

**BULLS LODGE QUARRY  
FORMER BOREHAM AIRFIELD  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION**



**Essex County Council  
Field Archaeology Unit**

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**BULLS LODGE QUARRY**  
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**ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION**

Client: Hanson Aggregates

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Site Code: BOAF05

ECC FAU project no: 1975

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**SUMMARY**

Archaeological monitoring and excavation was carried out in 2008-9 during topsoil stripping of a 9.5ha area in the north-west of Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham, a former World War II airfield. The monitoring identified part of a medieval enclosed farmstead in the extreme north of the area, which was subsequently excavated, although the main area of the settlement lay in the field beyond the northern boundary of the quarry. The west of the area contained only poorly-preserved prehistoric remains, while the area to the east of the medieval farmstead site had been disturbed by construction of the World War II airfield.

The prehistoric remains in the west of the area included single pits dated to the Late Neolithic (2500-2000 BC) and Early Bronze Age (2000-1500 BC) respectively, and a possible Iron Age or Roman cremation burial. Other features, including a possible post-hole structure, and hearths and fire-pits, are undated but are presumed to have been prehistoric, representing ephemeral remains of the prehistoric landscape previously recorded over other parts of the quarry. The character of these remains, and a Late Bronze Age timber building previously recorded adjacent to the 2008/9 area, suggests an area of settlement in contrast to the funerary and ritual landscape recorded across the remainder of the quarry.

The southern part of the medieval farmstead was excavated, consisting of two ditched enclosures with internal features dated to the later 12th to mid-13th century. The eastern enclosure contained an extensive area of hardstanding, timber buildings and pits, and is interpreted as a working area or farmyard. The timber structures were lightly constructed and were probably outbuildings, and the settlement's main buildings most likely lay beyond the northern boundary of the quarry. The western enclosure contained a possible timber structure and pits along its east side but was otherwise devoid of features, apart from a pond on its west side that was infilled in the post-medieval period. Although the western enclosure is less well-dated, it is interpreted as being contemporary with the eastern enclosure, probably used for herding and watering livestock. The finds recovered from the site include a silver penny of Stephen, minted between 1137 and 1153, but are otherwise typical of a medieval rural site of 12th- and 13th-century date.

The medieval farmstead is part of a wider agricultural landscape, contemporary with the medieval farmstead and windmill previously recorded 1.1km to the east (Clarke 2003) and the medieval field system 600m to the south-east (Germany 2007). Both farmsteads are thought to represent late agricultural exploitation of marginal land away from the main settlements of Boreham and Little Waltham, and both had been abandoned by the mid-13th century, with the field system becoming disused soon afterwards. This change appears to coincide with the formation of the New Hall estate, first documented in 1301, and the development of a deer park across the quarry area.

The area of the medieval farmstead exposed by the current quarry operations has been fully recorded, but any future expansion of the quarry into the field to the north will need to be preceded by excavation of the remainder of the medieval site.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report describes the results of archaeological monitoring and excavation carried out in 2008-9 following topsoil stripping before mineral extraction at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham, 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 investigate each area of the quarry for archaeological remains before quarrying takes place. The scope and extent of the archaeological work 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) who advise the local planning authority.

An area of 9.5ha in the north-west of the quarry was stripped of topsoil in autumn 2008 and a loose scatter of archaeological features across the west of the area was rapidly recorded and excavated. A denser concentration of features was recorded at the northern limit of the stripped area, however, and selective excavation carried out in November-December 2008 identified these as part of a medieval enclosure. The potential of this site was highlighted in an interim summary (Ennis 2008) and it was fully excavated in autumn 2009. This report describes the results both of the initial monitoring and the follow-up excavation of the medieval site.

Copies of this report have been supplied to Hanson Aggregates, 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 finds, and copies of the report will be deposited at Chelmsford Museum.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Location, Topography and Geology (Fig. 1)**

Bulls Lodge Quarry covers 320ha on the site of a former World War II airfield situated 2km north-east of Chelmsford, in the north-west of the parish of Boreham and partly in the parish of Little Waltham (TL 7325 1205; Fig. 1). The surrounding landscape consists of arable fields and former quarry workings on a plateau at 53m OD, forming a low outcrop within a wide loop of the river Chelmer. The drift geology comprises a 2m-thick deposit of Boulder Clay of the Springfield Till, laid down in the Anglian glacial period, overlying Chelmsford

Sands and Gravels. Remnants of some of the World War II runways still survive at the northern end of the quarry.

## 2.2 History (Fig. 1)

The following historical background is based on previous research and publications by 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, 1.6km from the current 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 manor estate was a deer park, although its precise boundaries are not known. The earliest reference to the deer park dates to 1396, but it was most likely established between 1250 and 1330, 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 no longer existed and its area was occupied by enclosed fields and woods.

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, and 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.

## 2.3 Archaeology (Fig. 1)

Extensive archaeological investigations have previously been carried out both in and around the quarry (Lavender 1993; Clarke 2003; Germany 2003; Archer and Clarke 2007; Germany 2007; 2008).

The archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal at Bulls Lodge Quarry has been carried out intermittently since the quarry first started to operate in 1990. The main archaeological discoveries made before 2008, in relation to the current area, are as follows (Fig. 1):

- A prehistoric (Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age) ring-ditch and Early Bronze Age burial urn 750m to the south-east (Archer and Clarke 2007);
- A Late Bronze Age cremation burial and pits 400m to the south-east (Germany 2007);

- A Late Bronze Age timber building 50m to the south-east (Germany 2008);
- A Late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure 900m to the south-east (Archer and Clarke 2007);
- Late Iron Age boundaries and a Roman stone-founded apsidal building, an administrative centre for a rural estate, 2km to the south-east (outside the limits of Fig. 1) (Lavender 1993);
- A medieval moated farmstead 1km to the east, dated to the 12th/13th century, including a farmhouse, windmill and granary (Clarke 2003);
- A medieval field system 500m to the east (Germany 2007);
- Post-medieval timber structures 250m to the east (Germany 2007).

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

In 1992-4 a Roman villa site was excavated in the neighbouring quarry at Great Holts Farm 0.5km to the east (Germany 2003). The villa is dated to the 2nd-4th centuries and was established within a landscape of regularly planned agricultural fields and stock enclosures. Remnants of an earlier prehistoric landscape were also recorded, including Neolithic finds, Late Neolithic and Bronze Age ring-ditches, Late Bronze Age pits, and an Early Iron Age timber building. 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). A medieval timber farm building has also been recorded at Great Holts Farm.

### **3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The aim of the ongoing archaeological monitoring is to record archaeological remains that are exposed within Bulls Lodge Quarry before their destruction by successive phases of mineral extraction. The long-term objective is to obtain a greater understanding of the development of the prehistoric and historic landscape within the quarry area. Over much of the quarry the character and date of individual landscape elements can be established through recording and selective excavation, but in some areas more detailed excavation is required to investigate and record significant sites where there is good surviving evidence of settlement or farming activity.



## **4.0 METHOD**

A total area of 9.5ha was inspected for archaeological remains in the autumn of 2008 following topsoil stripping by a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket (Fig. 1). The locations of all potential 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 in the western half of the stripped area were rapidly recorded and excavated, other than two situated beneath a large puddle in the north-west corner and obviously modern field boundaries (Fig. 2). No archaeological features were identified in the east of the stripped area, part of which had previously been disturbed by airfield taxi-ways. A concentration of medieval features within an enclosure was identified in an area of 70 x 30m at the northern limit of the stripped area, and a sample of ditches and pits was excavated to characterise the extent, date and complexity of these remains.

This medieval site was excavated in detail in autumn 2009, following de-weeding and the careful removal by mini-excavator of a thin layer of silt obscuring previously semi-visible features. All features were excavated other than a small number of potential pits/post-holes that could not easily be relocated in the west of this area. After consultation with the ECC HEM monitoring officer it was agreed that resources would be concentrated on a baked-clay filled hollow and adjacent features in the east of the area.

Standard ECC FAU excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout. The ECC FAU is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and all work was carried out in accordance with IfA by-laws and guidelines (IfA 1997; 2001) and complied with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

## **5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS**

Archaeological remains of prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and modern date were present within the areas of monitoring and detailed excavation and are described below. Prehistoric and post-medieval/modern features recorded during monitoring are described in sections 5.1 and 5.3, while the excavation of the more concentrated remains of the medieval site are described in section 5.2. Detailed context information is presented in Appendix 1.

### **5.1 Prehistoric (Fig. 2; Plate 1)**

Archaeological features, mainly small pits and post-holes, were scattered widely over the west of the stripped area. Only two of these features are datable, pits containing pottery dated to the Late Neolithic (2500-2000 BC) and the Early Bronze Age (2000-1500 BC). One possible cremation pit contained iron studs and is therefore likely to be of Iron Age date. Other pits and post-holes were almost certainly of prehistoric date but contained no dating evidence. A few features were discounted as natural and others appeared to be modern.

The Late Neolithic (Beaker) pottery was recovered from a small elongated pit (333), 1.08m long by 0.15m deep, containing mottled grey/brown silty clay and occasional flecks of charcoal. The Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a shallow irregular pit (307) 0.54m long by 0.21m deep that had a line of three small stake-hole impressions in its base. The pit was filled with black clay silt and abundant charcoal. The iron studs were recovered from a possible cremation deposit within an elongated pit (329). This measured 1.22m long by 0.28m wide by 0.25m deep and also contained charcoal, baked clay fragments and burnt bone. Nearby was an undated circular hearth (331) composed of heat-reddened stones.

Undatable features included a small pit (301), 0.21m long by 0.13m deep, containing dark charcoal-rich clay silt with occasional flecks of burnt bone, two small fire-pits (303 and 310) with traces of in situ burning and an irregular group of five small post and stake-holes (337 et al) that may represent the scant remains of a small structure (Plate 1). Patches of heat-reddened clay (311 and 312) were noted that may be evidence of former fire-pits or hearths where most of the feature has been truncated. Three flint artefacts of probable Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) date were also recovered as residual finds from later contexts.

## **5.2 Medieval (Figs 2-5; Plates 2-4)**

Medieval features were concentrated at the northern limit of the stripped area and constitute part of a settlement dated to the later 12th to mid-13th century (Figs 2 and 3). The medieval site lay within a roughly rectangular enclosure measuring at least 58 x 27m, formed by boundary ditches 317/323 and 370/408/412 on its western and southern sides. Internal features included timber structures, surfaces and rubbish pits containing varying amounts of pottery, baked clay, animal bone and oyster shell, mainly from material infilling hollow 464. The enclosure extended beyond the northern edge of the quarry, and to the east, where it was truncated by World War II airfield taxi-ways. The western enclosure ditch formed a common boundary with a second, irregular enclosure to the west, measuring at least 80 x 40m (Figs 2 and 3). The western enclosure contained medieval features along its eastern edge, but the major boundary ditch 305/492 forming its western side could not be dated. This boundary may have had medieval origins, but the only dating evidence is that pond 489 cutting it was backfilled in the post-medieval period (see 5.3 below).

Ditch 370/408/412 was aligned east-west and was recorded for 58m eastwards from its junction with the north-south ditch 317/323 (Figs 2 and 3). It was excavated in three places (370, 408 and 412) and varied in width from 1.4 to 2.2m and depth from 0.84 to 1.05m (Fig. 5, section 5; Plate 2). Ditch 317/323 was at least 90m long (Figs 2 and 3) and varied in alignment from almost north-south (in the north), with a dog-leg to the south-west, beyond it which it became more difficult to trace and appeared to peter out a few metres short of merging with the major boundary ditch 305/492. Ditch 317/323 was excavated in two places (317 and 323) and found to be around 0.85m wide and between 0.39m and 0.5m deep (Fig. 3). The enclosure ditches all contained small amounts of medieval pottery with a latest date of the later 12th-13th century.

The largest feature within the enclosure was an oval hollow cut into the natural clay (464), over 7.5m long by 6.5m wide and 0.15m deep (Figs 3-4 and 5, section 1; Plate 3), which was investigated by a series of segments (450, 454, 457, 461 and 465). Its lower fill (451, 452, 455, 458, 463, 467 and 468) was dark brown to brownish grey silty clay containing occasional flints and fragments of charcoal-flecked heat-reddened clay, pottery, quernstone, animal bone and oyster shell. The upper fill (453, 456, 460, 462, and probably also 459) consisted of lighter yellowish brown clay containing numerous flints and heat-reddened clay which varied in density from occasional to frequent, and fragments of pottery and quernstone. The pottery from both fills is dated to the later 12th-13th century.

