware B3 jug rim showing red slip-coated and bands and white slip-painting, ?Rouen-style, abraded, plus body sherds showing definite Rouen-style decoration	early to mid 13th C
		7	41	Sandy orange ware very abraded sherds from jug showing remains of greenish glaze	13th to 14th C
		1	3	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		1	1	Unidentified	-
		1	19	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		3	53	Transitional sandy ware H2 bowl rim and base sherd ?from same vessel, plus E1 bowl rim	?earlier 13th C
		15	612	Hedingham coarse ware including sherd family from large thick-walled base, perhaps from a storage jar; joining sherds from lower part of ?cooking pot with sagging base and showing lower part of thumbbed applied strip	later 12th to 13th centuries
		96	1226	Medieval coarse ware, including sherd family from lower part of vessel with sagging base, externally pitted and internally laminated; 2 H1 cooking pot rims, a semi-complete cooking pot in brittle grey fabric also with an H1 rim and long neck, plus misc. sherds including some sherd families	13th C
114	113	1	8	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		4	42	Hedingham coarse ware, comprising jug rim with pouring lip and slight bead around rim, plus misc. sherds	13th C
		11	92	Medieval coarse ware including H2 cooking pot rim, abraded	early to mid 13th C
120	119	1	6	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		5	28	Hedingham coarse ware H1 rim fragment and body sherds including one showing a thumbbed applied strip	13th C
		1	42	Medieval coarse ware H2 cooking pot rim	early to mid 13th C
122	121	1	2	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
126	125	1	8	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		1	2	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
128	127	2	8	Early medieval ware abraded sherds	10th to 13th C
		2	20	Hedingham coarse ware misc. sherds including sagging base	later 12th to 13th centuries
		4	14	Medieval coarse ware, some sherds abraded, some unabraded	12th to 14th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
129	130	1	4	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		1	30	Hedingham coarse ware	later 12th to 13th centuries
		1	30	Medieval coarse ware, burnt, external surface has completely laminated	12th to 14th centuries
131	132	2	4	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		2	29	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
135	134	2	20	Medieval coarse ware one abraded, and one unabraded sherd	12th to 14th C
138	139	4	12	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
141	140	1	8	Medieval coarse ware base sherd	12th to 14th C
146	190	1	4	Early medieval ware borderline medieval coarse ware	12th to early 13th C
148	147	1	8	Medieval coarse ware, abraded	12th to 14th C
		1	3	Staffordshire-type iron-streaked earthenware from hollow ware with all over brown streaked glaze	earlier 18th C
		3	18	Modern white earthenware comprising plate rim with willow pattern transfer print, sherd with floral transfer print, and sherd with diamond lattice decoration	19th to 20th C
149	147	1	34	Pearlware spout from teapot showing chinoiserie blue-painted floral design	c.1800
		5	45	Yellow ware: two vessels comprising a jar with green mocha decoration and an everted bowl rim with brown mocha decoration	mid to late 19th C
		9	42	Modern white earthenware comprising transfer-printed teacup handle and plates in willow pattern and in a pale blue floral pattern, black transfer-printed sherd, sherds with jade-green glaze, sherd from mixing bowl	mid 19th to 20th C
151	150	1	5	Mill Green fine ware, slip-painted	mid 13th to 14th C
		9	96	Mill Green coarse ware including borderline H1/E5A cooking pot rim	later 13th to 14th centuries
152	150	3	27	Mill Green fine ware including sherd with slip-painted stripes-and-dots under partial plain lead glaze	mid 13th to 14th C
		6	66	Early medieval ware sherd family	10th to 13th C
		2	140	Transitional sandy ware joining sherds from curfew or thick-walled bowl, hooked everted rim, thumbled applied cordon below rim	?earlier 13th C
		10	34	Mill Green coarse ware comprising sherd family with laminated external surface but could be due to weathering, plus sherds from the same vessel as cooking pot found in fill 151	mid 13th to mid 14th C
		11	73	Medieval coarse ware misc. sherds, some abraded, some unabraded	12th to 14th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
153	150	9	106	Transitional sandy ware everted flanged rim from ?bowl, plus body sherds, some joining	?earlier 13th C
		57	368	Medieval coarse ware including two E5 cooking pot rims, the flat base ?from a cooking pot fire-blackened just above base, and joining sherds from flat base of ?bottle	14th C
		9	86	Mill Green coarse ware H3 cooking pot rim, sagging base and misc. body sherds	late 13th to 14th C
		10	98	Mill Green fine ware comprising slip-coated and green-glazed ribbed strap handle from jug showing characteristic skewer marks and misc. sherds, some joining, including internally glazed base perhaps from a cooking pot - an example of a coarse ware form in a fine ware fabric	Mid 13th to 14th C
		1	8	Mill Green fine ware – sandy, slip-coated and green-glazed sherd showing horizontal, rather than the usual vertical combing	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
		8	40	Sandy orange ware slip-painted and partially glazed sherds, two sherd families, some sherds abraded	13th to 14th C
155	154	1	1	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
158	157	1	2	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
159	160	1	2	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		1	2	Hedingham coarse ware	later 12th to 13th C
164	163	1	10	Post-medieval red earthenware upright rim from ?small jar with all over glaze	17th to 19th C
174	173	2	6	Yellow ware, simple rim from ?bowl showing white slip bands	late 18th to 20th C
		935	9142		

