

**NEW HALL SCHOOL
BOREHAM
CHELMSFORD
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
BY TRIAL TRENCHING**



**Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit**

NOVEMBER 2008

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NEW HALL SCHOOL

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Client: Ainsley and Partners for the New Hall School Trust

Planning Ref: CHL/00898/08

NGR: TL 73512 10333

Site Code: BONH 08

Oasis No.: essexcou1- 46730

Dates of Fieldwork: 12th to 14th August 2008

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at New Hall School, Boreham. One T-shaped trench was excavated on the site of a proposed new classroom block at the north-east corner of the school buildings. No remains of the Tudor 'palace' or medieval manor were identified.

The earliest feature was a pit tentatively dated to the 17th century. In the centre of the trench was the base of a substantial path, aligned north-north-west/south-south-east, comprising re-used Tudor bricks sealed by compact clayey gravel. The re-use of Tudor bricks suggests a mid 18th-century date for this path after the demolition of much of the Tudor building complex in 1737. Two parallel later features cutting the base may be planting pits or evidence of robbed out structures.

The overburden was 0.75m deep and of relatively modern date. At the base of the section was 0.3m of buried topsoil containing 19th/20th century pottery and which appeared to have been previously cultivated. Close to the top of the section was a brick pathway of 20th century date leading in a north-easterly direction from the school to the position of a former outbuilding.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching carried out at New Hall School, Boreham, in advance of the construction of a new classroom to the north-east of the main school complex. The evaluation was undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) as instructed by Ainsley and Partners, acting for the New Hall School Trust.

Since the site was of known historical importance and had the potential to contain significant archaeological remains, a full archaeological condition was placed on planning consent (planning application ref: CHL/00898/08), following advice given by the Essex CC Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM) based on Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (DoE 1990). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological brief prepared by the ECC HEM (2008) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by the ECC FAU (2008).

If significant archaeological remains were located the trenches were to have been expanded to form a larger excavation area. The scope of any such required additional works would have been discussed and agreed in consultation with representatives of Ainsley and Partners, New Hall School and the ECC HEM.

Copies of this report will be supplied to Ainsley and Partners (including copies to forward to the New Hall School Trust and the Local Planning Authority), ECC HEM and the Essex Historic Environment Record. A digital version of this report will be submitted, along with a project summary, to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). The site archive and copies of the report will be deposited at Chelmsford Museum.

2.0 BACKGROUND (Fig. 1)

2.1 Topography and Geology

New Hall School (centred on TL 7346 1028) is located on the north-eastern outskirts of Chelmsford in the parish of Boreham, immediately to the west of the London-Colchester railway and the A12 Boreham Interchange. The school is a Grade I listed building that has Tudor origins, as a 'palace' built by Henry VIII on the site of a medieval manor, but which has since been extensively rebuilt. The site of the new classroom block lies between the school

buildings and two boundary walls, within the confines of a Grade II registered park and garden (1114).

The footprint of the new classroom covers an area of c. 500 sq m, measuring 35m by between 10 and 17m and lies within the north-eastern angle of the two historic walls, which are to be retained (Fig. 1). The site comprised a grass lawn, with a modern boundary wall to the south and west, modern prefabricated buildings on the east and north sides, and oil tanks in the north-west. Part of the modern boundary wall to the south was demolished prior to archaeological fieldwork to allow machine access to the site.

The superficial geology consists of mixed gravel, clay, sand and silt of the Lowestoft Formation overlying London Clay.

2.2 Archaeology and History

This archaeological and historical background is based on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held by Essex County Council at County Hall, Chelmsford.

New Hall School is a Grade I listed building (EHER 30269) that originated in the Tudor period, built by Henry VIII as a 'palace' on the site of an earlier medieval manor, although it has since been extensively rebuilt (EHER 6040-1). A manorial site at New Hall is documented as early as 1062, when it was one of six manors in Boreham parish granted by Earl Howard to the Dean and Secular Canons of the College he founded at Waltham. From c. 1350 the manor was held by a series of wealthy secular landowners until 1450, when it became crown property under Henry VI. The layout and character of the medieval manor are unknown, although areas of earth and cobbled floors exposed during extensions to the present New Hall School may represent surviving evidence of the medieval manor.

