

**BULLS LODGE QUARRY
FORMER BOREHAM AIRFIELD
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION



Essex County Council

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

February 2008

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Prepared By: Mark Germany Position: Project Officer	Signature: Date:
Checked By: P. Allen 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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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION
2007**

Client: Hanson Aggregates

NGR: TL 73438 11968

Site Code: BOAF05

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Date of Fieldwork: 23/8/07 to 24/8/07 and 26/11/07 to 30/11/07

SUMMARY

Archaeological remains, including those of a Late Bronze Age building, were discovered following topsoil stripping in advance of mineral extraction at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham. The building was defined by two rows of post-holes and measured 4.25m by 8.25m. It was slightly bow-sided, and it possibly had a doorway on its north-eastern side. The investigation also found a small quantity of worked flint, a Late Bronze Age gully, some undatable pits, and post-medieval/modern field ditches. The Late Bronze Age features are conjectured to be the remains of a small settlement.

The discovery of the Late Bronze Age building/settlement augments an existing corpus of excavated Late Bronze Age settlement and religious/ritual sites from within the Chelmer Valley. This includes the Late Bronze Age placed deposits, which were found at Great Holts Farm in 1993 (Germany 2003), and the Late Bronze Age cremation burial, which was uncovered by the quarry in 2006 (Germany 2007).

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, Essex. 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 is situated 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. Remnants of some of the World War II runways still survive at the northern end 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 Jones (1988), Stephen (1988), Clarke (2003), Archer and Clarke (2007) and Germany (2007).

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

2007 monitoring area, and has been used as a 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 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 bought 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 within 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 east of the quarry. The prehistoric remains comprised 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 the quarry and Great Holts Farm (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 2007 comprise (Fig. 1):

- To the south-east: possible prehistoric ditches and a trackway, a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age ring-ditch and an Early Bronze Age urn (Archer and Clarke 2007), and a Late Bronze Age cremation burial and pits (Germany 2007).

- To the south-east: a Late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure (Archer and Clarke 2007) and (to the south-east of that, outside the boundary of figure 1), a late Roman administrative building for a rural estate (Lavender 1993).
- To the east: a large, ditched enclosure containing a 12th/13th-century farmhouse, windmill and granary (Clarke 2003), medieval pits, trackway and enclosures, and a post-medieval/modern sequence of timber buildings (Germany 2007).

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.

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.

Two areas were inspected for archaeological features and finds following topsoil stripping (Fig. 1, A and B), covering 2.7ha and 5.2ha respectively. Both areas had previously been stripped by tracked excavators with broad toothless buckets. The locations of the archaeological features were plotted on a site plan related to the Ordnance Survey, using a Total Station Theodolite and a directional GPS with onboard map-based software.

All archaeological features were recorded, but excavation was highly selective and was focused on investigating concentrations of pits and other features suggesting areas of

occupation, and any ditches which were suspected of being older than the disemparkment of the New Hall deer park.

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 proforma 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. Bulk samples were taken from possible cremation burials and other features with burnt fills.

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 surrounding natural Boulder Clay. Fieldwork data can be found in Appendix 1.

5.1 Area A (Figs 2 and 3)

Area A revealed the remains of a post-built structure, eleven pits, a gully, eight ditches and three cable trenches. The post-built structure, the gully and one of the pits are prehistoric. Most of the ditches are likely to have been in use following the disemparkment of the New Hall deer park from the 17th century onwards. It is assumed that the cable trenches were part of the World War II airfield.

The prehistoric building (270) was situated near the northern end of the area. It measured c. 4.5m wide and 8.25m long and was aligned north-west to south-east. Its remains consisted of two lines of closely-spaced post-holes with an average depth of 0.1m (221, 223, 225, 238, 240, 242, 246, 246, 257, 259 and 261). The south-western side of the structure was less complete, and its post-holes were only half as deep, probably because of uneven truncation. Two of the post-holes on the opposite side of the building contained circular post-pipes (244 and 250) with diameters of c. 0.2m. A 2.25m wide gap between post-holes 221 and 246 suggested an entranceway on the north-eastern side of the building. Post-holes 223 and 225 were cut by an elongated pit or post-hole (227) containing four pieces of worked flint and twenty-eight small fragments of prehistoric pottery; five of the sherds were from a Late

Bronze Age hooked-rim jar. Small amounts of prehistoric, probably Late Bronze Age, pottery were also present in post-holes 223, 238, 259 and 261. It is conjectured that the building was in use during the Late Bronze Age date and was slightly bow-sided.