APPENDIX 3: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

Contained in one A4 folder:

- 1 Copy of this report
- 2 EHER summaries (April and July 2005 respectively)
- 2 Sets of finds notes and tables (April and July 2005 respectively)
- 1 Finds report and tables (2005 and 2006 combined)
- 1 Medieval and post-medieval pottery report and tables (2005 and 2006 combined)
- 5 Context register sheets
- 125 Context sheets
- 2 Section register sheets
- 2 Plan register sheets
- 1 Sieving register sheet
- 1 Environmental processing record sheet
- 15 Colour prints
- 6+ Black and white prints
- 11 Colour transparencies
- 5 Small sheets of plans and section drawings

Separate from A4 folder:

- 3 boxes of finds
- 6 Large sheets of plans and section drawings

APPENDIX 4: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Site name/Address: Bulls Lodge Quarry, Former Boreham Airfield, Boreham, Essex	
Parish: Boreham	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TL 7375 1090	Site Code: BOAF 06
Type of Work: Archaeological monitoring and excavation	Site Director/Group: Mark Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
Date of Work: April and July 2005 and December 2006	Size of Area Investigated: Stripped area: 12ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Chelmsford	Client: Hanson Aggregates
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Yes	Related EHR Nos.:
Final Report: Essex Archaeology and History (summary)	
Periods represented: Prehistoric Medieval Post-medieval Modern	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: <i>Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping before mineral extraction at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham in 2005 and 2006 recorded prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval/ modern remains. These were selectively excavated with the aim of reconstructing and dating the development of the former landscape in the western part of the quarry.</i></p> <p><i>The prehistoric remains comprised a small number of pits, probably dated to the Late Bronze Age, one of which contained an urned cremation burial.</i></p> <p><i>The medieval features are mainly dated to the 12th to 13th centuries and consisted of ditches defining fields and enclosures on either side of an east-west trackway. In some areas rubbish pits imply localised activity or occupation beside the trackway and at the edges of fields or enclosures. The trackway and field system were contemporary with the previously excavated moated farmstead and windmill 0.5km to the east. Although the farmstead was abandoned in the mid-13th century, several pits and an enclosure ditch are dated a little later, suggesting that at least part of the field system continued in use through the later 13th century and into the 14th century. The field system was superseded by the deer park of the manor of New Hall, which was probably laid out in the 14th century.</i></p> <p><i>The post-medieval/modern remains comprised field boundary ditches and include a small ditched enclosure in the corner of a field, and groups of large post-holes in the western half of the enclosure represent a sequence of timber buildings. Pottery dating is poor but suggests a broad 17th to 19th century date for the enclosure and its internal structures. The enclosure is recorded on early editions of the Ordnance Survey, which indicate that in the later 19th century its western half was occupied by a small building, although by 1915-24 this had disappeared. The post-medieval/modern field ditches largely disregarded the medieval field boundaries and trackway, suggesting that this earlier landscape had been lost as a result of the formation of the deer park and was no longer visible when the area was disemparked in the 17th and/or 18th century. The post-medieval fields were cleared during construction of the World War II airfield in 1943.</i></p> <p>Report ref: Germany, M. 2007: <i>Bulls Lodge Quarry, Former Boreham Airfield, Essex: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation, 2005 and 2006.</i> ECC FAU report 1704</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:-	
<p>Archer, J. & Clarke, R. forthcoming: 'A Late Iron Age and early Roman enclosure at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham Airfield: excavation 2003'. <i>Essex Archaeology and History</i></p> <p>Clarke, R. 2003: <i>A medieval moated site and windmill: excavations at Boreham Airfield, Essex 1996.</i> E. Anglian Occ. Paper 11</p>	
Author of Summary: Mark Germany	Date of Summary: February 2007