The hollow appeared to be orientated north-east/south-west and clearly continued beyond the northern limit of the site. The fills of the hollow were sealed and protected beneath an overlying deposit of dark brownish grey clay-silt which was partly removed by hand (441). A number of metal-detected finds were recovered from this deposit prior to its removal (386, 387, 389, 390 and 392). Finds included an iron fiddle key nail from a medieval horseshoe, two flat strips of iron and a piece of lead scrap. The most significant metal-detected find however, a silver short cross penny (SF1) dating to the reign of King Stephen and minted between 1137 and 1153, was found just to the south-east of this deposit close to curving gully 427/437.

To the south of the hollow, curved gully 427/437 was 8m long, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, and had gradually-sloping sides and a rounded bottom (Fig. 4). The fill of its north-western terminus (428) contained medieval pottery dated to the later 12th to mid-13th century. The curve of the gully broadly reflects the southern edge of the hollow and they appear to be related.

To the immediate south a group of gullies aligned north-south (448, 475/477 and 481), with a flint layer (442) and a shallow pit or post-hole (444), constitute evidence for a small rectangular timber structure measuring 6 x 3m (Fig. 3, Building 1). Gully 481 on the east side of the building appeared to be cut by the curved gully 427/437. An underlying gully (473) was not well-defined and is probably of natural origin. Gully 481 and pit/post-hole 444 contained a few sherds of medieval pottery, and a medieval harness buckle was recovered from gully 477 (Fig. 4, SF2).

Building 1 was defined by parallel narrow gullies (475/477 and 481) on its west and east sides, with an additional wider gully (448) in the west (Figs 4 and 5, sections 2 and 3). Gullies 475/477 and 481 were around 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep, and were filled with orangey brown and greyish brown silty clay (474, 478 and 480). The eastern gully 481 had quite a steep-sided profile and both gullies could be interpreted as slots or post-trenches. Gully 448 on the west side was much larger, at 0.5m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 5, section 2), with the possible outline of a post towards its north end. It was filled with greyish brown silty clay with baked clay (447), while a second fill along its east side (476) was darker and contained common flecks of charcoal. In the centre of the structure was a layer of large flints in brown silty clay (442), with occasional fragments of stone, baked clay and a fragment of Roman flue-tile. It was loose and uncompacted and filled a slight hollow only 0.07m deep (Fig. 5, section 2). Flint layer 442 was clearly visible on the first walkover and its surface had certainly been truncated in the past. At the south end of the structure was an oval pit or post-

hole (444) that had been disturbed along its south-west edge. Building 1 represents a small outbuilding, apparently with more than one phase of construction.

To the east of Building 1 a group of interconnected features (446, 469, 483 and 485) represent one or more pits with a gully eastwards extending from their northern end (Fig. 4). In the south, a rectangular pit (469) 0.3m deep contained two fills (470 and 471). Its primary fill (470), extending across its base and down its north and east sides, contained pieces of charcoal and 4.3kg of baked clay fragments that had apparently been deposited from elsewhere as there was no evidence of any in-situ burning. A shallow extension at the north-east corner of the pit (446) contained an identical fill containing baked clay fragments. After a period of rain a northern extension of the western half of pit 469 was recognised (483). It was 0.18m deep, and contained a single sherd of medieval pottery but no further baked clay. The relationship between 469 and 483 was not proven but they were almost certainly contemporary. Running eastwards from the north end of 483 was a small irregular gully (485) that contained no dating evidence but may also have been associated.

Numerous features were located to the west of hollow 464 (Figs 3 and 4). The majority were situated close to the northern limit of excavation and a few were located close to the western boundary of the enclosure. Much of the southern part of the enclosure was devoid of features.

Some 7m west of hollow 464 was a heavily truncated slot aligned north-south (401), 1.4m long by 0.12m deep, that was disturbed by plough marks to east and west but which may have originally extended as far south as post-hole 403 (Fig. 4). Post-hole 403 (Plate 4) was 0.68m long and 0.23m deep and contained a well-defined, vertical-sided post-pipe (405). This had two fills (406 and 407), of which the upper (407) produced a sherd of medieval pottery and a large quantity of baked clay. Further finds were recovered from an area of disturbance (421) directly on the plough scar to the south of 403 that appeared to have been pulled-through from fill 407. It is likely that slot 401 and post-hole 403 are part of a timber structure (Building 2), perhaps along with nearby sub-circular post-holes 399 and 413, and a third, unexcavated, potential post-hole east of 399. Elongated pit 397, although not obviously a structural feature, may also be associated, whereas adjacent gully 395 was sinuous, with distinctive orange brown clay and appeared to be of natural origin.

Further west were two large well-defined post-holes (418 and 424), both over 0.5m deep (Fig. 3). The fills (419 and 425) of both post-holes contained a few sherds of medieval pottery. To the south-west, a third large post-hole (376) 0.54m deep, contained a well-

defined steep-sided post-pipe (378) (Figs 4 and 5, section 4) and a few sherds of medieval pottery. Three smaller oval post-holes (429, 431 and 439) ranging in depth from 0.10m to 0.23m were located close to the northern edge of the site along with three dark grey silt and charcoal smears that might have resulted from modern disturbance or could be the last vestiges of three severely truncated features. Four similar looking cigar-shaped features (415, 422, 433 and 435) were also excavated that may have had a structural function. These ranged in length from 1.3m to 2m, in width from 0.2m to 0.7m and in depth from 0.13m to 0.2m. All had steepish sides and a flat to concave base and were truncated and/or plough disturbed.

Near the western boundary of the enclosure were two oval pits (313 and 315). Pit 313 contained traces of burnt clay and charcoal and was recorded as a fire-pit although the lack of evidence of in-situ burning makes this unlikely. Pit 315 appeared to be cut by the enclosure boundary ditch 317, and contained a few sherds of medieval pottery dated to the later 12th-13th century. Two further features to the north, one oval and the other L-shaped, were planned but not excavated.

A group of medieval features was recorded to the west of boundary ditch 317/323 (Fig. 3). The ditch itself truncated the east side of gully or pit (319) and a possible underlying post-hole (321) (Fig. 5, section 6). Feature 319 was further truncated on its west side by sub-rectangular pit 325, 1.22m long by 0.24m deep and flat bottomed. It had two fills (326 and 327) and contained medieval pottery dated to the early 13th century. An unexcavated pear-shaped feature to the west of 319 might be a post-hole. Beyond this was a 6m long irregular gully (338), aligned east-north-east/west-south-west, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its upper fill (340) contained a variety of finds, including baked clay, lava quern and medieval pottery. To the north of gully 338 was a stake-hole (488) and two possible unexcavated post-holes. It is possible that gully 338 forms one side of a small timber structure (Building 3), while the other side was formed by the unexcavated post-holes and stake-hole 488. Pottery surface finds 388 may also be associated although could not be attributed to a defined feature.

To the north of Building 3 was a possible post-hole (391) from which medieval pottery was recovered during a clean-over in 2008, and a second pottery finds spot (385). Two large oval pits (381 and 382) were also excavated in the area, containing sherds of medieval pottery. The upper part of pit 381 was poorly defined, however, the lower portion was better and a convincing cone-shaped stake-hole, 0.16m in diameter and 0.10m deep was excavated in its base.

### **5.3 Post-medieval and modern (Fig. 2)**

Ditch 305/492 to the west of the medieval enclosures (5.2) was aligned roughly north-south and was 230m long (Fig. 2). It was excavated in two places (305 and 492) and was 0.5m deep but varied in width from 1.4m to 3.0m. The ditch is undated as no finds were recovered from it, although it is not a recent feature as it is not shown on early editions of the Ordnance Survey. The ditch was cut in the north by a large pond (489), 46m long by 9m wide, investigated by means of a machine-dug slot and found to be over 1.1m deep (Fig. 5, section 7). It had two greyish brown silty clay fills, the upper of which (449) produced a small quantity of post-medieval finds including two sherds of pottery, the latest of which is dated to the mid-18th to 19th century. Hand-excavation of part of the lower fill (490), which was darker and potentially earlier in date, was prevented by rainwater which did not drain away during the course of the excavation.

One large pit (341), excavated in the south of the area, contained a clay pipe fragment and a copper-alloy stud was clearly of post-medieval date.

Two post-medieval boundary ditches were also recorded (Fig. 2). One was aligned east-west and passed through the middle of the site and the other was aligned north-south and crossed its eastern corner of the site. Both ditches are shown on the first four editions of the Ordnance Survey. A second north-south aligned ditch or service trench and a square concrete slab were clearly modern and either associated with the World War II airfield or later usage of the site. Located to the east of this 20th-century ditch was a partly exposed ditch (494) which was investigated by means of a machine-dug slot. No finds were recovered but the fill (493) was highly compacted suggesting it too was of recent date. It is probable that this ditch was a precursor to the adjacent, very straight, existing field boundary ditch. The land to the east of this modern field boundary was formerly occupied by part of the airfield taxi-way and dispersal area and had been highly disturbed.

## **6.0 FINDS** by Joyce Compton

Small quantities of finds were recovered from fifty-seven contexts, representing two stages of work. These have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 2. The majority of the finds are medieval, although two features (pit 341 and pond 449) each produced material which is entirely post-medieval. Monitoring work uncovered a small number of pits of prehistoric date, including a probable cremation burial. All of the finds are described by category below.

### **6.1 Pottery**

Forty contexts produced pottery, amounting to 420 sherds, weighing 2.8kg. Medieval pottery forms more than 90% by weight of the total recovered and is the subject of a separate report, see below. A tiny rim sherd of probable late Roman date, and residual in its context, was found in fill 340 of gully 338. A total of 103 sherds (238g) of prehistoric pottery, mostly recovered from soil samples, was recorded in two contexts. This component has been identified by N.J. Lavender, as follows: Beaker pottery, of Late Neolithic date, came from fill 332 of pit 333; this is abraded and appears to have been redeposited. The remainder of the prehistoric pottery (from fill 306 of pit 307) is flint-tempered and slightly later, perhaps Early Bronze Age.

### **6.2 Medieval and later pottery** by Helen Walker

A total of 316 sherds, weighing 2555g, was excavated from thirty-eight contexts (full details in Appendix 3). A rather limited range of medieval pottery is present, comprising early medieval shelly wares, early medieval sandy wares, medieval coarse ware, including examples of Hedingham coarse ware, and Hedingham fine ware.

The shelly wares consist of examples tempered with shell only, or with combinations of shell and sand; the latter is more frequent. Featured sherds comprise two B2 rims, probably from cooking-pots datable to c. 1200 (from segments of hollow 464), and thick-walled sherds from neighbouring pits 418 and 424 that could be from storage jars. A further sherd is decorated with a thumb applied strip.

Early medieval ware is more frequent than the shelly fabrics. This ware usually has a tempering of coarse sand, although there can be a variety of tempering agents and some examples here also show inclusions of grog (crushed fired clay) and limited sand. They have a vesicular appearance where grog inclusions at the surface have fallen out. Vessel forms in early medieval ware comprise thickened, everted rims and an externally-bevelled rim,



probably all from cooking-pots (from gully 338 and pit 381), dating to the 11th or 12th centuries. Neighbouring pit 325 contained a small fragment of flanged rim, which is likely to be later, dating to the early 13th century. Part of an early medieval ware jug rim and strap handle was recovered from hollow 464, dating to the later 12th to earlier 13th centuries. Another early medieval ware variant is transitional sandy ware and, as the name might suggest, this is borderline between early medieval ware and medieval coarse ware. It usually has a reddish-brown fabric. The only vessel form is a fragment from a large rounded bowl with a squared rim (from hollow 464), datable to the early 13th century.

Finds of medieval coarse ware are also common; this was the successor to early medieval ware, first made around c. 1200, although early medieval ware continued into the earlier 13th century. Some sherds are relatively fine with white sand inclusions, and have been identified as Hedingham coarse ware, made in the area of Sible Hedingham in central-north Essex. Featured sherds are all from cooking-pots comprising:

- One B4 rim datable to c.1200
- H2 rims and cavetto rims datable to the early to mid 13th century
- H1 rims current throughout the 13th century

Hedingham fine ware is the only fine ware present. A small abraded sherd, showing traces of red slip, came from pit 315. The ware is rather more common towards the eastern part of the investigated area, where a jug rim with a creamy-orange fabric, pale green glaze and curved applied strip decoration was found in gully 437. It is probably of early rounded style and datable to the later 12th to mid-13th century. Further sherds showing curved applied strips, almost certainly from the same jug, were found during cleaning to the north of this feature. In addition, further undecorated body sherds that might also be from this jug were found in segments of hollow 464 and other cleaning contexts.

The latest pottery excavated comprises sherds of post-medieval red earthenware and creamware dating to the mid-18th to earlier 19th centuries, from the pond to the west of the enclosure.