Two pits or post-holes (252 and 254), which may have been associated with the building, were found near its south-eastern end. On the surfaces of both of these features were small amounts of worked flint and prehistoric pottery (finds context 256).

The only other datable prehistoric feature was a Late Bronze Age gully (268). The gully lay 70m south-west of the building and was associated with a small number of sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Eight other pits lay scattered across the rest of area A (201, 204, 206, 212, 214, 227, 263 and 266). The majority of these features remain undatable because they contained no finds. Pit 266, the one exception to this, contained a small sherd of Roman pottery. Five of the pits contained dumps of charcoal from fires (201, 204, 206, 263 and 266). There was also a tiny amount of burnt bone in pit 206, which could have been either animal or human. The burnt material from pits 204 and 206 was wet-sieved and found to consist of fragments and flecks of seeds and/or grains and carbonised wood.

The other features comprised ditches (207, 217, 218/233, 229/231, 271, 272, 273 and 275) and modern trenches for cables (274, 276 and 277). The majority of the ditches were distinctively straight-sided and regular and are probably the remains of post-medieval/modern field ditches. None of them contained any finds. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1861 to 1876) records ditch 207. From the field pattern recorded by the OS 1st edition it seems likely that ditch 272 was a former boundary division between two post-medieval/modern fields. Ditches 217, 273 and 218/233 run perpendicular to these, and are likewise assumed to be post-medieval/modern. Two sides of a post-medieval field are speculated to be represented by ditches 271 and 275. Ditch 229/231, immediately west of the Late Bronze Age building, may have been in use prior to the formation of the New Hall deer park. It was cut by ditches 272 and 218/233 and in contrast to the others was distinctively curved.

5.2 Area B (Fig. 1)

Area B contained no visible archaeological remains other than a post-medieval/modern field ditch. The ditch was not recorded or investigated.

6.0 FINDS

Small groups of finds were recovered from a total of fifteen contexts. All of the material has been counted and weighed, in grams, by context; full details can be found in Appendix 2. The finds are described by category below.

Pottery

Pottery, almost all of prehistoric date, was recovered from eight contexts. The exception is a tiny sherd of Roman grey ware which came from the fill of pit 266, unfortunately not closely datable within the Roman period. The prehistoric pottery is reported on below.

Prehistoric pottery by N.J. Lavender

A total of fifty-two sherds (170g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from a group of fourteen post-holes, probably representing a small rectangular building. Six sherds (surface finds 256) came from the area around post-holes 252 and 254; the rest all came from the fills of six of the post-holes. The material has been recorded using a system developed for prehistoric pottery in Essex (Brown 1988; details in archive).

The fabrics present are:

Fabric		Sherd	Weight	%sherd	%weight
D	Flint, S-L 2 poorly sorted.	50	159	96	93.5
M	Grog, often with some sand or flint and occasional small rounded or sub-angular voids	2	11	4	6.5
		52	170	100	100

Where:

S= less than 1mm diameter
M= 1-2mm diameter
L= more than 2mm diameter

1= less than 6 per cm²
2= 6-10 per cm²
3= more than 10 per cm²

With the exception of two joining body sherds, the entire assemblage comprises material in Fabric D. Generally the pottery was quite fragmentary, with an average sherd weight of only 3.2g. There are, however a number of larger sherds, several of which were capable of refitting. There is very little sign of abrasion on any of the pottery.

From the fill of large pit or post-hole 227 came five joining sherds from the rim of a hooked-rim jar, belonging to the Late Bronze Age. Further small sherds, from other post-holes, possibly belong to this jar on the basis of colour and wall-thickness, though they do not join.

A second rim, comprising two joining sherds, comes from a small, fine open bowl or large cup, some 120mm in diameter. These were recovered from the fill of gully 268.

The pottery appears to come from a small, probably domestic, plain assemblage as defined by Barrett (1980). Late Bronze Age pottery occurs frequently in and around the Chelmer Valley, notably at the two circular enclosures at Springfield Lyons (Brown in prep) and Great Baddow (Brown 1994); and more locally at Great Holts Farm (Brown 2003) and the Boreham A12 Interchange (Brown 1999). The last named produced at least three hooked-rim jars.