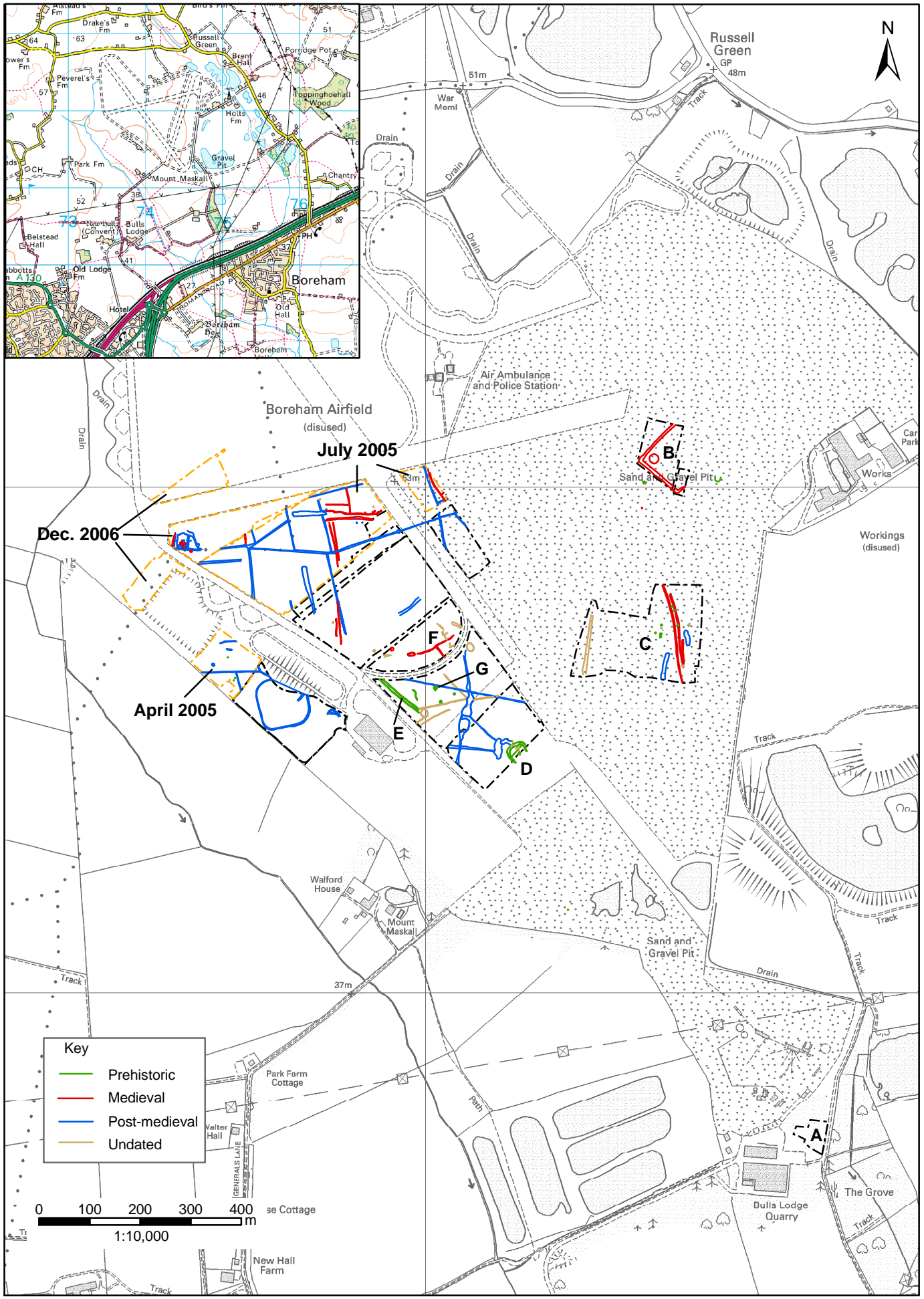
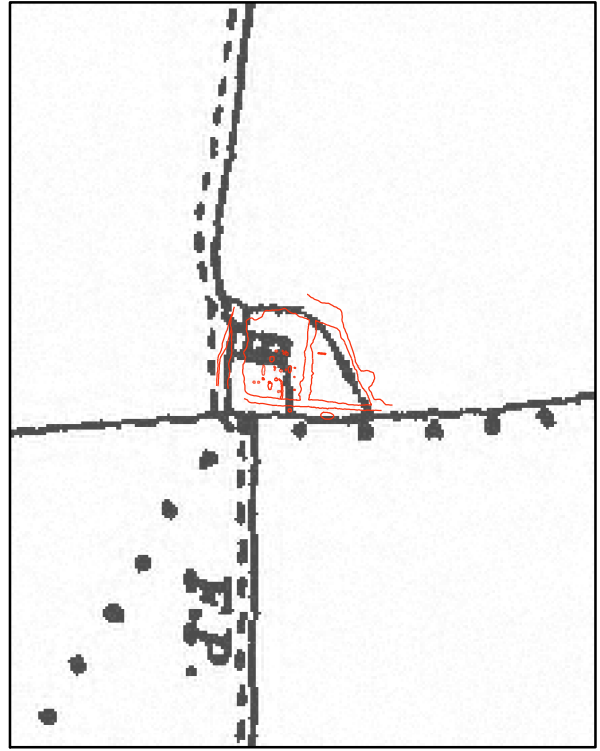