Henry VIII acquired the manor off the father of Anne Boleyn and rebuilt it on a larger scale, naming it 'Beaulieu'. Tudor remains are known within the modern complex, although much of the Tudor palace was demolished in 1737 when the building was reduced to a more modest scale. The house has been a Roman Catholic convent and school since 1799.

The gardens surrounding New Hall are included on English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens (1114). The new classroom site lies within the registered area, bounded to the north and east by 16th century walls, and may originally have been a kitchen garden (EHER 8572). Remnants of a fishpond and a moat survive immediately to the east of the development area, on the other side of the boundary wall; references to these date to 1628,

although they may originally have been much earlier in date. The park and gardens appear to have gone through several stages of landscaping and improvement, most notably in the early 17th century when the Duke of Buckingham bought the house and employed John Tradescant the Elder to supervise, and possibly design, improvements to the grounds.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the investigation was to record the location, extent, date and character of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the new classroom block.

The research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties*, 2. *research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). The date, character and development of medieval and post-medieval rural settlements, including manorial sites, is an important regional research topic, as are the parks and gardens of post-medieval country houses and mansions (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 25 and 36-9).

The specific objectives of the investigation were to:

- Investigate any evidence for earlier phases of the New Hall buildings complex
- Investigate any evidence for gardens related to all phases of New Hall

4.0 METHOD (Fig. 2)

One T-shaped trench was excavated under archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket. The east-west arm of the trench was 20m long and the north-south arm was 8m long; both were 1.5m wide. The trench was cleaned prior to hand-excavation.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' by-laws and guidelines (IFA 2001) and complied with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). Standard ECC FAU excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout.

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS (Fig. 2)

A number of archaeological features and deposits were identified and are described in chronological order. Additional context information is presented in Appendix 1 below.

5.1 Overburden

The overburden varied in depth from 0.63m to 0.75m. A series of silty layers, often quite gravelly, were noted overlying natural deposits of brown and light grey sandy gravel. At the base of the sequence was an intermittent deposit of loose gravel and pea gravel (14) up to 0.10m thick which formed an interface between the overlying silty layers and the firmer gravel (including deposit 21) below. Above these was a layer of dark grey clay-silt (19), 0.33m thick, possibly a buried former topsoil. Finds from this deposit included fragments of 18th century brick and modern glass and pottery. Small fragments of coal were noted throughout this deposit. Above was a thin band of purplish grey ashy silt (18) and a 0.09m thick layer of greyish brown silty gravel (17). Sealing 17 was a 0.17m thick deposit of dark grey silt (15) containing pieces of modern metal and glass. In the south of the trench layer 17 was overlain by two silty gravel deposits (16 and 20), the lower of which (20) contained decomposed fragments of car battery. At the top of the sequence was a 0.10 to 0.18m thickness of turf and topsoil. The sequence in the eastern part of the trench was slightly simpler with interface deposit 14 overlain by 0.2m of possible buried topsoil (13). This was sealed by 0.3m of greyish brown gravelly clay-silt (12) and overlain by c.0.10m of turf and modern topsoil.

5.2 Archaeological features

In the centre of the trench was a deposit of brick rubble (22) a c.0.15m thick (Fig. 2, inset). This consisted mainly of Tudor (16th century) half bricks and occasional fragments of roof tile lying haphazardly but generally forming a rough horizontal layer. No traces of mortar were identified to suggest that the bricks were the remains of a collapsed wall. Investigations revealed the deposit to be linear in plan, extending for over 8m north-south by 3.3m east-west. In the south the fragments of brick appeared smaller and more tightly packed (Plate 1). A few fragments of oyster shell were noted amongst the rubble, but not retained. The bricks appeared to overlie natural clay and sand.

Sealing the bricks was a compact layer of brown gravel in a sandy clay matrix (21). This layer was 0.2m deep and appeared to mirror the position of the underlying bricks. No finds were recovered. It is likely that deposits 21 and 22 form the base of a substantial path aligned north-north-west/south-south-east.

Layer 21 was cut by two shallow features (9 and 11). Feature 9 appeared linear in plan and extended to north and south of the trench. It was 1m wide, 0.07m deep and had very gently sloping sides. The fill (8) contained fragments of post-medieval window glass, brick and tile. One of the glass sherds was modern. Pit 11 was sub-rectangular in plan and continued to the north of the trench. It was 1.4m wide, 0.15m deep and filled with dark brownish grey gravelly clay silt (10) that also contained fragments of post-medieval window glass, brick and tile and an iron nail.