Worked flint by Hazel Martingell

A total of nine worked flints was examined. There is one scraper, four blades and four flakes. One of the flakes and one of the blades are patinated. The scraper (fill 262 of post-hole 261) is most unusual. It is made on a rough block of flint that has had three good blades removed from one prepared surface. On the opposite convex edge, there is good steep invasive scraper retouch. This is a difficult piece to date; it is possible that the artefact began as an early Neolithic core and was then converted to a scraper in the later Neolithic. Subsequently, some surfaces were damaged, altering its appearance. The four blades and three of the flakes are undatable; the patinated pieces should be earlier than the unpatinated. The surface-find flake (256) is rough and may be later prehistoric in date.

Baked clay

Two contexts produced fragments of baked clay. The fill of post-hole 248 contained two very small undiagnostic pieces, but a more substantial fragment came from the fill of fire-pit 214. This has a groove on one surface and may represent part of a loom weight of prehistoric date. The piece was accompanied by a quantity of burnt flints.

Metalwork

A single iron nail was recovered from fill 208 of ditch 207. The nail is handmade and thus not modern, although the ditch is considered to be a relatively recent feature.

Burnt bone

Two undated pits (204 and 206) were presumed to be cremation burials, although only the latter subsequently produced burnt bone (weight 10g). The fragments are small and undiagnostic and could be either animal or human in origin.

Environmental material

Bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of two presumed cremation burials (Fig. 2, 204 and 206) for the purposes of environmental analysis. Full details can be found in Appendix 2. Both samples were processed by 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. The fine fractions were saved but not sorted. The flots were also dried and bagged by context. Retrieved artefacts and ecofacts were recorded by count and weight, where possible, and these details added to the quantification table in Appendix 2. Both samples produced flots which contained small quantities of charcoal, including carbonised seeds. These were considered to be unsuitable for submission for expert identification since the features are undated.

Comments on the Assemblage

A range of mainly prehistoric finds was recorded, which complements previous material found at Bulls Lodge Quarry (Archer and Clarke 2007). Further work will not be required on any of the material. All of the finds should be retained, except for the iron nail. The finds occupy less than one box.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Building 270 and gully 268 are probably the remains of a small Late Bronze Age settlement. The discovery of this settlement supplements an existing corpus of Late Bronze Age sites and finds spots which have already been found and recorded within the area of the Chelmer Valley (Brown and Lavender 1994; Brown 2001). It is speculated that the building had been part of a small farm within a dispersed and extensive landscape of small settlements and fields. A more complete example of one of these settlements is perhaps represented by the Late Bronze Age enclosed farmstead, which was found at Broomfield (Atkinson 1985). Settlements further up the settlement hierarchy, akin to the Springfield-Lyons type enclosures at Springfield Lyons and Great Baddow (Buckley and Hedges in prep; Brown and Lavender 1994) are also likely to have been present. Religious and ritual activity was probably a significant component of everyday life during that period, and is probably implied by the discovery of the Late Bronze Age shrine/temple at Broads Green (Brown 1988b). The Late Bronze Age cremation burial, which was revealed by the quarry in 2006 (Fig. 1) (Germany 2007), and the Late Bronze Age placed deposits, which were found at Great Holts

Farm in 1993 (Germany 2003) are two other manifestations of Late Bronze Age ritual behaviour. Prehistoric monuments, representing the ritual activity of an earlier age, are common within the Chelmer Valley, and include the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age ring-ditch, which was uncovered by the quarry in 2003 (Fig. 1) (Archer and Clarke 2007).