#### *Distribution, dating and function*

The majority of the pottery was found in hollow 464, which accounted for 60% of the total assemblage by weight. Otherwise the pottery is distributed sparsely and is found in both ditches/gullies and in pits. All the pottery from within the enclosure and from the enclosure ditches could be of the same date range, belonging to the later 12th to mid-13th centuries.

Pits 325, 381, 382 and gully 338 may be earlier however, as they did not contain medieval coarse ware, Hedingham coarse ware or Hedingham fine ware, but produced typologically early rims in early medieval fabrics datable to the 11th or 12th centuries. Having said this, the presence of transitional sandy ware (in pit 381) and a fragment of flanged rim (in pit 325) would indicate a date of not earlier than c. 1200. Apart from the post-medieval sherds in the pond, there is no evidence of occupation into the 14th century and occupation could have ended as early as the mid-13th century.

The pottery is typical of a medieval assemblage, with a preponderance of cooking-pots and a smaller number of bowls and jugs, including fine-ware jugs. The assemblage appears entirely domestic with no evidence of specialised activity. The relatively small amount of pottery recovered is a result of only part of the settlement having been uncovered.

#### *Comparison with previous fieldwork in the quarry*

The assemblage from the current site differs from that from the medieval field system recorded to the south and east (Germany 2007; Fig. 1), in that there is no evidence of a later medieval phase of occupation dating to the late 13th to 14th centuries. However, the assemblage from the current work is very similar to the earlier phase of the field system, with the same range of wares, vessel forms and rim types, although settlement at the current site may have begun slightly earlier, in the later 12th century rather than the early to mid-13th century.

The moated farmstead and windmill 1km to the east of the current site (Fig. 1), excavated in 1996 (Clarke 2003), was broadly contemporary, having started in the mid-12th century and not continued much beyond the mid-13th century (Walker 2003, 53). Reflecting the slightly earlier start date is the much greater quantity of shelly wares at the farmstead/windmill site, accounting for around 25% of the total assemblage, whereas they account for only 13% in the current assemblage and less than 0.5% for that from the field system (Germany 2007). In addition, a small number of non-local wares occurred at the farmstead/windmill site, whereas the pottery supply to the current site is entirely local.

### **6.3 Metalwork**

Metalwork, mostly iron items uncovered during a metal-detector sweep, was recovered from eleven contexts. X-rays indicate that much of the ironwork comprises nails and nail shafts, including medieval fiddle key nails. Very little of the remaining iron can be intrinsically dated, although a chain-link or double spike from finds-spot 386 is probably modern. A D-shaped harness buckle (SF2) was recovered from the fill of slot 475; this type of buckle was current in London from c. 1200 to 1400 (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 90-2, e.g. fig. 58, no. 417). Probable cremation burial 329, uncovered during the monitoring work, produced at least six iron studs. These could be large hobnails or, more likely, studs from a box or casket. Unfortunately, there is no associated dating evidence but an Iron Age or early Roman date is suggested by the presence of the studs.

The non-ferrous metalwork includes a silver short-cross penny (SF1) of Stephen, minted between 1137 and 1153, in a worn but otherwise very good condition, flat strips of iron and a piece of lead scrap. A post-medieval, flat-topped, copper-alloy stud came from fill 342 of pit 341 and a small undatable piece of lead waste was recovered from finds-spot 390.

### **6.4 Baked clay**

Baked clay, amounting to 634 fragments, weighing more than 7kg, was recorded in twenty-nine contexts, mainly of medieval date. Most contexts, however, contain small amounts of undiagnostic and fragmentary baked clay which has few inclusions; many fragments have the appearance of burnt soil. Several contexts contained appreciable amounts, but these fragments are also mainly small and undiagnostic.

Small quantities were recorded amongst the flints of hollow 464 and in pit 405 and nearby finds-spot 421. Two-thirds of the assemblage by weight, however, came from fills of pit 469/446, with most occurring in primary fill 470. The character of these pieces is slightly different, with most showing evidence of mixing while wet. Several pieces exhibit grooves and one or two larger pieces have flat surfaces with a groove on the opposing face. The baked clay from this feature, therefore, appears to represent the disposal of burnt daub, probably derived from a nearby building.

### **6.5 Quern/millstone fragments and other stone**

Five contexts produced lava quern or millstone fragments, amounting to twenty-nine pieces, weighing just over 3kg. Three contexts represent segment fills of hollow 464, which together account for 88% by weight of the recovered fragments. All are made from Niedermendig lava, imported from the Rhineland, and their dimensions suggest that they derive from

millstones, rather than from rotary querns. Niedermendig lava was used from Roman times and through the medieval and post-medieval periods, for both querns and millstones. Most pieces are small and abraded but those from the fill of segment 461 have the remains of the furrows on one surface.

Stone fragments (three pieces, weighing just over 2kg) were recovered from surface 442. At least one is probably the remains of a quern. The smallest piece is flat, with a depth of 25mm. It has a finished edge and incised lines on the upper surface; these take the form of part of an arc with crossed straight lines running through it. The fragment is too small to determine its function. Further small pieces of unworked stone were recovered from finds-spot 393 and fill 410 of ditch 408. These have been discarded following recording.

#### **6.6 Worked and burnt flints** by Hazel Martingell

Flints were recovered from eight contexts, although few artefacts are represented. A total of three worked flints was studied (full details in Appendix 2). Nine burnt flints and one natural piece were also collected.

The core platform trimming flake from a bladelet core (391) is uncommon and probably late Mesolithic in date. The two bladelets (400) and the blade fragment (342) could therefore also be Mesolithic.

#### **6.7 Cremated human bone**

Burnt bone fragments were retrieved from the dried residues of soil samples taken from two features (301 and 329), although only the latter is thought to be a cremation burial. Amounts of cremated bone recovered from each were small, ranging in quantity from 10g in pit 301 to 36g in pit 329. In general, the fragments are small and abraded and are creamy-white in colour, but with blue-black shading noted amongst the bone from pit 329.

There are no recognisable elements in the bone fragments from pit 301 and no associated dating evidence. This feature is unlikely to be a cremation burial, however, and the fragments probably represent the disposal of cooked food remains, buried along with the remnants of the cooking fires.

Although there is slightly more bone from pit 329, no recognisable elements are present except for several skull fragments. No firm dating evidence was retrieved from the pit fill, but at least six iron studs were recovered. These appear to be flat-topped and may be fittings

from a box. That this is a cremation burial is more likely, although disposal of food remains along with other materials is still a possibility.

### **6.8 Animal bone**

Small amounts of animal bone, amounting to sixty-eight pieces, weighing 379g, were excavated from a total of fourteen contexts. The bone has been scanned for condition and completeness, and basic identifications of the taxa and the skeletal elements were carried out, where possible, using Schmid (1972). Generally, the bones are in a fragmentary and relatively poor condition. Few contexts contained appreciable quantities of animal bone, although the excavated segments of hollow 464 together produced more than half of the assemblage by weight.

Cattle, pig, sheep/goat and horse were all identified, but the condition of the bone masked any traces of butchery marks or any pathologies. Most of the bone, except perhaps for the horse, is derived from food animals. There are too few identified bones, in too poor a condition, for further worthwhile comment.

### **6.9 Shell**

Thirteen contexts produced shell, amounting to seventy pieces, weighing 516g. All of the shell is oyster, except for that in the fills of ditch 408 and pit 424 which comprises garden snails and likely to be modern intrusion. The assemblage is fragmentary, although substantial pieces were noted in several contexts, notably segment fills 452, 455 and 462 of hollow 464. The shell from this feature is in remarkably good condition, with the minimum number of valves totalling thirty-six.

### **6.10 Other finds**

Roman tile fragments were found in two contexts; a piece of abraded box-flue tile came from surface 442 and a flat tile fragment, probably part of a *tegula* roofing tile was found in primary fill 470 of pit 469. The box-flue fragment has a combed outer surface. Very small pieces of post-medieval brick and tile, along with a fragment of slate, were excavated from pond fill 449 and a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem was retrieved from the top fill of pit 342.

### **6.11 Environmental material**

Bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of five prehistoric features, one of which (329) was a presumed cremation burial, for the purposes of environmental analysis. The 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.

Small amounts of burnt bone, which may represent cremated human remains, were collected from samples 4 and 5, from pits 301 (fill 300) and 329 (fill 328) (see 6.7 above). Sample 5 (fill 328) also produced several iron studs. The flots from samples 6 and 7, from pits 307 (fill 306) and 310 (308) each contained a small amount of charcoal and possible seeds, but these features are undated. The flots are rather poor and have been discarded since quantities were minimal.

### **6.12 Comments on the assemblage**

Prehistoric finds were recovered from a scatter of discrete features, including a probable cremation burial, which supplement those from previous work (Germany 2007; 2008). There are also several residual Roman finds in the assemblage. The majority of the finds from the current work are medieval, however, and the character of the material suggests occupation in the vicinity, although it's possible that the full extent of any settlement has not been uncovered. Finds of note include the silver short cross penny and the harness buckle.

Further work is not required at this stage. The silver penny is in excellent condition and thus conservation will not be necessary. All of the ironwork has been x-rayed and the x-ray plates form part of the archive. The unworked stone, burnt flints and smaller pieces of shell have been discarded following recording. Further discard could take place at the archiving stage, especially of the more recent material. All of the prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds should be retained.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

The area investigated in 2008/9 was located in the extreme north-west of the quarry and differed from previously investigated areas in that its western half lay outside of the bounds of the former airfield (Figs 1 and 2). It had therefore not been subjected to bulldozing and major ground disturbance although some truncation to features had inevitably occurred due to ploughing and the quarry topsoil strip itself.

### **7.1 Prehistoric**

The earliest evidence from the 2008/9 investigation area is represented by single pits dated to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age respectively (Fig. 2, 307 and 333). They are the only datable elements within a scatter of presumed prehistoric features in the west of the area. These include the ephemeral remains of a post-hole structure and possible hearth-bases and fire-pits, but poor preservation and the lack of dating evidence prevents them from being properly understood. The only other dated feature from the 2008/9 area was a possible cremation deposit containing iron studs that is likely to be Iron Age, or possibly Roman, in date (Fig. 2, 329).

Prehistoric activity within the quarry has previously been summarised as consisting of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments, cremation burials and ritual deposits to the south-east of the 2008/9 area (Archer and Clarke 2005; Germany 2007; Fig. 1). However, evidence of settlement to complement this funerary and ritual landscape is provided by a Late Bronze Age timber building recorded in 2007 immediately to the south-east of the 2008/9 area (Germany 2008; Figs 1 and 2). It is probable that prehistoric settlement remains also extended into the 2008/9 area, but are so ephemeral that they have not survived into the archaeological record. The possible Iron Age or Roman cremation is an isolated example as the nearest contemporary evidence is a small Late Iron Age and early Roman enclosure 1km to the south-east (Archer and Clarke 2005; Fig. 1).

### **7.2 Medieval**

A medieval settlement dated to the later 12th to mid-13th century was recorded at the northern limit of the 2008/9 investigation area, within two ditched enclosures (Figs 1 and 2). Only the southern part of the medieval settlement was excavated in 2008/9 and the greater part of the site undoubtedly lay in the farmland beyond the northern boundary of the quarry. Most of the settlement evidence was contained within the eastern enclosure, which was rectangular and included timber structures, surfaces and pits. A large hollow filled with silty clay, baked clay and flints formed an area of hard-standing interpreted as a working area,

with remains of timber structures to its south (Building 1) and west (Building 2). These were small and lightly-built, representing outbuildings rather than the settlement's main buildings, which appear to have lain to the north beyond the quarry boundary. The large quantity of baked clay recovered from the hollow and adjacent pits indicates timber structures with wattle-and-daub walls. In common with other excavated rural sites in Essex of 12th/13th-century date, no roof tile was recovered (Medlycott 1996, 177), implying that the roofs of the buildings were covered by thatch or wooden shingles.

The western enclosure was less well-dated, although undoubtedly contemporary with the eastern enclosure, as features along its eastern side were similarly dated to the later 12th to mid-13th century. A further timber structure (Building 3), probably an open-sided animal shelter, was recorded at the eastern edge of the enclosure. The ditch forming the west side of the enclosure is not dated, although it was cut by a pond filled in the late 18th or early 19th century, and the overall layout suggests that it would originally have been medieval like the enclosure ditches to the east.

The settlement is interpreted as a farmstead, and the character of the timber structures and area of hard-standing in the eastern enclosure suggest this was a working area or farmyard. By contrast, the western enclosure, with few internal features and a pond on its western side, is interpreted as an area for herding and watering livestock. The silver penny of Stephen, minted in 1137-53, is a notable find, but more generally the recovery of quern and millstone fragments and functional iron artefacts supports the interpretation of a farmstead, while the pottery represents a typical rural domestic assemblage of its date.