In the western arm of the trench was an oval pit (7), 1.42m long and 0.25m deep and filled with dark grey gravelly silt (6). A variety of finds were recovered, including two sherds of post-medieval pottery that indicate a broad late 16th century to 19th century date range for the infilling of this feature. In the eastern arm of the trench were two further pits (2 and 4), cutting the natural gravel and filled with dark grey gravelly silt. No finds were recovered. The fill (1) of pit 2 was noticeably root disturbed and it is possible that both pits were of natural origin.

The latest archaeological feature was a north-east/south-west aligned path (5) composed of a variety of re-used whole and half bricks, roof tile, ceramic land drain fragments and stone. Most of this material was modern as also were several recovered sherds of flower pot and white earthenware. The path was visible in the eastern (Plate 2) and southern arms of the trench and was located high in the sequence c.0.2m below the ground surface.

An area of clearly modern disturbance containing metalwork, engineering bricks, slate and glass was noted at the western end of the trench and a modern posthole, containing frogged bricks and cut from high in the section, within the southern arm.

6.0 FINDS REPORT, by Joyce Compton

Small groups of finds were recovered from nine contexts. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 2. The finds are described by category below.

6.1 Pottery, by Helen Walker

A small amount of pottery, forty-five sherds, weighing 523g, nearly all of which is modern, was excavated from six contexts. However, post-medieval pottery was recovered from pit 7 (fill 6) in the form of an internally-glazed sherd of post-medieval red earthenware and a sherd of German stoneware from the shoulder of a jug, with a date range of early 16th century to

the end of the 17th. The modern, 19th to 20th century, pottery comprises the usual mixture of table wares and kitchen/storage wares. The only evidence of specialised use is part of a very small shallow round dish (layer 20) in plain white earthenware, showing sloping internal walls. It may have had a pharmaceutical use such as for dispensing pills.

Table wares comprise flanged rims from plates or dishes in white-bodied earthenware, one showing a transfer-printed willow pattern and two showing green shell-edging, all dating to c.1820 or later. A semi-complete coffee can with blue sponged decoration is also present and dates from the 1830s onwards. These represent the cheap and cheerful end of the market, although more expensive pottery would not have been in everyday use and therefore was less likely to be broken and discarded. Utilitarian wares comprise the rim of a large earthenware bowl, and a fragment from a cylindrical stoneware bottle; these were used for storing a variety of liquids especially ink, blacking and ginger-beer. Flowerpot fragments were recovered from path 5 and layer 13.

6.2 Brick and tile

Brick fragments, roof tile and land drain fragments were recorded in eight contexts. Part-bricks and fragments came from six contexts, amounting to 42 pieces, weighing almost 19kg. Most of the contexts produced relatively modern pieces, except for layer 22. The part-bricks collected from this layer, although abraded and worn, have been assigned to the Tudor period by Pat Ryan. Unfortunately, these bricks have been re-used to form layer 22, which is of more recent date. One of the bricks is chamfered and may have derived from a decorative coping.

Three brick fragments were recovered from layer 19. They are in a red fabric, with many inclusions, and voids where vegetable matter has burnt out during firing. These are likely to derive from 18th century bricks. Brick path 5 was entirely composed of 19th or 20th century bricks, some of which are frogged. Two of these were also chamfered, perhaps to form a decorative edging to the path itself. The remainder of the brick assemblage cannot be closely dated, but is also likely to be relatively recent.

Post-medieval roof tile fragments came from six contexts, amounting to 22 pieces, weighing just 734g. Few are closely datable, but those from brick path 5 are likely to be modern. Fragments of land drain were also collected from this context. A piece of modern pantile was found unstratified.

6.3 Glass

A variety of glass types was recovered. Window glass sherds came from five contexts, and amounted to twenty sherds, weighing 46g. Most sherds are thin with a green tinge and surface iridescence, indicating a post-medieval date, perhaps 18th century or earlier. A single sherd of modern colourless window glass came from the fill of linear 9.

Two weathered, post-medieval, green bottle body sherds were found, probably residually, in layer 13. Colourless body sherds, probably from a modern milk bottle, came from layer 19 and a complete modern colourless jar with a tin screw-cap corroded in place was found unstratified. Also unstratified, are four thick, flat, heavy sherds with a slightly frosted, all-over finish. These may have derived from a glass shelf, or similar, rather than a window.