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

Dimensions = length x width x depth

No.	Category	Description	Date
200	Deposit	Single fill of 200	Undatable
201	Pit	Irregular-shaped pit with variable sides. 1.22m x 1.06 x 0.38. Filled by 200	Undatable
202	Deposit	Top fill of pit 204. Charcoal rich	Undatable
203	Deposit	Primary fill of pit 204	Undatable
204	Pit	Oval pit with steep sides and flat base. 0.42m x 0.38m x 0.29m. Filled by 202 and 203	Undatable
205	Deposit	Single fill of pit 206. Charcoal rich	Undatable
206	Pit	Oval pit with gradual sides and a slightly concave base. 0.42m x 0.35m x 0.06m	Undatable
207	Ditch	0.85m+ x 1.47m+ x 0.63m+ (section). Not fully excavated. Filled by 208 to 211	Post-medieval / modern
208	Deposit	Earliest recorded fill of ditch 207	Post-medieval / modern
209	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 207. Frequent charcoal flecks	Post-medieval / modern
210	Deposit	Third fill of ditch 207	Post-medieval / modern
211	Deposit	Top fill of ditch 207	Post-medieval / modern
212	Deposit	Small spread of charcoal impregnated clay. 1.05m x 0.75m x 0.03m	Undatable
213	Deposit	Same as 212	Undatable
214	Pit	Oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a rough concave base. 1.00m x 0.66m x 0.11m. Filled by 215	Undatable
215	Deposit	Single fill of pit 214	Undatable
216	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 217	Undatable
217	Ditch	0.52m x 1.5m x 0.50m (section). Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 216	Undatable
218	Ditch	0.92m x 1.45m x 0.49m (section). Moderate to steep sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 219 and 220	Post-medieval / modern
219	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 218	Post-medieval / modern
220	Deposit	Top fill of ditch 218	Post-medieval / modern
221	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. Gradual sides, flat base. 0.9m x 0.65m x 0.11m. Filled by 222	LBA
222	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 221	LBA
223	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. Moderately sloping sides. Flat base. 0.9m+ x 0.82m x 0.15m. Filled by 224	LBA
224	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 223. Cut by pit 227	LBA
225	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. Gradually sloping sides, slightly concave base. 1.00m+ x 0.9m x 0.10m. Filled by 226. Cut by pit 227	LBA
226	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 225. Cut by pit 227	LBA
227	Pit	Elongated oval pit. Moderately sloping sides, slightly concave base. 1.8m x 0.83m x 0.14m. Cuts 224 and 226. Filled by 228	LBA
228	Deposit	Single fill of pit 227	LBA
229	Ditch	0.99m x 0.91m x 0.22m (section). Moderately sloping sides, flat base. Filled by 230	Undatable
230	Deposit	Single fill of 229	Undatable
231	Ditch	1.05m x 0.46m x 0.2m (section). Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 232	Undatable
232	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 231. Cut by 233	Undatable
233	Ditch	1.35m x 0.83m x 0.38m+ (section). Moderately sloping sides. Base not exposed. Filled by 234 and 235. Cuts 232	Post-medieval / modern
234	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 233	Post-medieval / modern
235	Deposit	Top fill of ditch 233. Cut by pit 236	Post-medieval / modern
236	Pit	Oval pit. Gradually sloping sides, slightly concave base. 0.8m x 0.63m x 0.11m. Filled by 237. Cuts 235	Post-medieval / modern
237	Deposit	Single fill of pit 236	Post-medieval / modern

238	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. Gradually sloping sides, slightly concave base. 0.8m x 0.7m x 0.08m. Filled by 239	LBA
239	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 238	LBA
240	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. Gradually sloping sides, flat base. 0.88m x 0.7m x 0.08m. Filled by 241	LBA
241	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 240	LBA
242	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. Moderately sloping sides, flat base. 0.8m x 0.55m x 0.19m. Filled by 243. Contains post-pipe 244	LBA
243	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 242	LBA
244	Post-pipe	Circular post-pipe in post-hole 242. 0.2m x 0.2m x 0.19m. Filled by 245	LBA
245	Deposit	Single fill of post-pipe 244	LBA
246	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. Gradually sloping sides, slightly concave base. 0.62m x 0.62m x 0.07m. Filled by 247	LBA
247	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 246	LBA
248	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. 1.1m x 0.86m x 0.18m. Filled by 249. Contains post-pipe 250	LBA
249	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 248	LBA
250	Post-pipe	Circular post-pipe in post-hole 248. 0.21m x 0.21m x 0.18m. Filled by 251	LBA
251	Deposit	Single fill of post-pipe 250	LBA
252	Pit	Rectangular pit or post-hole. Gradually sloping sides, flat base 0.7m x 0.66m x 0.06m. Filled by 253. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with pit 254	?LBA
253	Deposit	Single fill of pit 252	?LBA
254	Pit	Oval pit or post-hole. Gradually sloping sides, slightly concave base 1.1m x 1.03m x 0.1m. Filled by 255. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with pit 252	?LBA
255	Deposit	Single fill of pit 254	?LBA
256	Artefacts	Surface finds from pits 252 and 254	LBA
257	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. Gradually sloping sides, concave base 0.58m x 0.46m x 0.06m. Filled by 257	LBA
258	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 257	LBA
259	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. Gradually sloping sides, flat base 0.84m x 0.6m x 0.03m. Filled by 260	LBA
260	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 259	LBA
261	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. Gradually sloping sides, concave base 0.72m x 0.56m x 0.1m. Filled by 262	LBA
262	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole 261	LBA
263	Pit	Oval pit. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. 0.66m x 0.58m x 0.14m. Filled by 264 and 265	LBA
264	Deposit	Primary fill of pit 263	LBA
265	Deposit	Top fill of pit 263. Charcoal rich	Undated
266	Pit	Oval pit. Gradually sloping sides, flat base. 0.6m x 0.55m x 0.04m. Filled by 267	Roman+
267	Deposit	Single fill of pit 266	Roman+
268	Gully	2.25m x 0.4m x 0.07m. Gradually sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 269	LBA
269	Deposit	Single fill of gully 268	LBA
270	Structure	Post-built structure 4.5m x 8.25m. Consists of post-holes 221, 223, 225, 238, 240, 242, 246, 248, 257, 259 and 261 and post-pipes 244 and 250. May also include pits/post-holes 252 and 254	LBA
271	Ditch	Not excavated. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with ditch 272	Post-medieval / modern
272	Ditch	Not excavated. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with ditch 271	Post-medieval / modern
273	Ditch	Not excavated	Post-medieval / modern
274	Cable trench	Not excavated. ?Same as 276	?Modern
275	Cable trench	Not excavated	Modern
276	Cable trench	Not excavated. ?Same as 276	Modern