The farmstead was broadly contemporary with the enclosed farmstead and windmill site previously recorded 1.1km to the east (Clarke 2003; Fig. 1) and the medieval field system 600m to the south-east (Germany 2007; Fig. 1). The farmstead on the current site and the field system share a common alignment and were probably related. The farmstead, along with the second farmstead/windmill site to the east, was one of several scattered across the local landscape. The two farmsteads were located at the boundary of the parishes of Boreham and Little Waltham and appear to represent agricultural exploitation of marginal land away from the main centres of settlement.

Both farmsteads became disused in the mid-13th century, although some features related to the field system are dated to the late 13th or into the 14th century (Clarke 2003; Germany 2007). This implies that agriculture may have continued for a short time after the abandonment of the farmsteads, although the field system was abandoned in its turn. This



represents a major change in the local landscape, and it may be significant that this broadly coincided with the appearance of the manor of New Hall, first documented in 1301, as displacing the earlier manor known as *Walkfares* in the late 13th century (Clarke 2003, 1-5 and 67-9). The precise chronology of this change is uncertain, but it is argued that at some point in the late 13th or 14th century agricultural land was abandoned and became part of the New Hall deer park, which was certainly in existence by 1396 (Reaney 1976, 240).

### **7.3 Post-medieval and modern**

The post-medieval features post-date the break-up of the medieval deer park, which began in the 17th century and had been completed by the late 18th/early 19th century, when the modern field boundaries had been laid out, as shown on the first four editions of the Ordnance Survey (Figs 1 and 2). The only post-medieval features recorded, the solitary pit 341 and the backfilling of pond 489, both post-date the deer park. The only exception is the north-south boundary ditch 305 which, although not dated by excavation, may have been a relict medieval feature surviving in the landscape after the settlement enclosures to its east had become disused in the mid-13th century.

Most of the modern disturbance in the 2008/9 investigation area was concentrated in the centre and east of the site below the former taxi-way and plane dispersal areas, extending as far west as the existing straight field boundary ditch. The area appeared to have been heavily disturbed and no natural clay was visible.

## **8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS**

Investigation of an area of 9.5ha in the north-west of the quarry in 2008/9 produced varying results. Relatively well-preserved remains of an enclosed medieval farmstead dated to the later 12th to mid-13th century were recorded in the centre-north of the area, although only the southern part of this site was exposed and the main settlement area lay in the field beyond the northern boundary of the quarry. The other archaeological remains consisted of further evidence of a truncated and poorly-preserved prehistoric landscape recorded across the west of the area. The centre and east of the area had been disturbed by construction of the World War II airfield.

The medieval farmstead is significant as part of a wider agricultural landscape, represented by the contemporary medieval farmstead and windmill previously recorded 1.1km to the east (Clarke 2003) and the medieval field system 600m to its south-east (Germany 2007). The discovery of the new farmstead site contributes to understanding the development of the medieval landscape in the area, from agricultural exploitation of marginal land in the 12th to mid-13th centuries to the subsequent formation of the New Hall estate and its deer park.

The 2008/9 investigation recorded only part of the medieval farmstead but has established its broad character and date. The results of this fieldwork suggest that enclosure ditches, timber buildings and other internal features should survive in the presumed main area of the settlement beyond the northern boundary of the quarry, enabling its layout and character to be understood in full. Any expansion of the quarry to the north of the present area should be preceded by further archaeological investigation of the remainder of the medieval site.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

All dimensions given in metres

Contexts	Type	Description	Period
300	Fill of 301	Black charcoally silt	Prehistoric?
301	Pit (Cremation?)	Oval, 0.21m x 0.18m x 0.13m deep	Prehistoric?
302	Fill of 303	Light grey clay silt	Prehistoric?
303	Fire-pit	Oval, 0.6m x 0.52m x 0.18m deep	Prehistoric?
304	Fill of 305	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Med/post-med?
305	Ditch	1m+ x 1.4m x 0.5m deep	Med/post-med?
306	Fill of 307	Black charcoally clay silt	Bronze Age
307	Pit	Irregular, 0.54m x 0.4m x 0.21m deep. 3 stake-hole imps in base	Bronze Age
308	Fill of 310	Black charcoally clay silt. Top fill, 0.02m thick	Prehistoric?
309	Fill of 310	Mid grey silty clay. Lower fill, 0.06m thick	Prehistoric?
310	Fire-pit	Sub-circular, 0.4m x 0.4m x 0.08m deep	Prehistoric?
311	Baked clay	Vague circular patch of pinkish red baked clay, 0.3 diam.	Prehistoric?
312	Baked clay	Irreg. patch of red baked clay and charcoal, 0.7m x 0.6m x 0.01m	Prehistoric?
313	Pit	Oval, 1m x 0.82m x 0.15m deep	Medieval?
314	Fill of 313	Light grey clay silt	Medieval?
315	Pit	Oval, 1.4m x 0.8m x 0.25m deep	Medieval
316	Fill of 315	Light greyish brown clay silt	Medieval
317	Ditch	1.2m+ x 0.85m x 0.39m deep	Medieval
318	Fill of 317	Light brown clay silt	Medieval
319	Gully/pit	0.8m x 0.52m x 0.24m deep	Medieval?
320	Fill of 319	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	Medieval?
321	Post-hole?	0.25m+ x 0.15m+ x 0.16m deep	Medieval?
322	Fill of 321	Dark yellowish brown clay silt	Medieval?
323	Ditch	0.9m+ x 0.83m x 0.5m deep	Medieval
324	Fill of 323	Mid greyish brown sandy clay silt	Medieval
325	Pit	Sub-rectangular, 1.22m x 0.78m x 0.24m deep	Medieval
326	Fill of 325	Orange brown silty clay. Lower fill, 0.04m thick	Medieval
327	Fill of 325	Dark greyish brown sandy clay silt. Top fill, 0.20m thick	Medieval
328	Fill of 329	Black charcoally silt, poss. burnt bone	Iron Age
329	Pit (Cremation?)	Elongated, 1.22m x 0.28m x 0.25m deep	Iron Age
330	Fill of 331	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Common burnt flint	Prehistoric?
331	Hearth base	Circular, 0.56m diam. X 0.11m deep	Prehistoric?
332	Fill of 333	Mid grey/brown mottled silty clay	Neolithic
333	Pit	Elongated, 1.08m x 0.46m x 0.15m deep	Neolithic
334	Fill of 335	Dark grey-black charcoally silty clay	Prehistoric?
335	Post-hole	Square, 0.2m x 0.2m x 0.12m deep	Prehistoric?
336	Fill of 337	Mixed brown and grey silty clay	Prehistoric?
337	Post-hole	Oval, 0.6m x 0.44m x 0.12m deep	Prehistoric?
338	Gully	6m+ x 0.74m x 0.35m deep	Medieval
339	Fill of 338	Orange brown silty clay. Primary fill, 0.22m thick	Medieval
340	Fill of 338	Mid greyish brown clay silt. Top fill, 0.13m thick	Medieval
341	Pit	Irregular oval, 2.6m x 2.4m x 0.95m deep	Post-medieval
342	Fill of 341	Dark brown clay silt. Top fill, 0.80m thick	Post-medieval
343	Fill of 341	Bright orange brown silty clay. Lower fill, 0.38m thick	Post-medieval
344	Fill of 345	Mid-dark grey silty clay	Prehistoric?
345	Stake-hole	0.12m x 0.09m x 0.10m deep	Prehistoric?
346	Fill of 347	Mid-dark grey silty clay	Prehistoric?
347	Stake-hole	Stake-hole, 0.25m x 0.17m x 0.3m	Prehistoric?

Contexts	Type	Description	Period
348	Fill of 349	Mid-dark grey silty clay	Prehistoric?
349	Stake-hole	0.3m x 0.22m x 0.35m+	Prehistoric?
350	Fill of 351	Mid-dark grey silty clay	Prehistoric?
351	Stake-hole	0.2m x 0.16m x 0.2m deep	Prehistoric?
352	Fill of 353	Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay	Prehistoric?
353	Pit	Elongated, 1.86m x 0.64m x 0.19m deep	Prehistoric?
354	Fill of 355	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Natural
355	Pit	Oval , 1.3m x 0.6m x 0.3m	Natural
356	Pit	Irregular, 1.2m x 0.57m x 0.15m deep	Prehistoric?
357	Fill of 356	Black-greyish brown silty clay	Prehistoric?
358	Fill of 359	Greyish brown silty clay	Prehistoric?
359	Pit	Oval, 0.6m x 0.46m x 0.18m deep	Prehistoric?
360	Fill of 361	Dark greyish brown to reddish grey clay silt	Prehistoric?
361	Post-hole	Oval, 0.18m x 0.14m x 0.14m deep	Prehistoric?
362	Fill of 363	Light brownish grey silty clay	Natural
363	Pit	Irregular oval, 1.58m x 0.9m x 0.06m deep	Natural
364	Pit	Sub-circular, 0.3m x 0.42m x 0.14m deep	Natural
365	Fill of 364	Dark brown -black silty clay	Natural
366	Pit	Elongated, 0.52m x 0.29m x 0.21m deep	Natural?
367	Fill of 366	Dark-mid brown silty clay	Natural?
368	Pit	Irregular pear-shaped, 0.37m x 0.33m x 0.11m deep	Natural?
369	Fill of 368	Mid-dark brown silty clay	Natural?
370	Ditch	1.15m+ x 1.4m x 0.84m deep	Medieval
371	Fill of 370	Mid orange clay. Lower fill, 0.50m thick	Medieval
372	Fill of 370	Mid orange brown clay silt. Middle fill, 0.35m thick	Medieval
373	Fill of 370	Mid brown clay silt. Top fill, 0.30m thick	Medieval
374	Pit	Irregular, 1.1m x 0.9m x 0.26m deep	Natural?
375	Fill of 374	Dark grey brown silty clay	Natural?
376	Trench	Elongated post trench, 1.35m x 0.57m x 0.54m deep	Medieval
377	Fill of 376	Dark orangey brown clay, occ. flints. Packing around sides?	Medieval
378	Post-pipe	0.42m x 0.5m deep, steep sides, rounded base. Within 376	Medieval
379	Fill of 378	Mid greyish brown clay silt	Medieval
380	Fill of 381	Mid brownish grey clay silt	Medieval
381	Pit	Oval, 1.6m x 0.7m x 0.34m deep	Medieval
382	Pit	Oval, 1.7m x 1.6m x 0.57m deep	Medieval
383	Fill of 382	Greyish mid brown clay silt. Bottom fill, 0.25m thick	Medieval
384	Fill of 382	Greyish mid brown clay silt. Top fill, 0.32m thick	Medieval
385	Finds B	From west of med area	Medieval
386	Finds E	East of med area - above burnt flint area	Medieval
387	Finds D	East of med area - above burnt flint area	Medieval
388	Finds C	From west of med area	Medieval
389	Finds G	East of med area - above burnt flint area	Medieval?
390	Finds F	East of med area - above burnt flint area	Medieval?
391	Finds A	From west of med area	Medieval
392	Finds H	East of med area - above burnt flint area	Medieval?
393	Object	Stone fragments from top of E/W ditch (very close to 412)	Medieval
394	Object	Coin SF1 - surface find (north of 427)	Medieval
395	Gully	Irregular, 5.8m x 0.64m x 0.33m deep	Natural?
396	Fill of 395	Mid orange brown clay	Natural?
397	Pit	Elongated oval, 1.8m x 0.75m x 0.38m deep	Medieval?
398	Fill of 397	Mid greyish brown clay	Medieval?
399	Pit	Sub-circular, 0.65m x 0.59m x 0.29m deep	Medieval