6.4 Metalwork

Four contexts produced items of metalwork; three of these comprise single iron nails. Two modern items were found within brick path (5), one is a white metal, pierced flat strip, probably the remains of a plant label, and the second is a large iron spike.

6.5 Animal bone

Minimal quantities of animal bone were recovered, amounting to fifteen pieces, weighing 44g. Most of the assemblage is residual within a single context (brick path 5) and further comment therefore would not be meaningful.

6.6 Other finds

Oyster shells, a total of five pieces, weighing 28g, were recovered from two contexts and a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem was found unstratified.

6.7 Comments on the assemblage

Small groups of relatively recent finds were recovered. Few are in contexts likely to be older than 19th century. Of interest are the re-used Tudor bricks in layer 22, although the re-use of Tudor bricks in the vicinity of New Hall is likely to have been a common occurrence.

Most of the modern material has been discarded following recording, along with the smaller pieces of brick and tile. The Tudor bricks have been sampled in accordance with Pat Ryan's recommendations. Few of the remaining finds, apart from the pottery, ought to be retained beyond the archiving stage.

7.0 DISCUSSION

No remains of the Tudor 'palace' or earlier medieval manor were identified in the trench. This is perhaps not surprising given that the believed focus of the Tudor palace was beneath the current main school building and in the grounds to the south.

Possibly the earliest feature was pit 7 which could date from anywhere within the late 16th to 19th century bracket. The recovery of a piece of 16th/17th century German stoneware might suggest that a date at the beginning of the range (c.17th century) is likely.

Stratigraphically, brick rubble deposit 22 was one of the earliest features. Although this was comprised of Tudor bricks these were all re-used and are therefore not a true indicator of the deposit's date. The bricks overlay an apparent natural deposit of clay and sand, and appeared to have been placed to firm up a softer area. There was no evidence of silt between the bricks and sealing gravel deposit 21 implying that the two deposits may have been laid down in quick succession as part of the same process. The linear nature of the two deposits suggests that they probably formed the base of a garden path, or less likely, the base for a more complex structure such as a raised walkway. It may be no coincidence that this path was aligned parallel to one existing Tudor wall and at right-angles to the other (Fig. 1). Later features 9 and 11 were both located upon the line of this base suggesting that they might be associated, perhaps as the positions of planting pits or just possibly evidence of a robbed superstructure. The exact dating of the path is uncertain though clearly in the post-medieval period and possibly within the 17th or 18th century. Given the re-use of Tudor brick and the fact that much of the Tudor building complex was demolished in 1737, a date around the middle of the 18th century is perhaps most plausible.

Any evidence of upstanding remains within the trench appears to have been truncated away with deposits 21 and 22 surviving only at, and below, the height of the surrounding natural deposits. The overlying buried topsoil (13/19) contained 19th to 20th century pottery and occasional fragments of coal throughout suggesting that it had been cultivated. This was further evidenced by the gravel interface layer (14) which may have accumulated at the base of the topsoil, in part, due to regular turning of the soil. The gravelly layers in the upper half of the section above buried topsoil 13/19 most probably date to the 20th century. Brick pathway 5 is not aligned with the existing Tudor walls and is also of probable 20th century date. Early 20th century editions of the Ordnance Survey show an outbuilding in the corner formed by these walls and it is likely that the path led from the school to this building.

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

No remains dating to the medieval period or associated with the Tudor 'palace' or New Hall buildings complex were identified. The investigated remains were all post-medieval or modern (19th/20th century) in date and probably associated with garden activities. Most of the post-medieval features were not closely datable within period.

One of the objectives of the evaluation was to investigate any evidence for gardens that could be related to phases of New Hall. This has been achieved in that a gravel path on a re-used Tudor brick base has been identified possibly constructed after wholesale remodelling of the main building complex in 1737. A later, 20th century, path was also identified along with evidence that this area of the grounds has been cultivated in the 19th/20th century. One pit was also tentatively dated to the 17th century.