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

Finds data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
202	204	1	4	Flint flake from sample 2	-
		2	152	Burnt flints from sample 2	-
		-	20	Charcoal from sample 2	-
205	206	-	10	Burnt bone fragments from sample 3	-
		-	2	Charcoal from sample 3	-
209	207	1	10	Iron nail, handmade (so not modern)	-
215	214	1	-	Charcoal (Discarded)	-
		6	60	Burnt flints	-
		1	64	Baked clay with ?groove on one surface	-
220	218	1	2	Flint flake	-
222	221	1	10	Flint flake	-
224	223	1	1	Pottery; chip	Prehistoric
228	227	-	1	Charcoal (Discarded)	-
		4	14	Flint flakes and blades	-
		28	116	Pottery; rim, body sherds and crumbs	Prehistoric
239	238	-	1	Charcoal (Discarded)	-
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
249	248	2	6	Baked clay	-
256	Finds	1	18	Flint flake	-
		5	28	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
260	259	2	4	Pottery; joining body sherds	Prehistoric
262	261	1	72	Flint scraper	-
		3	8	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
267	266	1	1	Pottery; body sherd, sandy grey ware	Roman
269	268	1	6	Flint flake	-
		8	14	Pottery; rim, body sherds and crumbs, fine fabric	Prehistoric

Bulk sample data

Sample	Context	Feature	Bulk weight	Bone	Burnt bone	Charcoal	Seeds/ Grain	Molluscs
2	202	Pit 204	8kg			X	X	
3	205	Pit 206	10kg		X	X	X	