Contexts	Type	Description	Period
400	Fill of 399	Mid grey - orange brown clay silt	Medieval
401	Gully	1.4m+ x 0.34m x 0.12m deep	Medieval?
402	Fill of 401	Light grey - orange brown silty clay	Medieval?
403	Post-hole	Sub-circular, 0.68m x 0.59m x 0.23m deep	Medieval
404	Fill of 403	Mid grey orange silty clay	Medieval
405	Post-pipe	0.68m x 0.4m x 0.18m deep	Medieval
406	Fill of 405	Light grey brown clay silt. Lower fill, 0.06m thick	Medieval
407	Fill of 405	Dark red clay & light orange brown clay silt. Upper fill, 0.14m thick	Medieval
408	Ditch	1.4m+ x 2.2m x 0.84m deep	Medieval
409	Fill of 408	Orange-brown silty clay. Lower fill, 0.40m thick	Medieval
410	Fill of 408	Dark orange brown silty clay. Upper fill, 0.44m thick	Medieval
411	Fill of 412	Greyish brown clay silt	Medieval
412	Ditch	0.8m+ x 1.8m x 1.05m deep	Medieval
413	Post-hole	Sub-circular, 0.57m x 0.39m x 0.2m deep	Medieval?
414	Fill of 413	Mid grey - orange brown clay silt	Medieval?
415	Pit	Elongated, 2m x 0.4m x 0.16m	Medieval
416	Fill of 415	Dark grey - orange clay	Medieval
417	Flint spread	See 420	Medieval
418	Pit	Sub-circular, 0.79m x 0.68m x 0.51m deep	Medieval
419	Fill of 418	Brownish orange silty clay	Medieval
420	Layer	Burnt clay and flints, 6m+ x 8m+ - overall number for upper surface	Medieval
421	Finds	Area of plough disturbance, south of 403/405	Medieval
422	Pit/gully	Elongated 1.4m x 0.2m x 0.13m deep	Medieval
423	Fill of 422	Dark grey - orange clay	Medieval
424	Pit	Oval, 1.2m x 0.8m x 0.6m	Medieval
425	Fill of 424	Orange - grey clay silt. Main (lower) fill, 0.60m thick	Medieval
426	Fill of 424	Light yellow brown silty clay. Top fill, 0.25m thick	Medieval
427	Gully terminal	0.7m+ x 0.68m x 0.32m deep (Part of 437)	Medieval
428	Fill of 427	Orange brown silty clay	Medieval
429	Pit	Oval, 0.54m x 0.31m x 0.23m deep	Medieval?
430	Fill of 429	Orangey brown silty clay	Medieval?
431	Pit	Oval, 0.76m x 0.36m x 0.13m	Medieval
432	Fill of 431	Greyish brown silty clay	Medieval
433	Gully	(or elongated pit) 1.65m x 0.44m x 0.13m deep	Medieval?
434	Fill of 433	Greyish brown silty clay	Medieval?
435	Pit	Oval, 1.3m x 0.7m x 0.2m deep (poss. disturbed to SE)	Medieval?
436	Fill of 435	Yellow - grey brown silty clay	Medieval?
437	Gully	Curving, (total) length 8m x 0.9m x 0.25m deep	Medieval
438	Fill of 437	Orangey brown silty clay	Medieval
439	Pit	Oval, 0.40m x 0.35m x 0.10m deep	Medieval?
440	Fill of 439	Grey - orange brown silty clay	Medieval?
441	Finds	From cleaning above burnt cobbles 420	Medieval
442	Flint feature	Oval, c.3m x 1.8m x 0.07m deep. Common flints in clay matrix	Medieval
443	Fill of 444	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Medieval
444	Pit	Oval, 1.2m x 1m x 0.27m deep	Medieval
445	Fill of 446	Dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent baked clay pieces	Medieval?
446	Gully	0.9m x 0.5m x 0.10m deep. Adjoins pit 469	Medieval?
447	Fill of 448	Light greyish brown silty clay. Lower fill, 0.45m thick	Medieval
448	Gully	Curving, 3.9m x 0.64m x 0.45m deep	Medieval
449	Fill of 489	Greyish brown clay silt. Top fill	Post-medieval
450	Hollow segment	1.82m x 1.32m x 0.08m deep	Medieval
451	Fill of 450	Brownish yellow silty clay. Lower fill, 0.08m thick	Medieval

Contexts	Type	Description	Period
452	Fill of 450	Dark brown silty clay. Lower fill, 0.09m thick	Medieval
453	Fill of 450	Pale brownish yellow silty clay. Top fill, 0.01m thick	Medieval
454	Hollow segment	2m x 1.4m x 0.13m	Medieval
455	Fill of 454	Dark brown silty clay. Primary fill, 0.04m thick	Medieval
456	Fill of 454	Pale brownish yellow silty clay. Top fill, 0.08m thick	Medieval
457	Hollow segment	2.03m x 1.38m x 0.12m deep	Medieval
458	Fill of 457	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Primary fill, 0.04m thick	Medieval
459	Fill of 457	Pale brownish yellow silty clay. Secondary fill, 0.03m thick	Medieval
460	Fill of 457	Yellowish brown silty clay. Top fill, 0.05m thick	Medieval
461	Hollow segment	2.3m x 1.3m x 0.14m deep	Medieval
462	Fill of 461	Mid-light buffy grey silty clay. Top fill, 0.09m thick	Medieval
463	Fill of 461	Mid-dark grey and brown silty clay. Bottom fill, 0.05m thick	Medieval
464	Overall hollow	number for segments 450, 454, 457, 461, 465	Medieval
465	Hollow segment	2.6m x 1.1m x 0.12m deep	Medieval
466	Fill of 465	Mid-light brownish grey silty clay. Top fill, 0.08m thick	Medieval
467	Fill of 465	Dark grey clay silt. Primary fill, 0.05m thick	Medieval
468	Fill of 465	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Single fill at E end of segment	Medieval
469	Pit	Sub-rectangular, 1.75m x 1.4m x 0.3m deep. Adjoins 446 and 483	Medieval?
470	Fill of 469	Dark brownish grey silty clay, freq. baked clay. Primary fill, 0.10m thick	Medieval?
471	Fill of 469	Yellowish brown silty clay. Top fill, 0.24m thick	Medieval?
472	Fill of 473	Mid brown silty clay	Natural?
473	Pit/gully	Irregular, 1.2m x 0.86m, disturbed by mole drain	Natural?
474	Fill of 475	Equals 478	Medieval
475	Slot	Equals 477	Medieval
476	Fill of 448	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Upper fill, 0.12m thick	Medieval
477	Gully/slot	N-S aligned, 5.8m x 0.3m x 0.11m deep	Medieval
478	Fill of 477	Dark orangey brown silty clay	Medieval
479	Finds	Cleaning N of gully 437	Medieval
480	Fill of 481	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Medieval
481	Slot	N-S aligned, 5m+ x 0.4m x 0.27m deep	Medieval
482	Fill of 483	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Medieval
483	Pit	Irregular, elongated, 3m x 1m x 0.18m deep. Adjoins 469 & 485	Medieval
484	Fill of 485	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Medieval?
485	Gully	Irregular, E-W aligned, c.4m x 0.55m x 0.10m deep. Adjoins 483	Medieval?
486	Finds	Unstratified	Medieval
487	Fill of 488	Mid greyish brown clay silt	Medieval?
488	Stake-hole	Circular, concave profile, 0.16m diam. x 0.10m deep	Medieval?
489	Pond	Irregular linear (N-S), 46m x 9m x 1.1m deep (not bottomed)	Post-med?
490	Fill of 489	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Lower fill (not exc)	Post-med?
491	Fill of 492	Brownish grey silty clay	Med/post-med?
492	Ditch	N-S aligned, 8m+ x 2.95m x 0.5m deep	Med/post-med?
493	Fill of 494	Very compact mid greyish brown silty clay	Modern
494	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, 20m+ 3.8m+ x 0.45m deep	Modern



## APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
300	301	-	10	Burnt bone from sample 4	-
306	307	89	172	Pottery; base and body sherds; 85/118g body sherds and crumbs from sample 6	Prehistoric
316	315	3	16	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
318	317	5	10	Shell; oyster, one valve and fragments	-
		1	12	Burnt flint	-
		2	58	Baked clay	-
324	323	4	4	Animal bone; cattle molar; fragments	-
		1	1	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
327	325	2	6	Animal bone; sheep/goat molar; fragment	-
		-	1	Charcoal	-
		1	2	Burnt flint (Discarded)	-
		6	16	Baked clay	-
		18	66	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
328	329	6	10	Iron studs, possibly hobnails, from sample 5	-
		-	36	Burnt bone from sample 5	-
		65	148	Baked clay from sample 5	-
332	333	14	66	Pottery; base and body sherds, mostly Beaker	Prehistoric
334	335	5	6	Baked clay from sample 8	-
340	338	1	2	Shell; oyster fragment (Discarded)	-
		3	98	Burnt flints	-
		9	42	Baked clay	-
		6	140	Lava quern fragments, abraded	?Medieval
		22	101	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
1	1	Pottery; tiny rim sherd, possibly Oxford ware	Roman		
342	341	1	2	Copper alloy stud	Post med.
		1	8	Flint, blade fragment, tertiary, 30mm	? Mesolithic
		1	1	Clay pipe stem (Discarded)	Post med.
343	341	2	56	Iron objects, one is a split ring, 40mm in diameter	-
372	370	1	2	Animal bone; sliver	-
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
373	370	1	6	Iron nail shaft	-
		9	80	Baked clay	-
		5	18	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
379	378	2	14	Baked clay	-
		9	40	Pottery; base and body sherds and crumbs	Medieval
380	381	12	92	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Medieval
384	382	9	12	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	Medieval
385	Finds	4	18	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
386	Finds	1	10	Iron object, ?chain-link, ?double spike	-
		1	34	Pottery; rim sherd	Medieval
387	Finds	2	8	Iron nails, one is a fiddle-key nail	Medieval
		1	2	Shell; oyster fragment (Discarded)	-
		1	20	Baked clay	-
		2	16	Pottery; base and body sherds	Medieval
388	Finds	2	24	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
389	Finds	1	24	Iron; flat strip, possible blade	-
390	Finds	2	26	Lead scrap	-
391	Finds	1	2	Flint, core platform trimming flake, bladelet core	Late Mesolithic
		9	18	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
392	Finds	1	20	Iron; flat strip	-
393	Object	8	1775	Unworked stone, in fragments (?glacial erratic) (Discarded)	-
394	Object	1	-	SF1 Silver coin; short cross penny, Stephen	1135-54
400	399	2	1	Flint, bladelet trimming pieces	? Mesolithic
		2	2	Burnt flints	-
		3	20	Baked clay	-
		1	24	Pottery; base sherd	Medieval
407	405	10	520	Baked clay	-
		1	16	Pottery; base sherd	Medieval

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
410	408	5	54	Animal bone; calcaneus and metapodial distal condyle, cattle; fragments, all in poor condition	-
		2	2	Shell; garden snail (Discarded)	-
		2	44	Unworked stone; quartz and limestone (Discarded)	-
		8	44	Baked clay	-
		3	16	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
416	415	3	6	Baked clay	-
		2	14	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
419	418	2	8	Baked clay	-
		4	44	Pottery; base and body sherds	Medieval
421	Finds	26	268	Baked clay	Medieval
		2	14	Pottery; body sherds, one glazed	
423	422	3	4	Baked clay	-
		2	14	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
425	424	10	2	Animal bone; slivers	-
		1	2	Shell; garden snail (Discarded)	-
		29	114	Baked clay	-
		7	36	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
426	424	14	12	Baked clay	-
428	427	6	38	Shell; oyster, four valves and fragments	-
		8	98	Pottery; rim and body sherds, some glazed	Medieval
432	431	1	4	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
441	Finds	1	52	Animal bone; horse metapodial, distal end, poor condition	-
		1	14	Shell; oyster, one valve	-
		1	22	Flint lump	-
		19	220	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
442	Surface	1	32	Baked clay	-
		3	2045	Stone fragments, one possibly worked, one with incised lines and a finished edge	-
		1	186	Tile; box-flue fragment	Roman
443	444	1	1	Animal bone; fragment	-
		1	2	Baked clay	-
		1	6	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
445	446	60	560	Baked clay, some with grooves	-
447	448	10	24	Baked clay	-
		1	4	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
449	Pond	1	6	Slate fragment (Discarded)	Post med. Post med. Post med.
		1	24	Brick fragment	
		1	18	Roof tile fragment	
		2	14	Pottery; body sherds, one is from a creamware plate	
452	450	16	142	Shell; oyster, twelve valves and fragments	-
		3	58	Burnt flint	-
		62	378	Baked clay	-
		17	134	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Medieval
455	454	3	18	Animal bone; fragments, inc ?horse metapodial	-
		21	158	Shell; oyster, fourteen valves and fragments	-
		32	420	Baked clay	-
		5	555	Lava quern/millstone fragments, depth 24mm	Medieval
		51	396	Pottery; rim and body sherds, inc glazed	Medieval
456	454	1	64	Pottery; rim sherd	Medieval
458	457	8	42	Animal bone; cattle incisor; long bone shaft fragments (fused radius and ulna?), large mammal	-
		4	36	Shell; oyster, two valves and fragments	-
		12	126	Baked clay	-
		1	134	Lava quern/millstone fragment	Medieval
		62	585	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, inc handle springing	Medieval
462	461	25	74	Animal bone; long bone shaft fragments	-
		6	82	Shell; oyster, five valves and fragment	-
		4	26	Baked clay	-
		13	1980	Lava quern/millstone fragments, depth 74mm	Medieval
		3	16	Pottery; body sherds, one decorated	Medieval
466	465	3	14	Shell; oyster, two valves and fragment (Discarded)	-
		15	314	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Medieval