Overall, few features of significance were identified and it is unlikely that major remains exist within the development area. The overburden was relatively deep (0.75m) and may well preserve any features present not directly disturbed by construction activities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Essex CC Field Archaeology Unit would like to thank Ainsley and Partners and the New Hall School Trust for commissioning the archaeological investigation, especially Russell Looker for his help in setting up the project. The fieldwork was undertaken by Trevor Ennis and John Hewitt of the ECC Field Archaeology Unit. Illustration by Andrew Lewsey. Finds were processed by Phil McMichael and analysed by Joyce Compton and Helen Walker. The project was managed by Patrick Allen of ECC FAU and monitored by Teresa O'Connor and Pat Connell of ECC HEM.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

All dimensions given in metres

Context	Type	Description	Period
01	Fill of 2	Dark grey gravelly silt, root disturbed	Undated
02	Pit	Irregular, 1.2m x 0.6m x 0.28m deep	Undated
03	Fill of 4	Dark grey gravelly silt	Undated
04	Pit	Oval, 0.9m x 0.55m x 0.32m deep	Undated
05	Brick path	NE/SW aligned, 11m+ x 0.84m x 0.14m deep	Modern
06	Fill of 7	Dark grey gravelly silt	Post-medieval
07	Pit	Oval, 1.42m x 0.95m x 0.25m	Post-medieval
08	Fill of 9	Dark grey gravelly silt	Post-medieval
09	Linear	Shallow linear, N/S aligned, 1.5m+ x 1.3m x 0.07m deep	Post-medieval
10	Fill of 11	Dark brownish grey gravelly clay silt	Post-medieval
11	Pit?	Sub-rectangular, 2.2m+ x 1.4m x 0.15m deep	Post-medieval
12	Layer	Greyish brown gravelly clay silt, 0.3m thick.	Modern
13	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt, 0.2m thick	Modern
14	Layer	Gravel interface, 0.10m thick	Nat?
15	Layer	Dark grey clay silt, 0.17m thick	Modern
16	Layer	Mixed greyish brown silty gravel, 0.12m thick	Modern
17	Layer	Greyish brown gravel, 0.09m thick	Modern
18	Layer	Purplish grey ashy silt, 0.03m	Modern
19	Layer	Dark grey clay silt, 0.33m thick	Modern
20	Layer	Dark brownish grey gravelly silt, 0.06m thick	Modern
21	Layer	Brown gravel & sandy clay, 0.2m thick	Post-med
22	Brick deposit	NNW/SSE aligned, half bricks and tile, 8m+ x 3.3m x 0.15m thick	Post-med
23	Finds	Unstratified from south arm of trench	Modern

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
5	Structure	1	4	White metal ?plant label (remains of small hole at one end)	Modern
		1	346	Iron spike, length 310mm	Modern
		13	42	Animal bone; calcaneus, sheep/goat, ulna hinge, small mammal; fragments, some with cut marks	-
		8	6926	Brick fragments, inc four part-bricks; 1) dense dark red with shallow frog, 230 x 100 x >67mm, mortar attached, long edges on either side of frog have been chamfered; 2) part-brick identical to 1, mortar on chamfer; 3) buff brick, poorly-mixed clay, broken lengthways, 225 x ? x 50mm, worn on one long surface, mortar on the other; 4) two joining pieces, orange-red with flint inclusions, 230 x 105 x 65mm (All Discarded)	Modern
		5	208	Roof tile and land drain fragments, one with peg hole (Discarded)	Modern
		11	256	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Modern
6	7	1	1	Iron nail	-
		1	1	Animal bone; ?rib fragment	-
		3	16	Shell; oyster, one valve and fragments	-
		1	1	Glass; window sherd, decayed	Post med.
		8	126	Brick fragments (6/28g small pieces discarded)	Post med.
		6	82	Roof tile fragments (4/12g small pieces discarded)	Post med.
8	9	2	20	Pottery; body sherds	Post med.
		11	32	Glass; window sherds, surface iridescence, one is colourless and modern	Post med.
		9	178	Brick fragments (7/72g small pieces discarded)	Post med.
10	11	4	146	Roof tile fragments (2/32g small pieces discarded)	Post med.
		1	6	Iron nail	-
		2	1	Glass; window sherds, surface iridescence, as for 8 above	Post med.
13	Layer	4	34	Brick fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		2	76	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	4	Iron nail	-
19	Layer	1	1	Bird bone; femur or tibia, distal end	-
		2	12	Shell; oyster, one valve and fragment	-
		1	20	Coal (Discarded)	-
		5	10	Glass; window sherds, surface iridescence	Post med.
		2	6	Glass; bottle body sherds, weathered	Post med.
		4	84	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole (2/8g small pieces discarded)	Post med.
		3	40	Pottery; body sherds	Modern
20	Layer	5	20	Glass; colourless bottle body sherds, ?milk bottle (Discarded)	Modern
		3	1605	Brick fragments, red fabric, many inclusions and voids, unevenly-made, two are mortared	Post med.
		3	16	Pottery; body sherd and slivers	Modern
22	Layer	3	16	Pottery; base sherds, white earthenware	Modern
23	Layer	10	10040	Bricks; part-bricks, unevenly-made, two are part-vitrified, one is chamfered; widths 105-110mm, depths 55-60mm (5/4490g smaller pieces Discarded)	Tudor
23	Finds	1	2	Glass; window sherd, slight surface iridescence	Post med.
		4	40	Glass; flat slightly-frosted sherds, two with frosted	Modern