X denotes presence

Worked flint catalogue

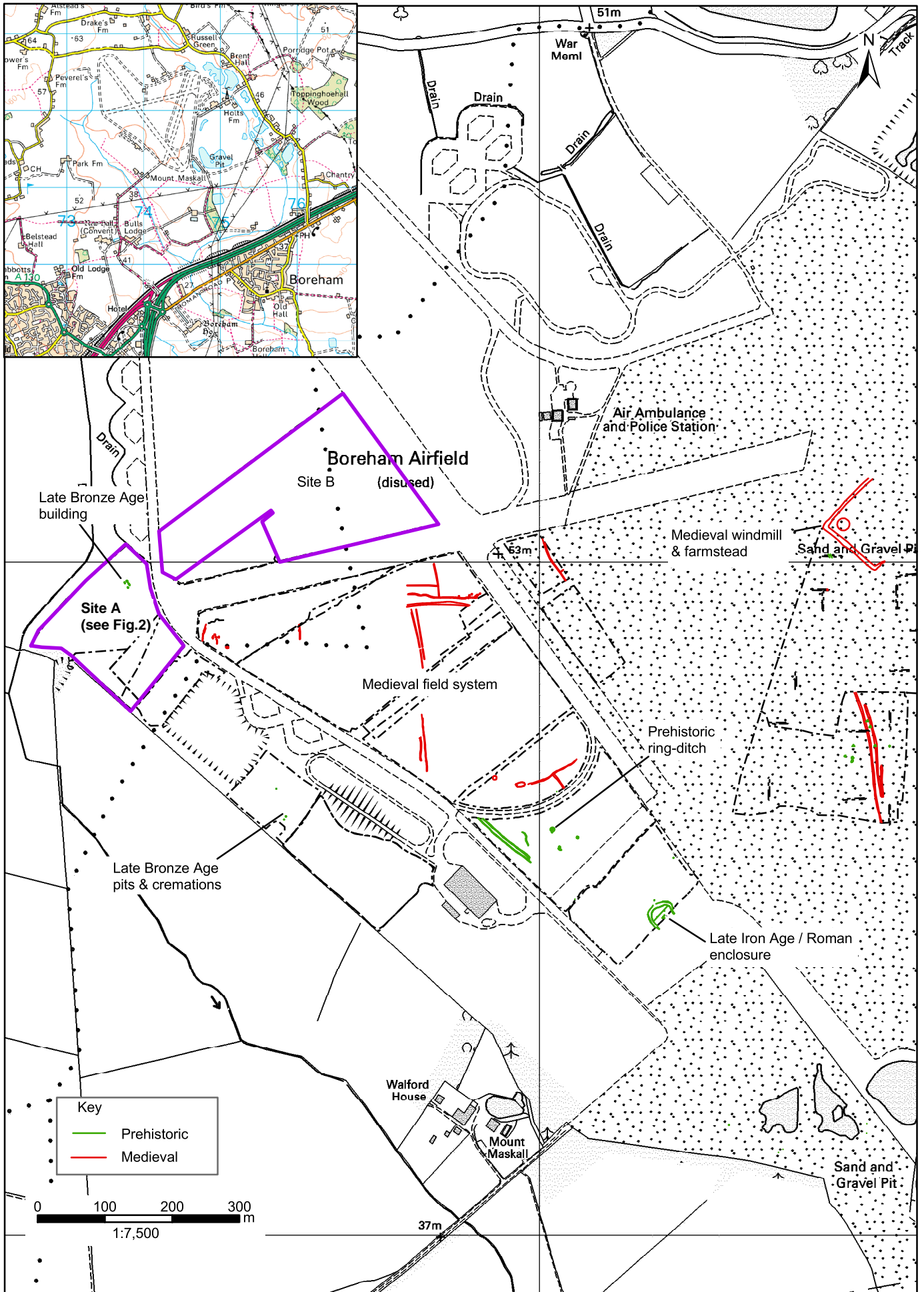
Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
220	218	1	2	Blade, primary	
222	221	1	10	Flake, secondary, patinated	
228	227	4	14	Two flakes, secondary, sharp Bladelet, tertiary Bladelet, tertiary, patinated	
256	Finds	1	18	Flake, tertiary, rough	Iron Age
262	261	1	72	Scraper on a secondary rough block, good steep invasive retouch on convex edge opposite three blade removals, ?failed core	?Neolithic
269	268	1	6	Blade, tertiary, sharp	

Flint data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description
202	204	1	4	Flint flake from sample 2
		2	152	Burnt flints from sample 2
215	214	6	60	Burnt flints
220	218	1	2	Flint flake
222	221	1	10	Flint flake
228	227	4	14	Flint flakes and blades
256	Finds	1	18	Flint flake
262	261	1	72	Flint scraper
269	268	1	6	Flint flake
		18	338	
		10	126	Flints
		8	212	Burnt flints