Fig.1. Location plan with sites mentioned in the text



First edition 1861-1876



Second edition 1893-1896



Third edition 1915-1924

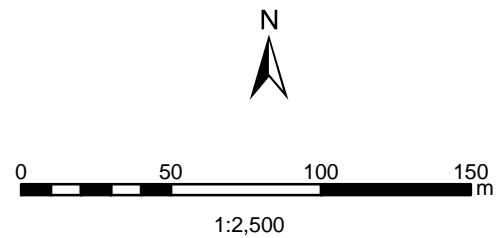


Fig.2. First, second and third editions of the Ordnance Survey showing the small enclosure within the area of the 2006 archaeological monitoring

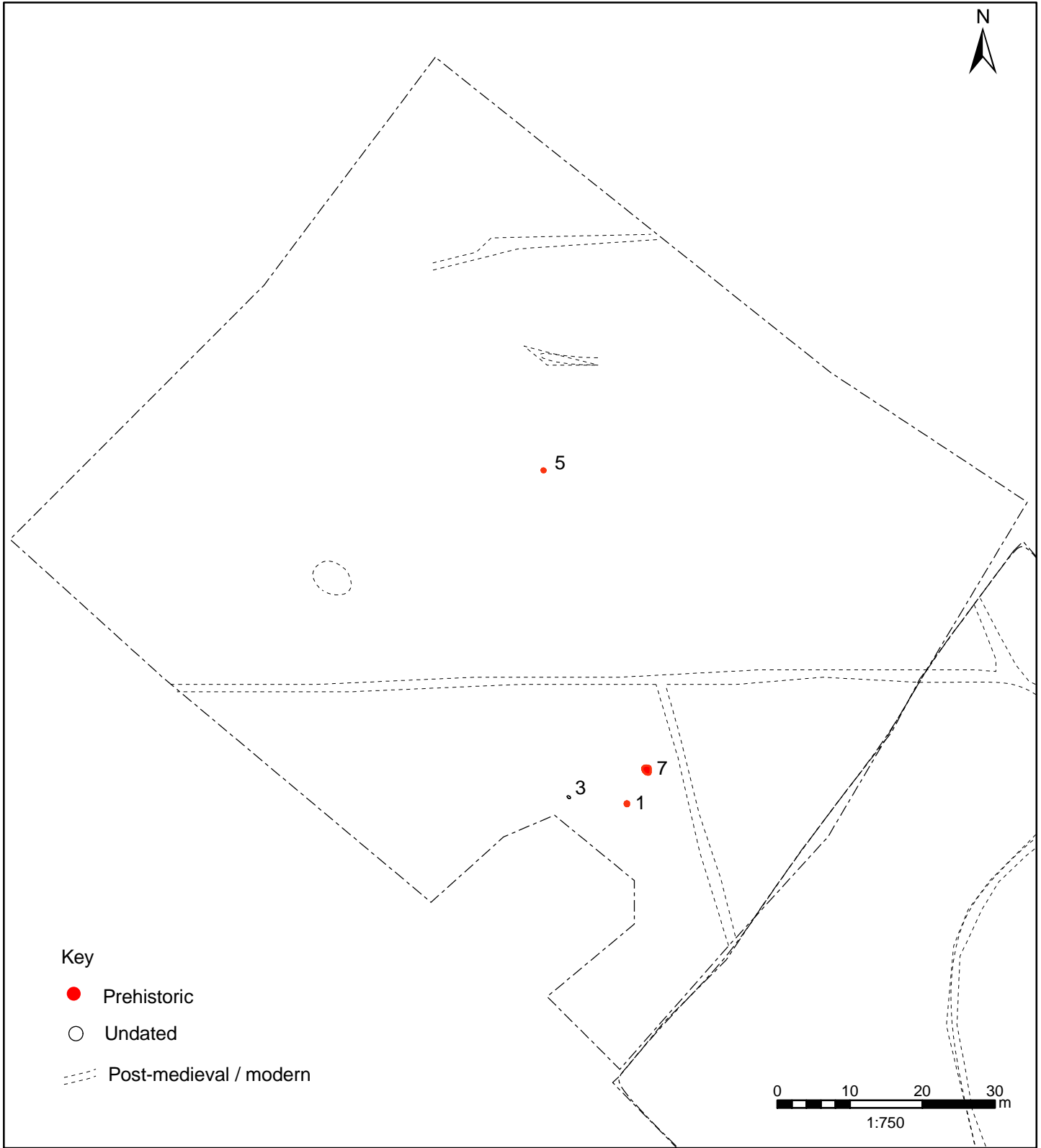


Fig.3. Site plan April 2005 area

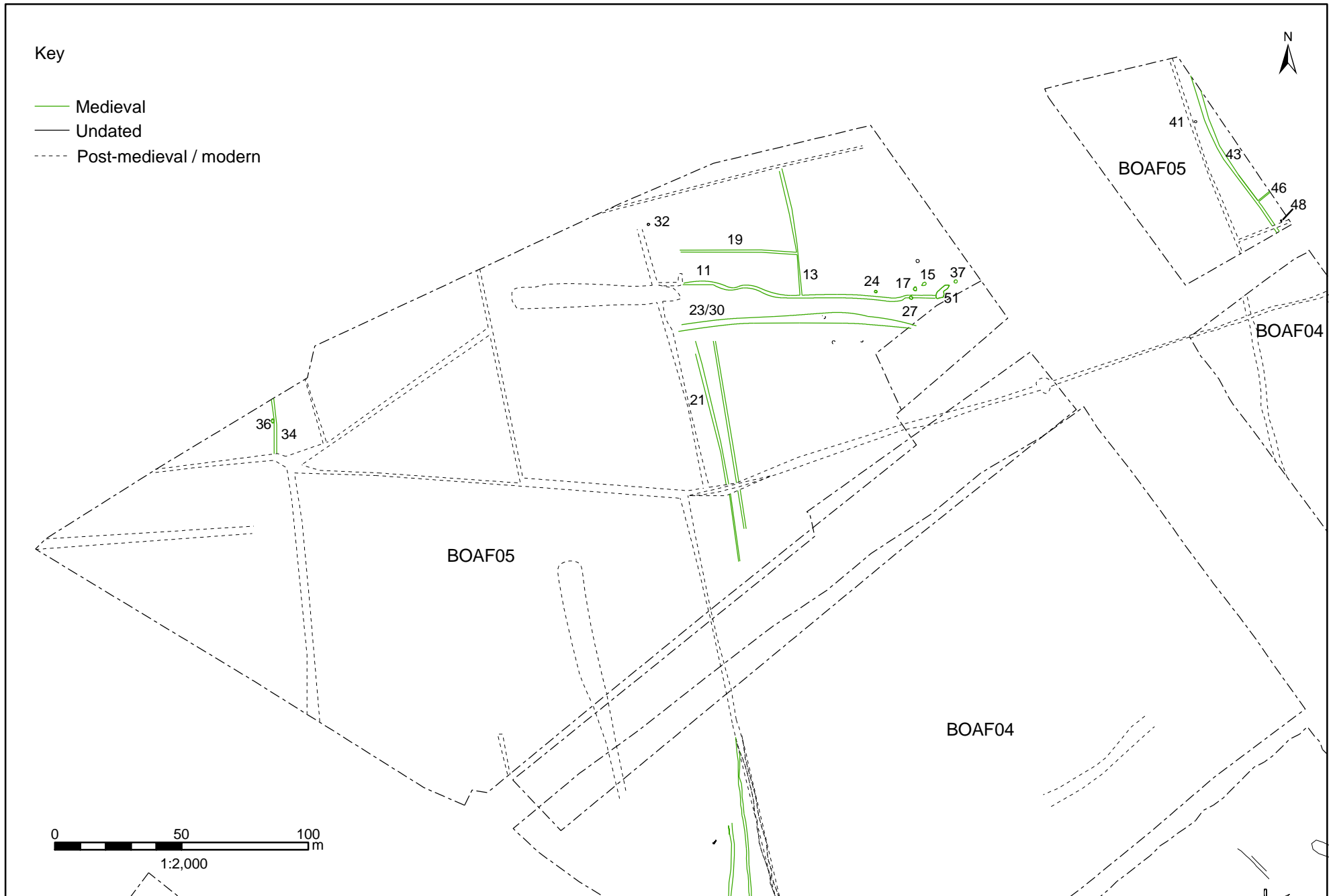