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		1	130	edge, 7.5mm thick, from ?glass shelf (Discarded)	Modern
		1	4	Glass; complete jar, colourless, with tin screw cap corroded into place (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	138	Clay pipe stem	Modern
		23	176	Pantile fragment (Discarded)	Modern
				Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	

APPENDIX 3: MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
5	Structure	7	243	Flowerpot: rims from two vessels	18th to 20th C
		4	13	Modern white earthenware, two plain sherds and two with willow pattern transfer-print	19th to 20th C
6	7	1	1	Post-medieval red earthenware, internally glazed	late 16th to 19th C
		1	19	German stoneware, sherd from shoulder of vessel showing beginnings of cordon around neck, grey salt-glaze, Raeren or Frechen	spans 16th and 17th centuries
13	Layer	3	40	Flowerpot fragments, similar to those in context 5	18th to 20th C
19	Layer	2	1	Modern white earthenware, slivers of	19th to 20th C
		1	15	Late kitchen earthenware, internal slip-coating	19th to early 20th C
20	Layer	3	16	Modern white earthenware, plain, including two sherds from small v. shallow dish, diameter 50mm, ht 8mm, sloping internal walls, possible pharmaceutical use	Mid 19th to 20th C
23	Finds	1	18	Modern stoneware, sherd from cylindrical bottle	19th to early 20th C
		1	46	Late kitchen earthenware, everted rim perhaps from a large bowl, internal slip-coating	19th to early 20th C
		8	52	Modern white earthenware including flanged rims from three plates or dishes, one showing willow pattern transfer-print and two with green shell-edging, one of which is scalloped	c.1820
		13	59	Modern white earthenware, joining sherds from cylindrical coffee can with recessed base showing sponged decoration in blue, ht 72mm, diameter 60mm,	1830s onwards
		45	523		

APPENDIX 4: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

Site Name: New Hall School, Boreham

Site Code: BONH 08

Index to Archive:

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Brief
- 1.2 Written Scheme of Investigation

2. Research Archive

- 2.1 Client Report
- 2.2 Finds Reports

3. Site Archive

- 3.1 Context Record Register
- 3.2 Context Records (1 to 23)
- 3.3 Plan Register
- 3.4 Section Register
- 3.5 1 A4 plan sheets
- 3.6 Levels Register
- 3.7 Trench location plan
- 3.8 Photographic Registers
- 3.9 Site Photographic Record (1 set of Black & White prints, 1 Set of digital images on disk)
- 3.10 Miscellaneous notes/plans