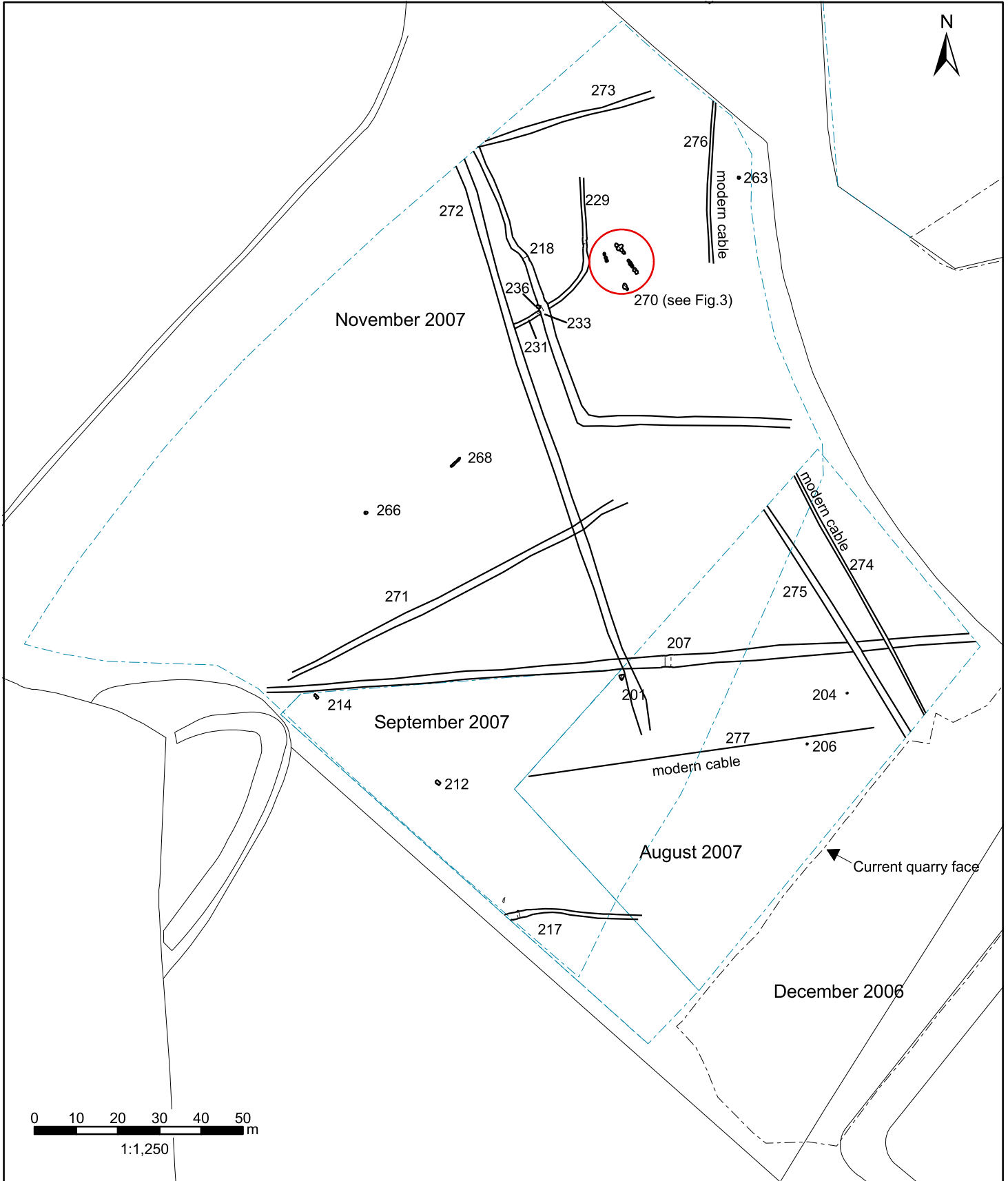
APPENDIX 3: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SUMMARY

Site name/Address: Bulls Lodge Quarry (former Boreham Airfield), Boreham	
Parish: Boreham	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TL 73438 11968	Site Code: BOAF 05
Type of Work: Archaeological monitoring	Site Director/Group:
Date of Work: 23/8/07 to 24/8/07 and 26/11/07 to 30/11/07	Size of Area Investigated: Monitoring area: 7.9ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Chelmsford	Client: Hanson Aggregates
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Yes	Related EHR Nos.:
Final Report: Essex Archaeology and History (Summary and full report)	
Periods represented: Prehistoric Post-medieval Modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological remains, including those of a Late Bronze Age building, were discovered following topsoil stripping in advance of mineral extraction at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham. The building was defined by two rows of post-holes and measured 4.25m by 8.25m. It was slightly bow-sided, and possibly had a doorway on its north-eastern side. The investigation also found a small quantity of prehistoric worked flint, a Late Bronze Age gully, undatable pits, and post-medieval/modern field ditches. The Late Bronze Age features possibly comprise the remains of a small settlement.	
Previous Summaries/Reports:- Archer, J. & Clarke, R. 2007: 'A Late Iron Age and early Roman enclosure at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham Airfield: excavation 2003'. <i>Essex Archaeology and History</i> 36 Germany, M. 2007: <i>Bulls Lodge Quarry, Former Boreham Airfield, Essex: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation, 2005 and 2006</i> . ECC FAU report 1704 Clarke, R. 2003: <i>A medieval moated site and windmill: excavations at Boreham Airfield, Essex 1996</i> . <i>E. Anglian Occ. Paper</i> 11	
Author of Summary: Mark Germany	Date of Summary: February 2008