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
468	465	1	86	Animal bone; metacarpus, distal end missing, cattle	-
		3	14	Shell; oyster valve and fragments (Discarded)	-
		1	<1	Charcoal (Discarded)	-
		6	8	Baked clay	-
		7	48	Pottery; joining rim sherds and body sherds	Medieval
470	469	1	6	Animal bone; pig metatarsus, distal end unfused	-
		244	4335	Baked clay fragments, some with broad grooves, some with flat surfaces	-
		2	282	Tile fragment	Roman
474	475	2	12	SF2; Iron object; D-shaped buckle	Medieval
479	Finds	6	42	Pottery; body sherds, inc glazed	Medieval
480	481	1	2	Baked clay	-
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
482	483	5	16	Animal bone; long bone shaft fragments, poor condition	-
		4	20	Baked clay	-
		1	6	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
486	u/s	1	16	Animal bone; cattle phalanx, poor condition	-
		4	228	Lava quern/millstone fragments	Medieval

### APPENDIX 3: MEDIEVAL POTTERY DATA

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
316	315	1	13	Early medieval ware abraded, vesicular fabric	10th to 13th C
		1	1	Hedingham ware, abraded sherd showing traces of pale green glaze and red slip background	later 12th to 13th C
		1	4	Hedingham coarse ware, abraded	later 12th to mid 14th C
324	323	1	1	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
327	325	1	2	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		1	6	Sand-with-sparse-shell-tempered ware, fire-blackened externally	10th to 13th C
		5	8	Early medieval ware with grog, sherd family	10th to 13th C
		11	49	Early medieval ware, includes fragment of rim flange, either from a bowl or an H1 or H2 cooking pot rim, some examples show vesicular fabric	early 13th C
340	338	3	11	Early Medieval Ware with grog, includes sherd with horizontal ridges	10th to 13th C
		19	86	Early Medieval Ware, including thickened everted rim from small jar/cooking pot, abraded, some vesicular sherds	11th/12th C
372	370	1	2	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
373	370	1	3	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		2	6	Early medieval ware, vesicular fabric	10th to 13th C
		2	9	Medieval coarse ware, joining sherds, oxidised, abraded	late 12th to 13th C
379	378	8	30	Early medieval ware, includes sagging base and some vesicular examples	10th to 13th C
		1	9	Medieval coarse ware	late 12th to 14th C
380	381	4	45	Early medieval ware, comprising an everted cooking pot rim with slight external bevel; an everted cooking pot rim with internal thickening, some vesicles in fabric; both rims are externally fire-blackened; an abraded sagging base sherd	12th C
		8	49	Transitional sandy ware, sherd family, including sagging base fragment, red-brown fabric with dark external surfaces, some joining sherds	12th to 13th C
384	382	9	12	Early medieval ware, body sherds and crumbs, vesicles in fabric, sherd family	10th to 13th C
385	Finds	4	18	Early medieval ware, sherd family, vesicular fabric containing sparse flint and little sand	10th to 13th C
386	Finds	1	34	Medieval Coarse Ware H1 cooking pot rim, fire-blackened around rim and neck	early to mid 13th C
387	Finds	1	14	Sand-with-sparse-shell-tempered ware, base sherd	10th to 13th C
		1	4	Medieval coarse ware, abraded	later 12th to 14th C
388	Finds	1	6	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		1	18	Hedingham coarse ware B4 cooking pot rim, abraded	c.1200
391	Finds	4	7	Transitional sandy ware, sherd family, dark surfaces, red-brown interior	12th to 13th C
		5	11	Early medieval ware, vesicular fabric, sherd family	10th to 13th C
400	399	1	24	Medieval coarse ware, base sherd which appears to be flat rather than sagging, externally abraded	14th C or earlier
407	405	1	16	Early medieval ware, sagging base sherd, fire-blackened on the underside	10th to 13th C
410	408	3	16	Medieval coarse ware, joining sherds, recent breaks, thick-walled, borderline Early Medieval Ware, external fire-blackening	Later 12th to 13th C
416	415	2	14	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware body sherds	10th to 13th C
419	418	4	44	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware unfeatured sherds, some quite thick-walled, possibly from a storage jar	10th to 13th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
421	Finds	1	4	Hedingham ware, creamy-orange micaceous fabric, remains of pale greenish glaze	Later 12th to mid 13th C
		1	10	Transitional sandy ware, body sherd, externally fire-blackened	c.1200
423	422	2	14	Early medieval ware, misc. sherds	10th to 13th C
425	424	7	36	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware, misc. sherds including another thick-walled sherd	10th to 13th C
428	427	5	60	Hedingham ware B3 jug rim decorated with self-coloured horizontal applied strip around neck and curving applied strip on body, creamy orange fabric with grey core, pale, greenish glaze, perhaps from early style jug as Cotter 2000, fig.49.8	Later 12th to mid 13th C
		3	37	Medieval coarse ware, abraded sherds, all from same vessel, two joining	Late 12th to 14th C
432	431	1	4	Early medieval ware body sherd	10th to 13th C
441	Finds	9	89	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware, misc. sherds including a sagging base and a sherd showing a thumb applied strip	10th to 13th C
		4	43	Early medieval ware, misc. sherds, two joining	10th to 13th C
		6	86	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds, three joining	Late 12th to 14th C
443	444	1	6	Medieval coarse ware, oxidised sherd from shoulder of vessel, probably a cooking pot	Late 12th to 14th C
447	448	1	4	Early medieval ware, body sherd, abraded	10th to 13th C
449	Pond	1	1	Post-medieval red earthenware internally glazed sherd	Later 16th to 19th C
		1	13	Creamware sherd from plate	Mid 18th to earlier 19th C
452	450	2	17	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware base sherds	10th to 13th C
		2	12	Early medieval ware body sherds, one with thick reduced core and sparse inclusions, vesicular	10th to 13th C
		11	84	Medieval coarse ware slightly everted flanged rim (equiv H1) in oxidised version of fabric and misc. sherds including joining sherds from sagging bases, fire-blackened on the underside	13th C
		2	19	Hedingham ware, joining sherds showing streaks and splashes of pale greenish glaze, probably from the lower part of a jug	Later 12th to mid 13th C
455	454	3	11	Hedingham ware, body sherds probably all from the same vessel, abraded but showing traces of pale green glaze	Later 12th to mid 13th C
		1	15	Shell-tempered ware, small fragment of B2 rim from bowl, jar or cooking pot	c.1200
		3	27	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware misc. sherds	10th to earlier 13th C
		34	243	Early medieval ware, misc. sherds, including sagging base sherds and several joining sherds, many examples are borderline with medieval coarse ware	12th to 13th C
		2	46	Transitional sandy ware, part of large rounded bowl with squared rim, diameter in the region of 400mm	?beginning of 13th c
		4	27	Hedingham coarse ware, includes two joining sherds and tiny fragment from flanged rim	13th to 14th C
		4	22	Medieval coarse ware, misc. body sherds	Late 12th to 14th C
456	454	1	64	Hedingham coarse ware H1 cooking pot rim with grooves around top similar at Hole Farm production site, fire-blackening around rim edge, sherds from same vessel in 455	13th C, possibly into 14th C
458	457	7	39	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware misc. sherds including two abraded base sherds	10th to early 13th C
		18	150	Early medieval ware, small fragment of jug with B2 rim and strap handle and misc. unfeatured sherds	12th to earlier 13th C
		5	23	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds including small fragment of H2 cooking pot rim	Early to mid 13th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		27	290	Medieval coarse ware, joining sherds from small cooking pot with H1 rim, whole profile perhaps present, some fire-blackening on sides	Throughout 13th C
		4	61	Medieval coarse ware sherd family, probably from the base of a vessel	Later 12th to 14th C
		1	12	Hedingham coarse ware body sherd	Late 12th to 14th C
462	461	3	16	Medieval coarse ware, borderline early medieval ware, body sherds and sagging base sherd from the same vessel, the body sherds show incised wavy line decoration,	Later 12th to 13th C
466	465	1	21	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware B2 cooking pot rim, fire-blackened around edge	c.1200
		2	15	Early medieval ware joining body sherds, heavily sooted internally	10th to early 13th C
		12	274	Medieval coarse ware, comprising; sherds from large thick-walled cooking pot with cavetto rim, fire-blackened internally; an H2 cooking pot rim, oxidised fabric, fire-blackened below rim; base sherd and several joining body sherds	Early to mid 13th C
468	465	2	3	Early medieval ware small unfeatured body sherds	10th to early 13th C
		4	37	Medieval coarse ware joining sherds from cavetto cooking pot rim, no traces of use	First half 13th C
		1	8	Hedingham coarse ware body sherd	Late 12th to 14th C
479	Finds	2	13	Hedingham ware joining body sherds showing curved applied strip under pale green glaze, same vessel in context 428	Later 12th to mid 13th C
		4	18	Medieval coarse ware body sherds, including three joining oxidised sherds	Later 12th to 14th C
480	481	1	3	Medieval coarse ware body sherd with recent break, similar in other contexts	Later 12th to 14th C
482	483	1	6	Early medieval ware body sherd	10th to early 13th C
		<b>316</b>	<b>2555</b>		

## **APPENDIX 4: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE FOR 2008/9 AREA**

**Site Name:** Bulls Lodge Quarry (former Boreham Airfield) Boreham  
**Site Code:** BOAF 05 (2008/9 area, contexts 300-494)

### **Index to Archive:**

#### **1. Introduction**

1.1 Previous HER Summaries

#### **2. Research Archive**

2.1 Client Report

2.2 Finds Reports

#### **3. Site Archive**

3.1 Context Record Register

3.2 Context Records (300 to 494)

3.3 Plan Register

3.4 Section Register

3.5 8 A4 plan/section sheets

3.6 Environmental Sample Register

3.7 Environmental Sieving Register

3.8 6 Sample Record sheets

3.9 2 Small Finds Record sheets

3.10 X-ray plates

3.11 Location plan

3.12 Photographic Registers

3.13 Site Photographic Record (1 set of Black & White prints, 1 Set of colour contact prints + digital images on disk)

3.14 Miscellaneous notes/plans

#### **Not in File**

17 large plan/section sheets

#### **Finds**

The retained finds from the 2008/9 area (contexts 300-494) occupy 2 boxes

## APPENDIX 5: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Bulls Lodge Quarry (former Boreham Airfield), Boreham, Chelmsford	
<b>Parish::</b> Boreham	<b>District:</b> Chelmsford
<b>NGR:</b> TL 73250, 12050	<b>Site Code:</b> BOAF 05
<b>Type of Work:</b> Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> T. Ennis, ECC Field Archaeology Unit
<b>Dates of Work:</b> 1st October to 2nd December 2008 and 15th September to 9th October 2009	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 9.5 ha
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Chelmsford	<b>Funding source:</b> Hanson Aggregates
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> Yes	<b>Related HER Nos.:</b>
<b>Final Report:</b> Essex Archaeology and History (summary and full report)	<b>Oasis No.:</b> essexcou1- 91619
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Medieval, post-medieval, modern	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>Archaeological monitoring and excavation was carried out on the latest area of topsoil stripping at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham (a former WWII airfield) between October 2008 and October 2009. A 9.5ha area was investigated to the immediate north-west of the areas stripped and excavated in 2007.</p> <p>Archaeological features, mainly undated small pits and post-holes, were scattered widely over the stripped area. The majority of these features are believed to date to the prehistoric period. Only two of the scattered features contained pottery, one pit dated to the Late Neolithic (2500-2000 BC) and the other, a pit with a line of three small stake-hole impressions in its base, to the Early Bronze Age (2000-1500 BC). One possible cremation pit contained iron studs and may be of Iron Age or Roman date. Other non-dated features included hearth bases and fire-pits and an irregular group of five small post and stake-holes that may represent the scant remains of a small structure.</p> <p>A medieval settlement enclosure dating to the later 12th to mid-13th century was excavated in the north of the stripped area. The majority of the settlement was contained within a right-angled enclosure formed by two boundary ditches. Internal features included structural evidence in the form of post-holes, slots and surfaces, as well as pits for rubbish disposal. The largest feature within the enclosure was a shallow oval hollow over 7.5m in length filled with silty clay, baked-clay, charcoal and flints which may have formed an area of hard standing. To the south of this area was a possible building comprised of parallel slots either side of a flint spread, whilst a second heavily truncated structure, comprised of a slot and post-holes, may have existed to the west. A possible third structure, perhaps some form of animal shelter, was located within a second enclosure to the immediate west. The western side of this second enclosure was defined by a long undated ditch which is interpreted as being contemporary. The recovered finds from the site include a worn silver short cross penny minted in the reign of King Stephen (1135-1154) and an iron D-shaped harness buckle of probable 13th century date.</p> <p>Post-medieval features included a large pond-like feature that was located towards the northern end of the undated western enclosure ditch and a solitary pit containing a clay pipe fragment and a copper-alloy stud in the south-west of the area. In addition, the positions of two post-medieval boundary ditches were noted, both of which are shown on the first four editions of the Ordnance Survey. A north-south aligned service trench or ditch and a square</p>	



**Site name/Address:** Bulls Lodge Quarry (former Boreham Airfield), Boreham, Chelmsford

concrete slab were most probably associated with the World War II airfield or later usage of the site. The centre and east of the stripped area, beneath the former airfield taxi-way and aircraft dispersal area, was heavily disturbed.