Not in File

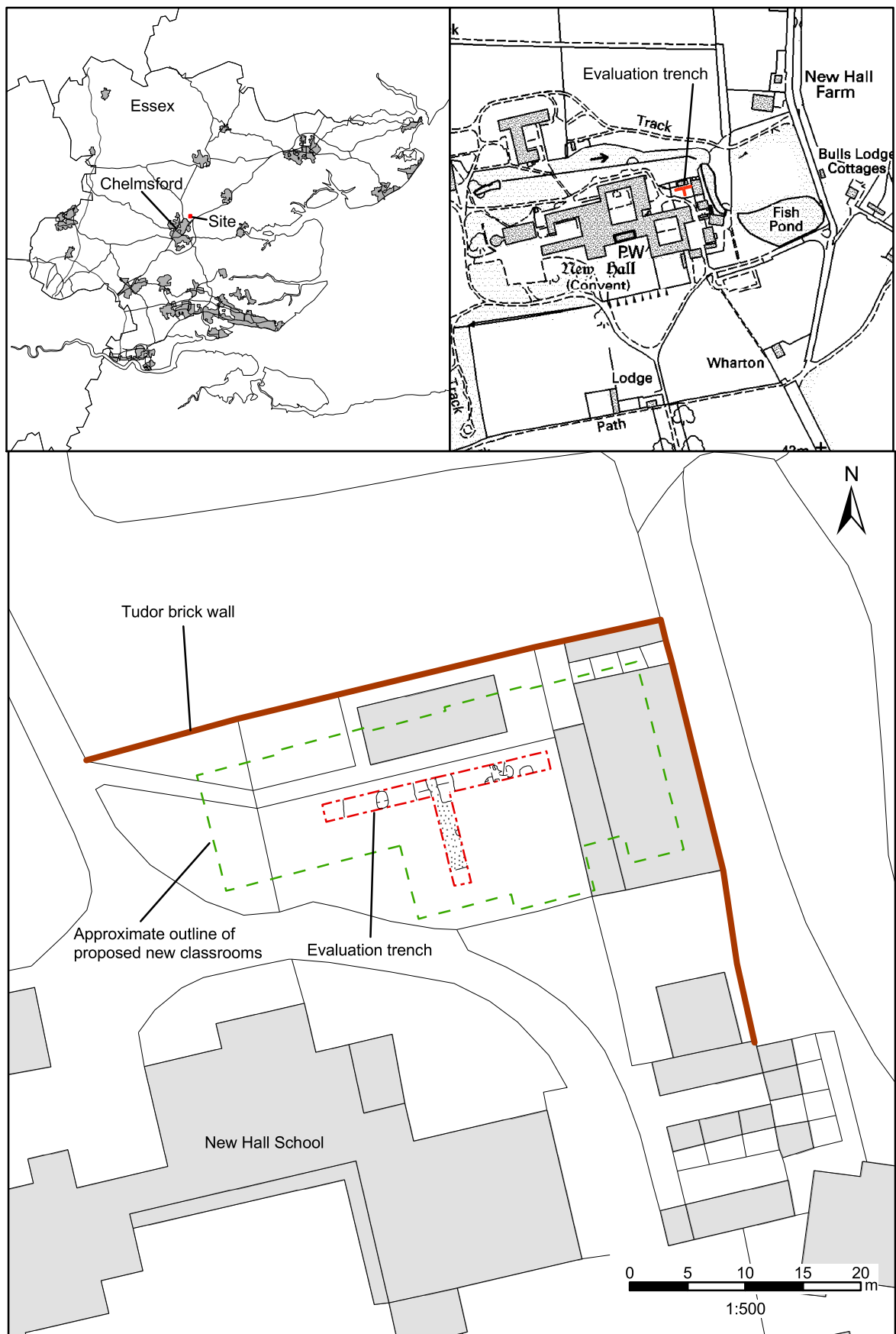
2 large plan/section sheets

Finds

The retained finds occupy less than one box.

APPENDIX 5: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: New Hall School, Boreham, Essex	
Parishes: Boreham	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TL 73512 10333	Site Code: BONH 08
Type of Work: Archaeological Evaluation	Site Director/Group: T. Ennis, ECC Field Archaeology Unit
Dates of Work: 12th to 14th August 2008	Size of Area Investigated: 42 sq m
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Chelmsford	Funding source: New Hall School
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos.: 30269, 6040-1, 8572
Final Report: EAH summary	Oasis No.: essexcou1- 46730
Periods Represented: Post-medieval, modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: <p>An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at New Hall School, Boreham. One T-shaped trench was excavated on the site of a proposed new classroom block at the north-east corner of the school buildings. No remains of the Tudor 'palace' or medieval manor were identified.</p> <p>The earliest feature was a pit tentatively dated to the 17th century. In the centre of the trench was the base of a substantial path, aligned north-north-west/south-south-east, comprising re-used Tudor bricks sealed by compact clayey gravel. The re-use of Tudor bricks suggests a mid 18th-century date for this path after the demolition of much of the Tudor building complex in 1737. Two parallel later features cutting the base may be planting pits or evidence of robbed out structures.</p> <p>The overburden was 0.75m deep and of relatively modern date. At the base of the section was 0.3m of buried topsoil containing 19th/20th century pottery and which appeared to have been previously cultivated. Close to the top of the section was a brick pathway of 20th century date leading in a north-easterly direction from the school to the position of a former outbuilding.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: T. Ennis	Date of Summary: November 2008