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Fig.1. Location plan



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Fig.2.Excavated features

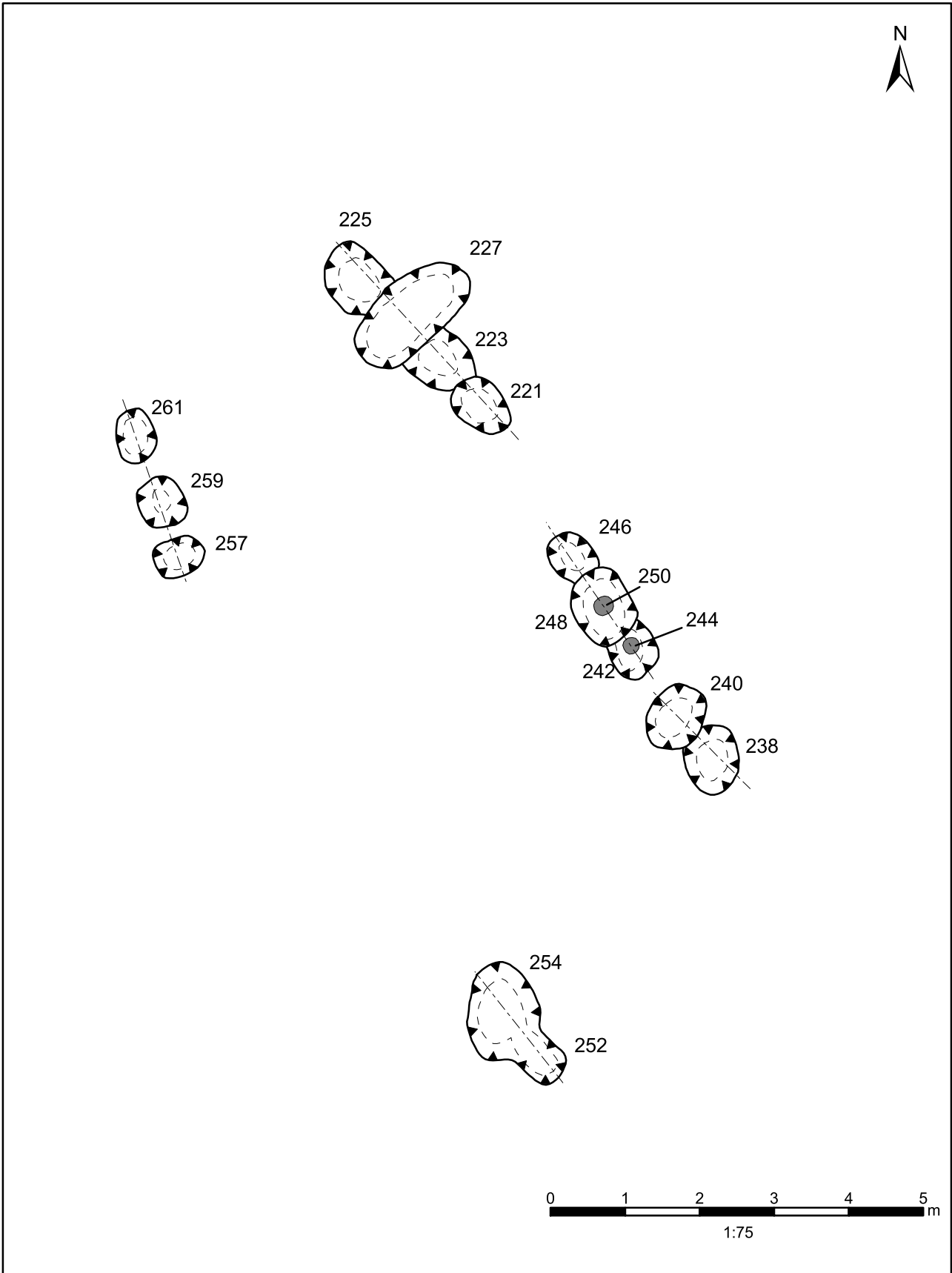


Fig.3. Late Bronze Age building 270