The 2008/9 fieldwork has revealed further evidence of a truncated and poorly preserved prehistoric landscape. Other than a few residual Roman finds, no definite remains of Roman or Saxon date were identified. The medieval enclosure forms part of a farmstead that is part of a wider agricultural landscape and appears to be broadly contemporary with the medieval farmstead and windmill excavated c.1.1km to the east in 1996 (Clarke 2003) and the medieval field system 600m to the south-east (Germany 2007). The medieval enclosure clearly continues to the north of the present investigation area and it is anticipated that the remainder of the settlement will be investigated in a future phase of work.

**Previous Summaries/Reports:**

Ennis, T. 2008 (Dec): *Bulls Lodge Quarry, Former Boreham Airfield, Essex: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation, 2008*. EHER Summary

Ennis, T. 2008 (Oct): *Bulls Lodge Quarry, Former Boreham Airfield, Essex: Archaeological Monitoring and Rapid Excavation, 2008*. EHER Summary

Germany, M. 2008 (Feb): *Bulls Lodge Quarry, Former Boreham Airfield, Essex: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation, 2007*. ECC FAU report **1822**

Ennis, T. 2007 (Sept). *Bulls Lodge Quarry, Former Boreham Airfield, Essex: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation*. EHER Summary

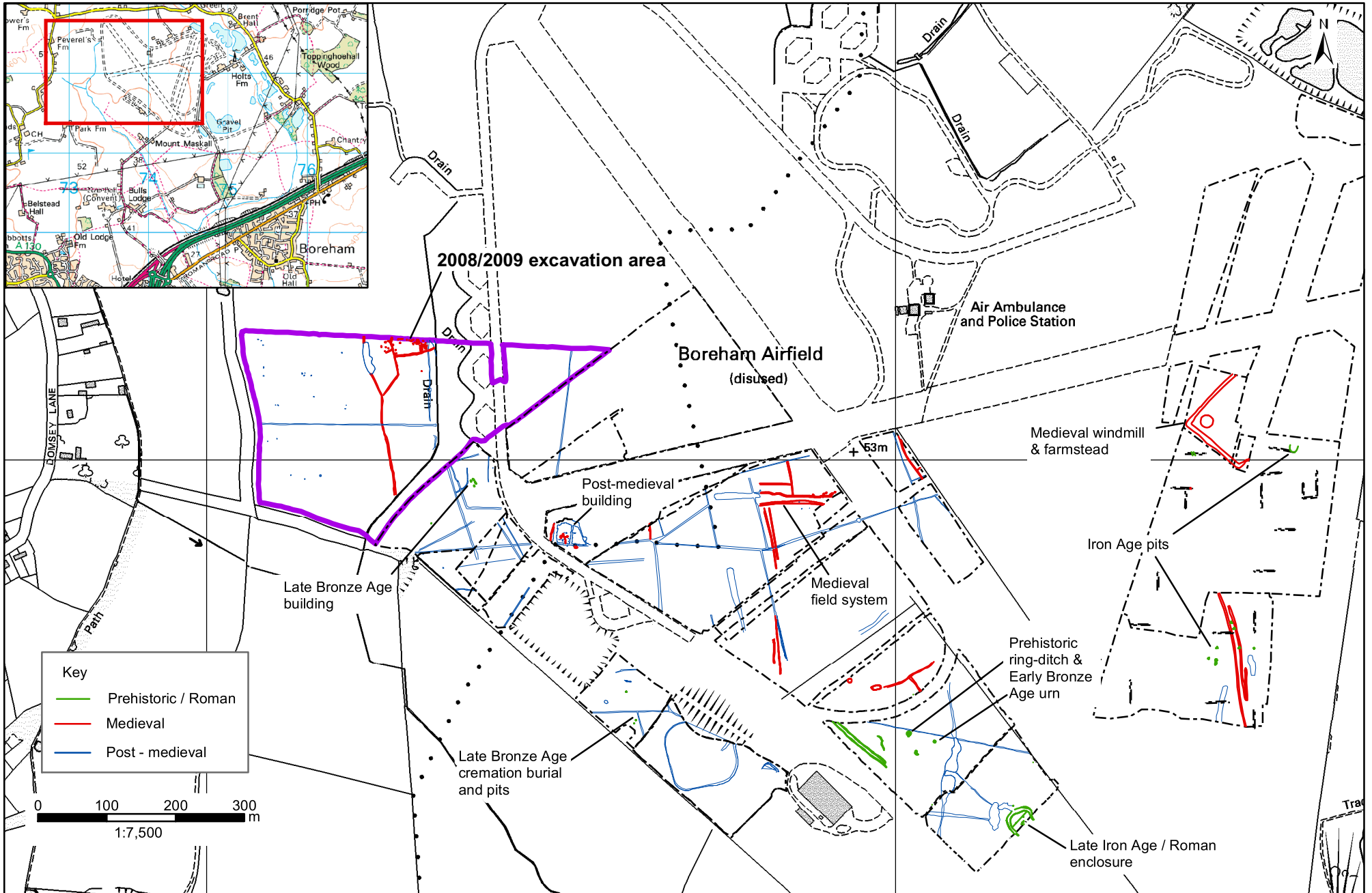
Germany, M. 2007 (Feb): *Bulls Lodge Quarry, Former Boreham Airfield, Essex: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation, 2005 and 2006*. ECC FAU report **1704**

Archer, J. & Clarke, R. 2007: 'A Late Iron Age and early Roman enclosure at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham Airfield: excavation 2003'. *Essex Archaeology and History* **36**, 188-193

Clarke, R. 2003: *A medieval moated site and windmill: excavations at Boreham Airfield, Essex 1996*. E. Anglian Occ. Paper **11**

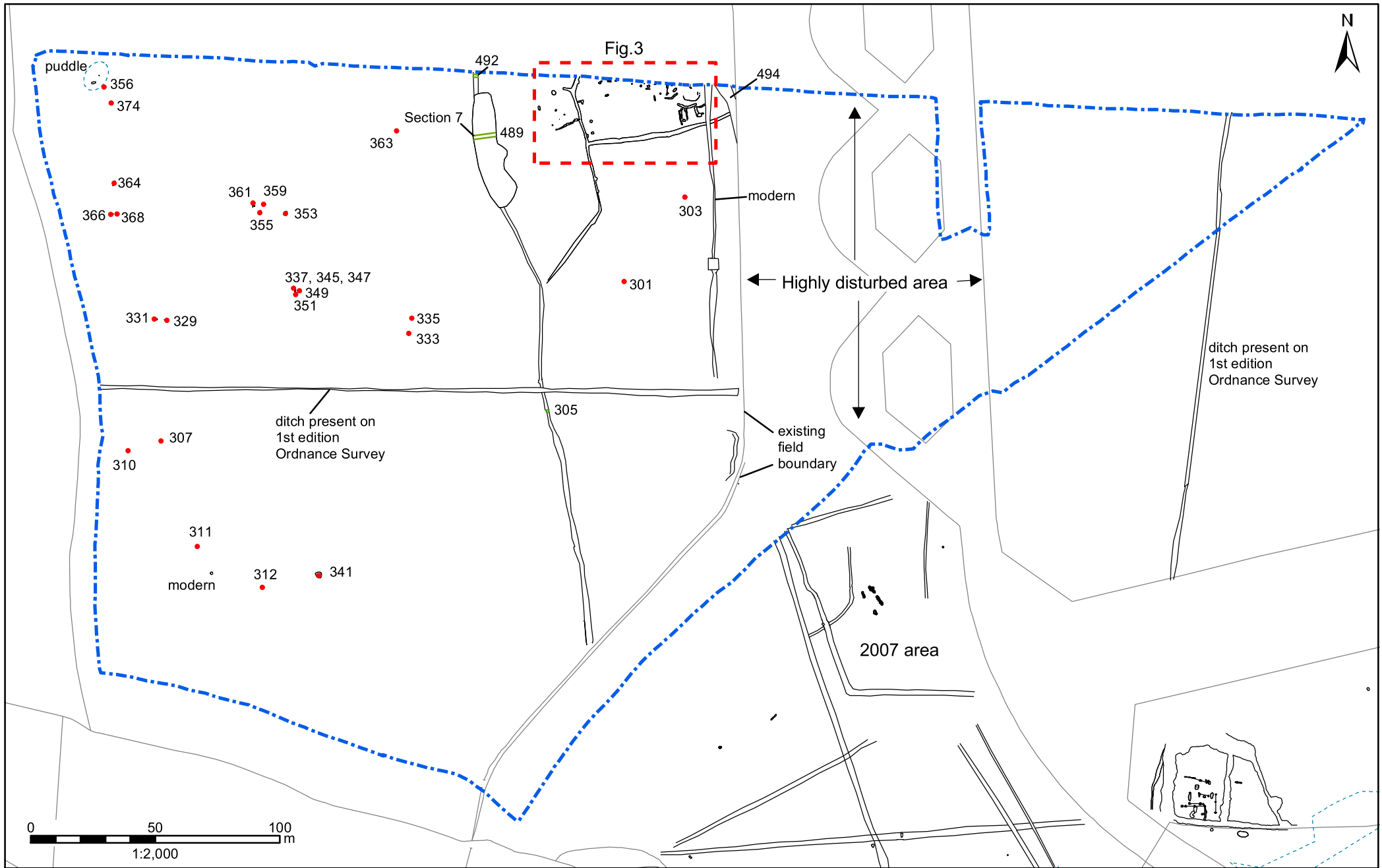
**Author of Summary:** T. Ennis

**Date of Summary:** January 2011



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Fig.1. Location plan



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Fig.2. Overall 2008 - 2009 excavation area