Fig.4. Site plan July 2005 area

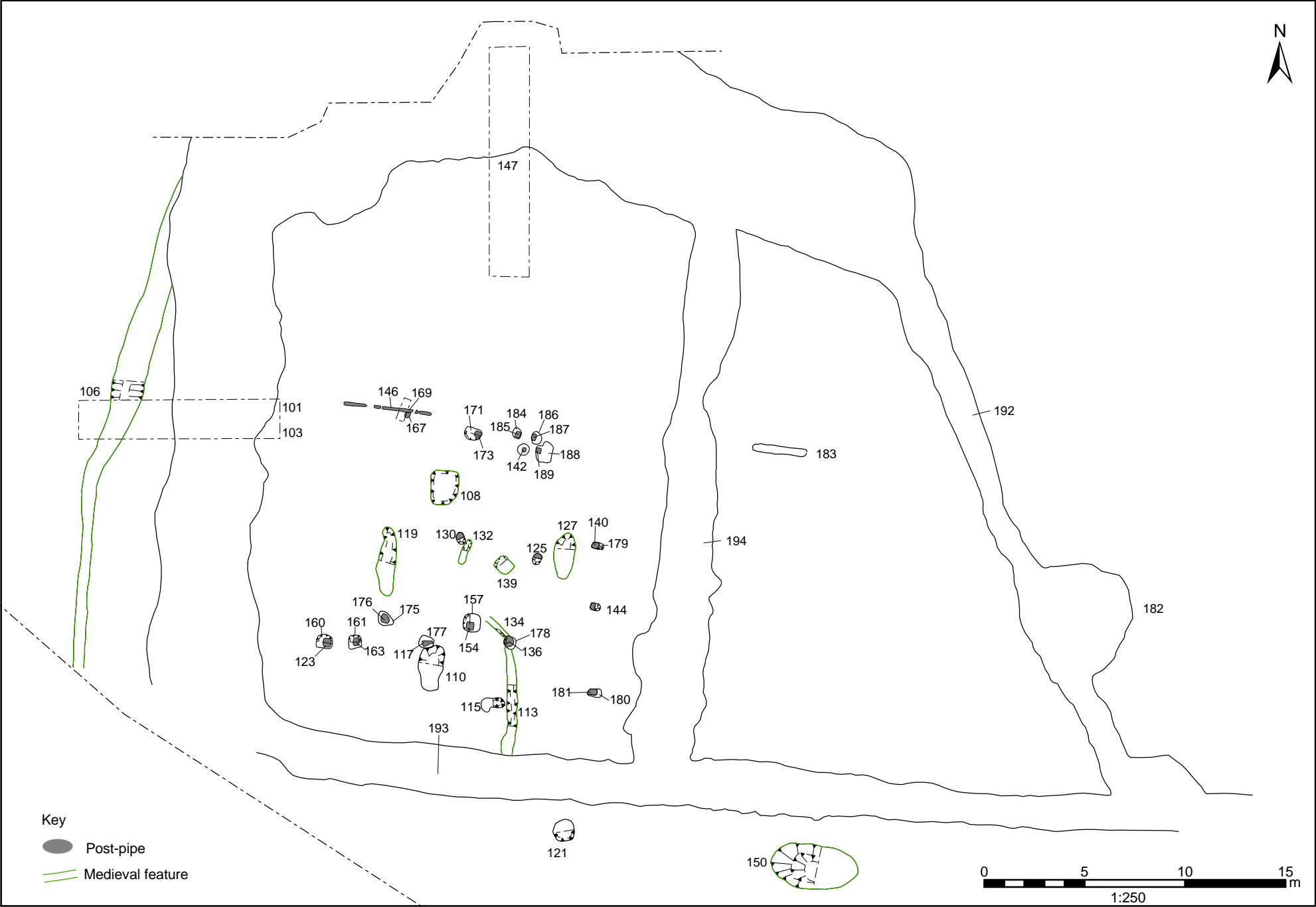


Fig.5. Site plan 2006 area

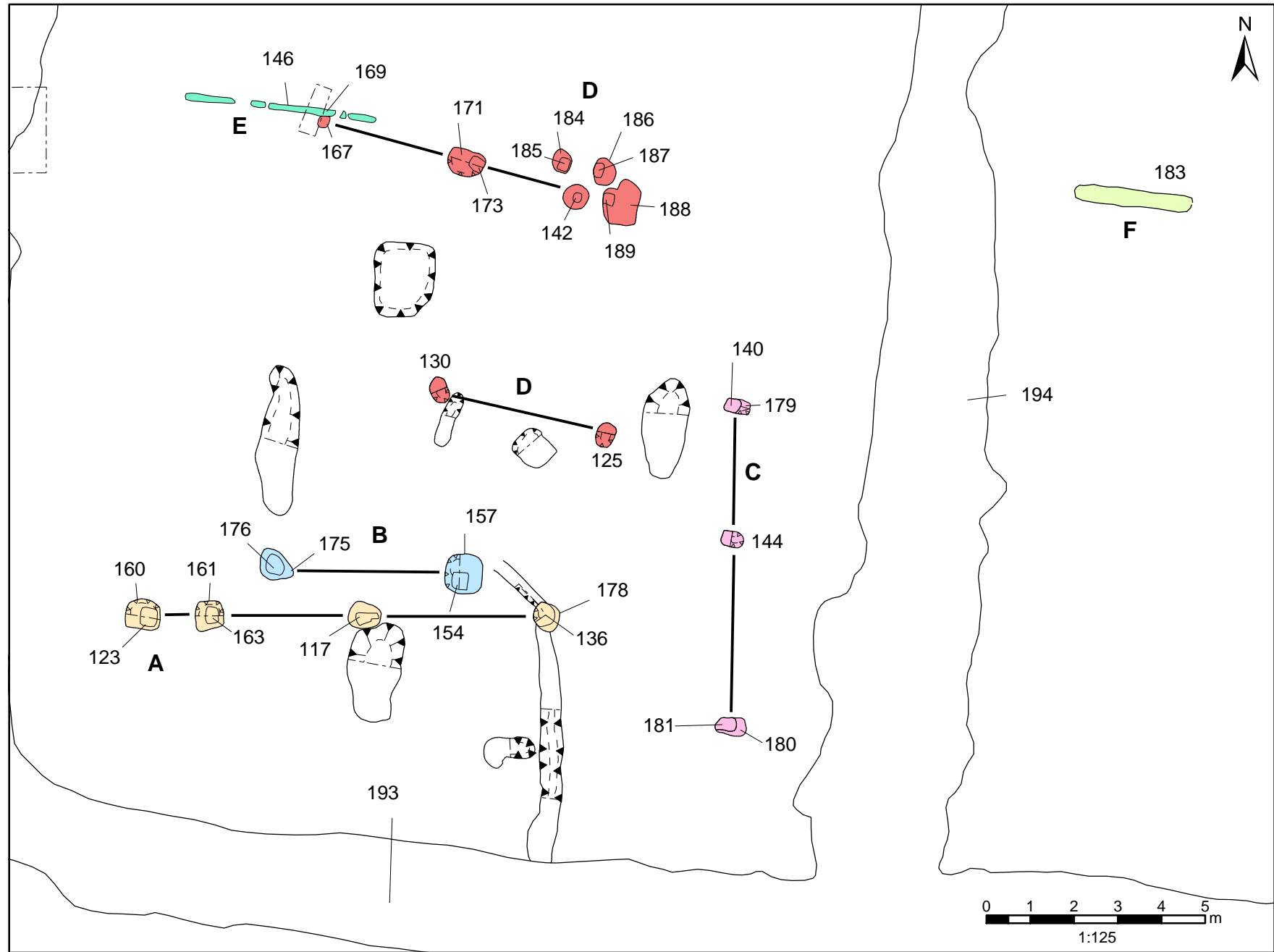