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Fig.1. Site location

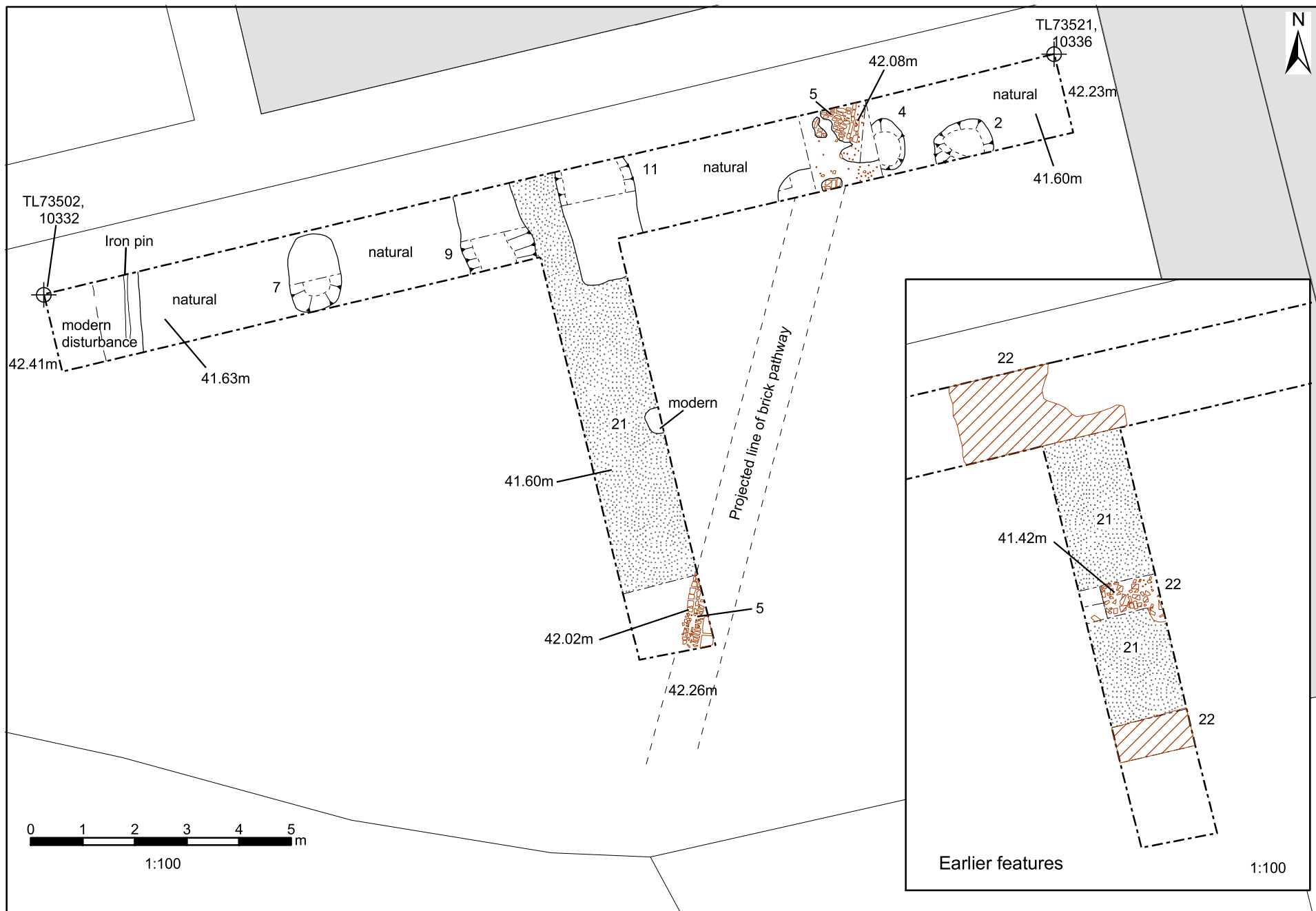


Fig.2. Excavated features

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Plate 1. Brick deposit 22 (1m scale)



Plate 2. Path 5 (1m scale)