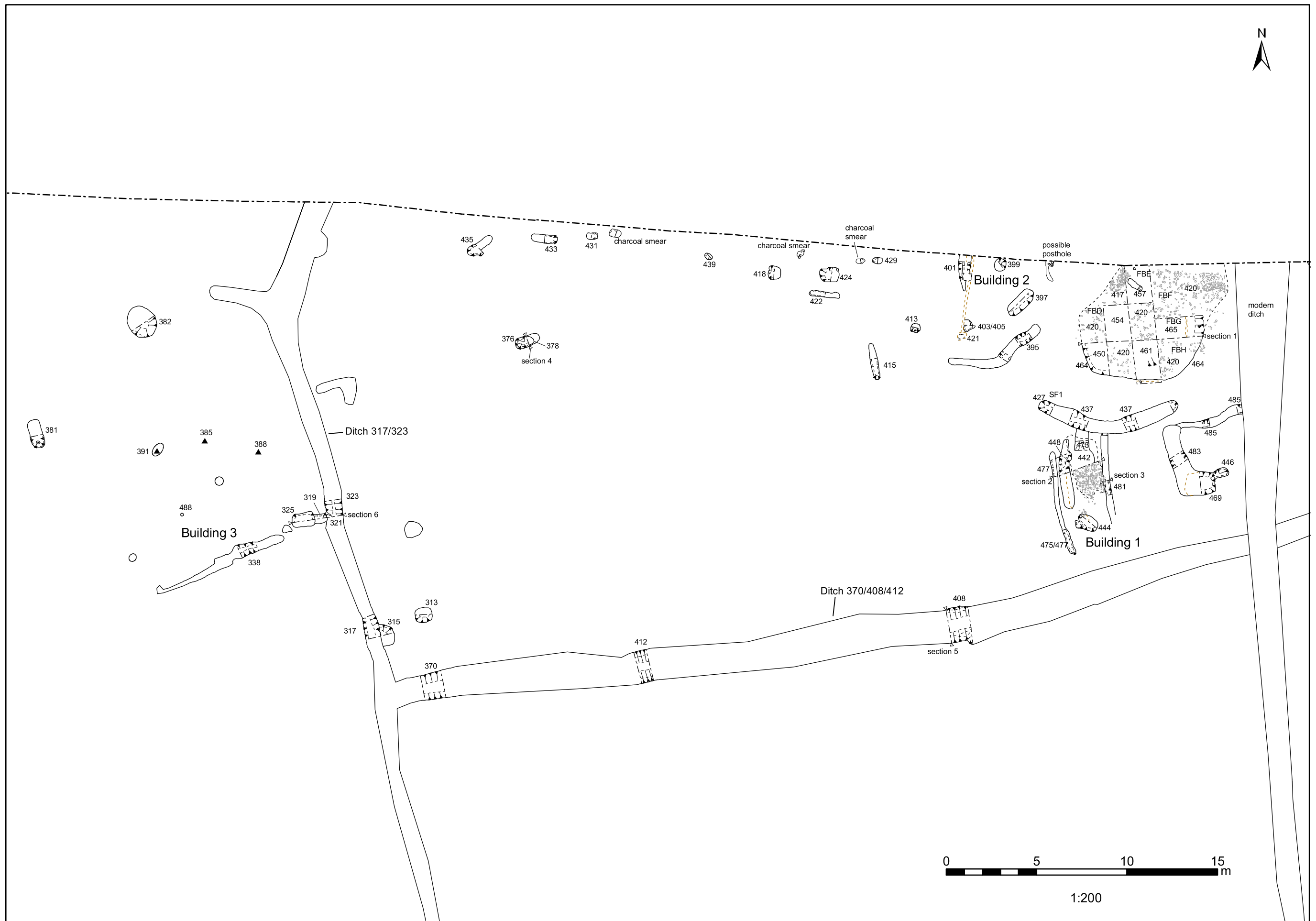


Fig.3. Excavated medieval features

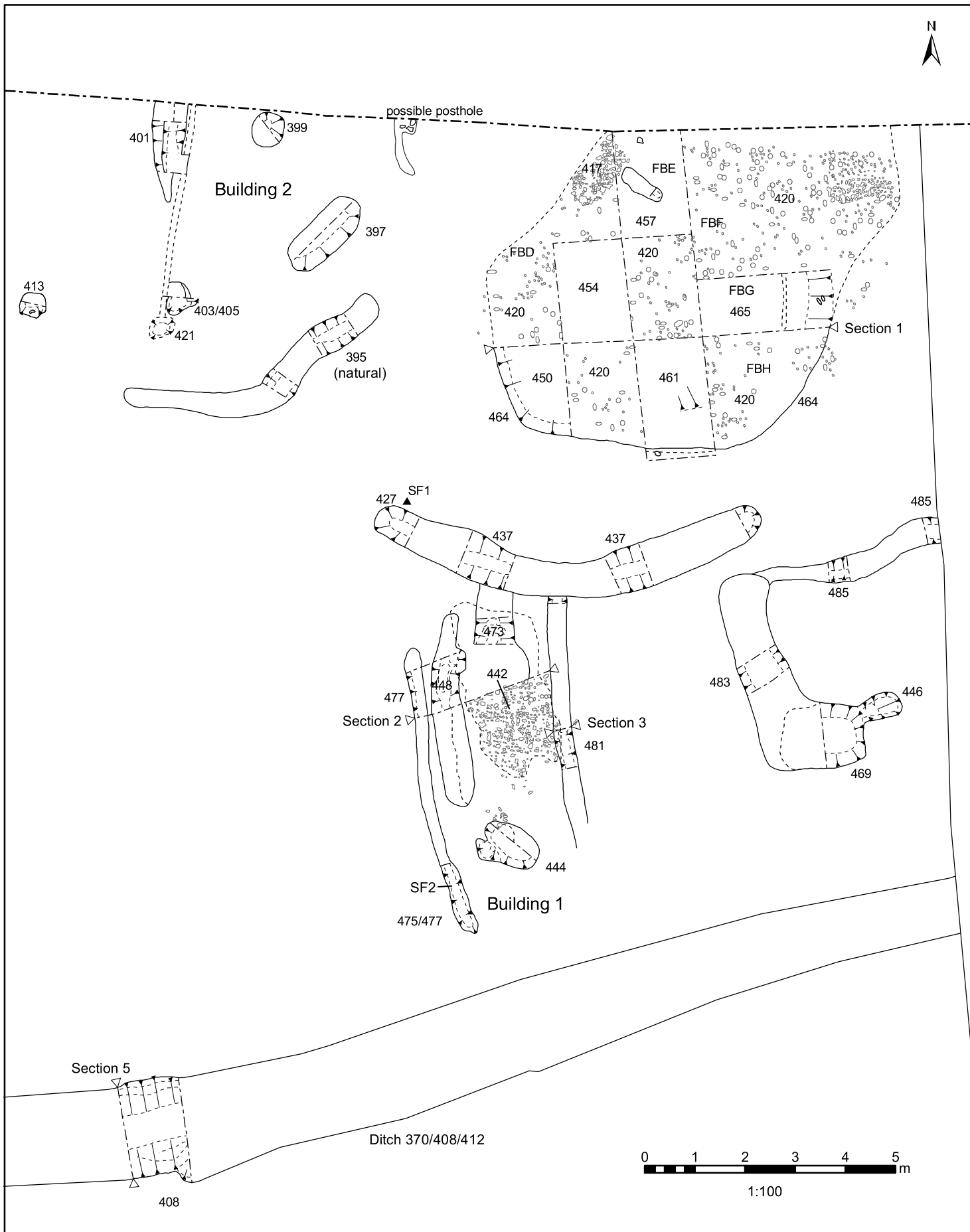


Fig.4. Detail of eastern area

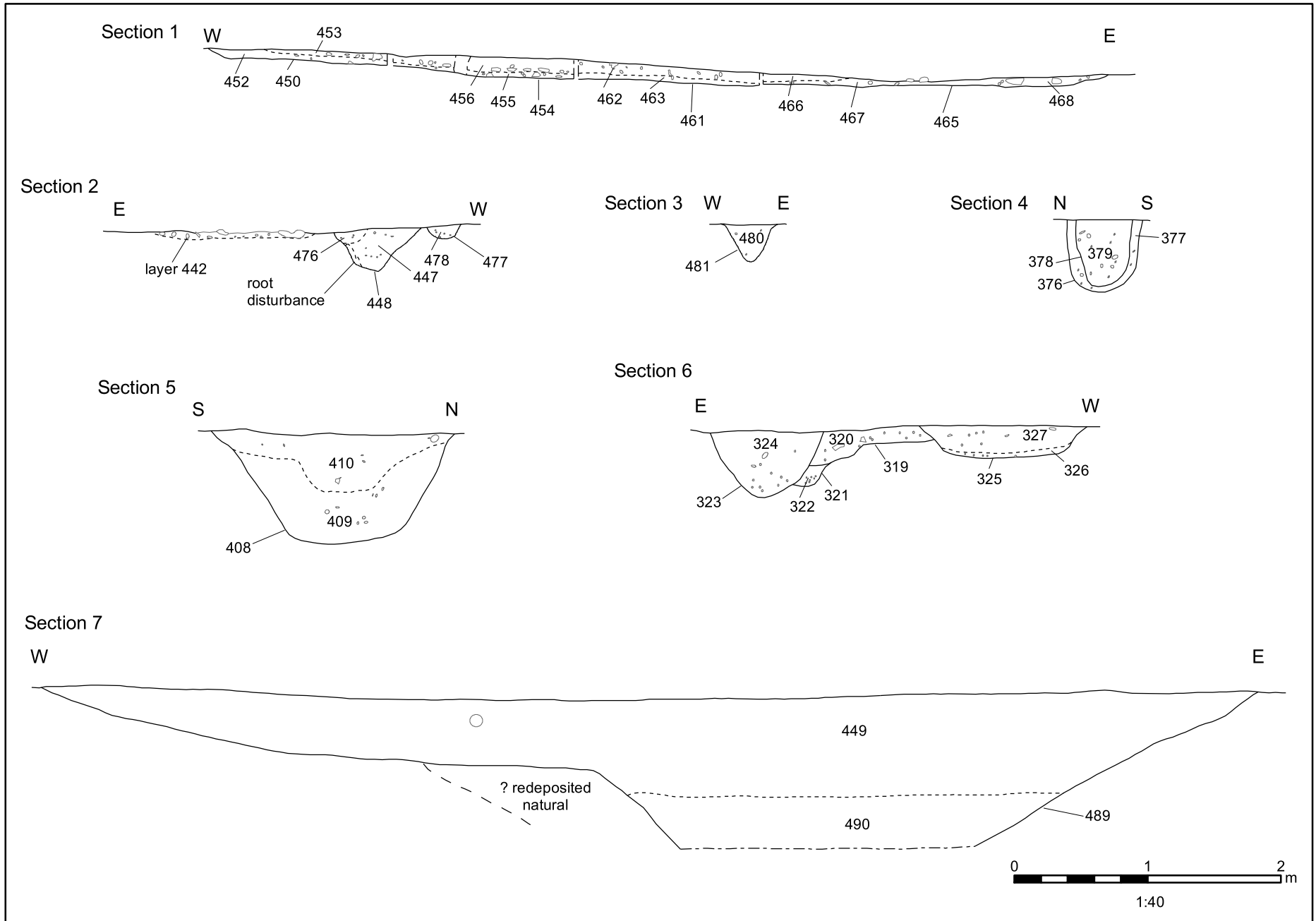


Fig.5. Sections 1 - 7

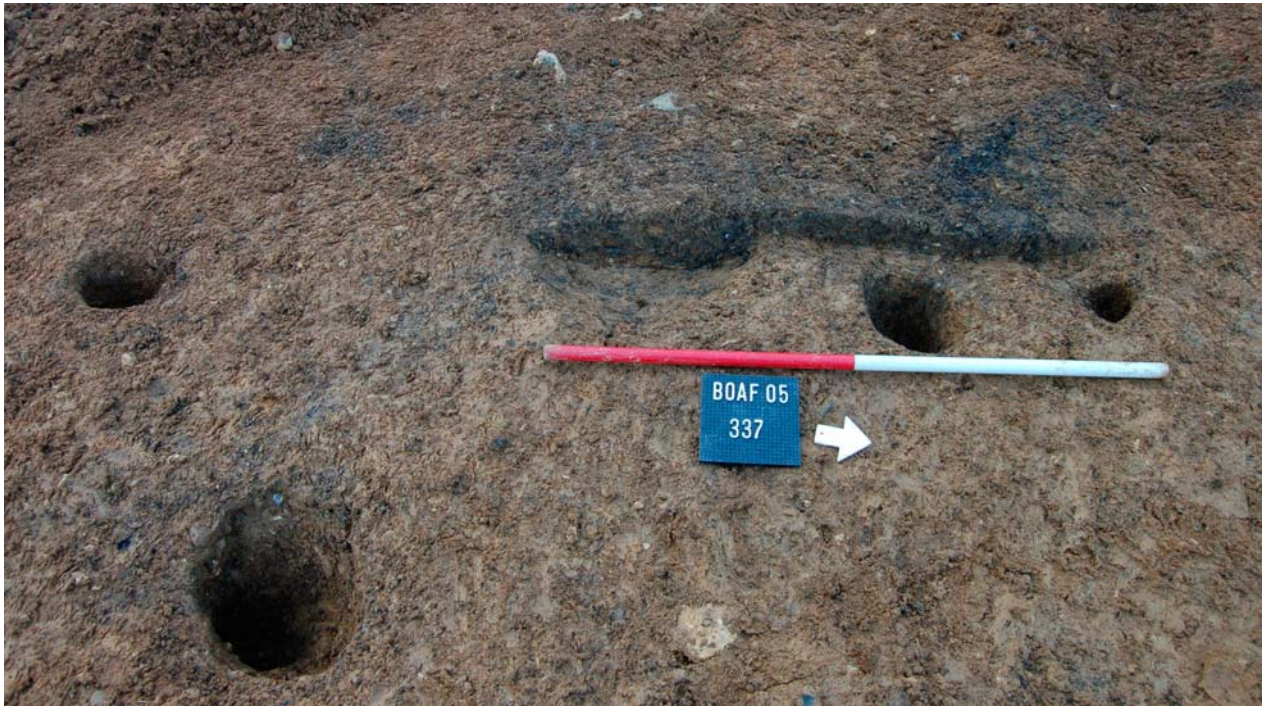


Plate 1. Post-hole 337 et al looking west (1m scale)



Plate 2. Ditch 408 looking west (1m scale)



Plate 3. Post-hole 403 looking north (0.5m scale)



Plate 4. Hollow 464 looking south (2m scale)