Fig.6. Site plan 2006 - area, structures A-F

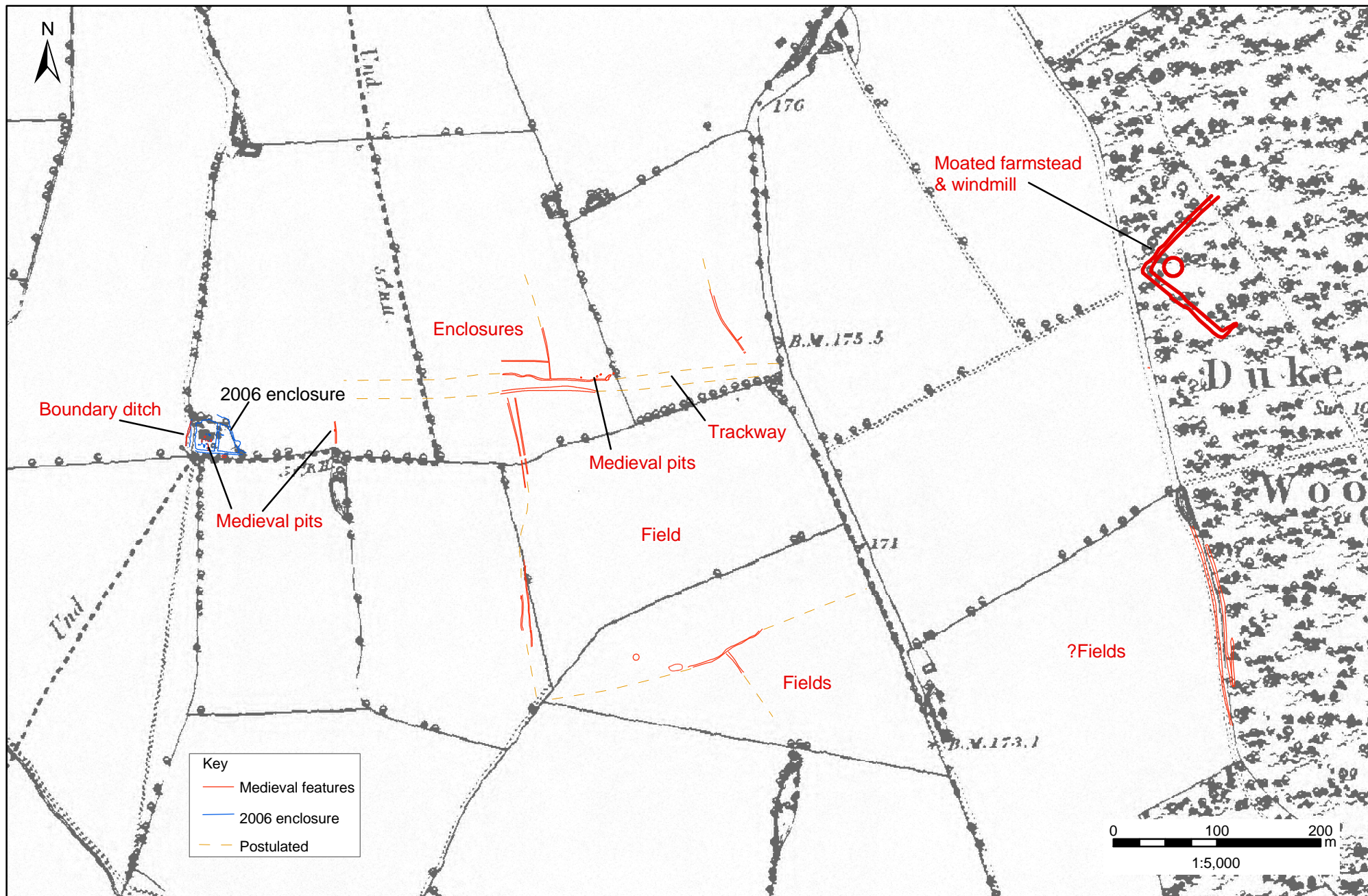


Fig.7. First edition Ordnance Survey with medieval archaeological features in red