

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND REAR OF OWLS, WALTHAM ROAD,  
CHELMSFORD, ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment) Tim Schofield BSc PIFA (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 7600 1083	Report No: 3834
District: Chelmsford	Site Code: BOWR11
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P4396
Signed:	Date: June 2011

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham, Chelmsford, Essex</i>		
<i>In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham, Chelmsford (NGR TL 7600 1083). The evaluation was conducted in support of a planning application for a residential care development of up to 184 care suites (Planning Application 11/00563/FUL).</i>			
<i>The site lies adjacent to a watercourse which would have been a preferred location in prehistoric times for settlement activity and river valleys were also utilised for ritual monuments and activity. The B1137 to the south of the site follows the course of a Roman Road (EHER 6059) and a Roman Villa site is located at Great Holts Farm 1.2 km to the north (EHER 14127). The site formed part of the lands of the medieval manor of Porters (EHER 6126). Cropmarks have been identified on the site (EHER 8956). The tithe map records that the site was originally two fields with the northern one named Hoppit, and there has been extensive quarrying north of the site. The latter was used as a rifle range in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</i>			
<i>Two trenches were excavated in an 'L' shaped configuration positioned over the four linear cropmarks. A prehistoric pit (?early Iron Age) and an undated ditch were recorded, neither corresponded with the cropmark plot. The cropmarks orientated NE/SW may relate to the rifle range recorded on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map. It is possible that some of the remaining cropmarks were caused by naturally-occurring geological features, or variations in the natural drift geology.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> June.</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4396</i>	Site code	<i>BOWR11</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Open field of pasture or common</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential care development of up to 184 care suites</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Prehistoric pit and an undated ditch.</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Prehistoric pottery</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Chelmsford</i>	<i>Boreham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex HER (EHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>2.04 ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 7600 1083</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>Approximately 35-40m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team (Teresa O'Connor)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tim Schofield HND BSc PIFA</i>		
Funded by	<i>The Graham Care Group</i>		
Full title	<i>Land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham, Chelmsford, Essex. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Schofield T., &amp; Thompson P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3834</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2011</i>		

# LAND REAR OF OWLS, WALTHAM ROAD, BOREHAM, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### SUMMARY

*In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham, Chelmsford (NGR TL 7600 1083). The evaluation was conducted in support of a planning application for a residential care development of up to 184 care suites (Planning Application 11/00563/FUL).*

*The site lies adjacent to a watercourse which would have been a preferred location in prehistoric times for settlement activity and river valleys were also utilised for ritual monuments and activity. The B1137 to the south of the site follows the course of a Roman Road (EHER 6059) and a Roman Villa site is located at Great Holts Farm 1.2 km to the north (EHER 14127). The site formed part of the lands of the medieval manor of Porters (EHER 6126). Cropmarks have been identified on the site and are indicative of historical activity within the development area (EHER 8956). A circular enclosure lies adjacent to the site. Both suggest settlement and/or activity and are of historic origin. The tithe map records that the site was originally two fields with the northern one named Hoppit, and there has been extensive quarrying north of the site. The latter was used as a rifle range in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Two trenches were excavated in an 'L' shaped configuration positioned over the four linear cropmarks. A prehistoric pit (?early Iron Age) and an undated ditch were recorded, neither corresponded with the cropmark plot. The cropmarks orientated NE/SW may relate to the rifle range recorded on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition ordnance survey map (Fig. 7). It is possible that some of the remaining cropmarks were caused by naturally-occurring geological features, or variations in the natural drift geology.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham, Chelmsford (NGR TL 7600 1083; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was carried out in compliance with a planning requirement of Chelmsford Borough Council, as advised by Essex County Council Historic Environment Team (ECC HEM), for an archaeological evaluation to be carried out to provide further information prior to the determination of a planning application to construct a new long-term care development (Class C2 use residential institution) in a landscaped setting to provide up to 184 care suites with extensive communal care and support facilities for residents, the erection of two three bed wheelchair assisted living units, new access on to Waltham Road and new

parking/services (11/00563/FUL). It was commissioned by The Tooley & Foster Partnership on behalf of the client, The Graham Care Group.

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by (ECC HEM; dated 05/2011), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 11/05/11), and approved by ECC HEM. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the presence/absence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the impact of the proposed development.

### **Planning policy context**

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)**

2.1 Boreham is a village located 6km from the centre of Chelmsford. The site is located at the north-eastern edge of the village, to the north of the A12(T) and the Chelmsford to Colchester railway line. It is a rectangular agricultural field bounded by Waltham Road to the east and Boreham Industrial Estate to the south. The western boundary comprises a tree-lined stream and field boundaries named Porter's Grove with open fields beyond. There is another field to the north of the site. A small enclosure containing houses stands at the north-east corner of the site adjacent to Waltham Road.

## **3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based Research)**

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based research.

### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Essex comes from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the EHER database was searched for all known entries within a c. 1 km radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 1 km radius of the site are listed (Appendices 1 & 2) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 1 km radius have also been discussed where relevant.

### **3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**

3.2.1 The principal source for these types of evidence was the Essex Record Office at Chelmsford (CRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs. 4 – 7.

### **3.3 Secondary sources**

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were the EHER as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

### **3.4 Geological/geotechnical information**

3.4.1 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey.

## **4 THE EVIDENCE**

### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)**

4.1.1 The site is at 35-40m AOD sloping gently from north-east to south-west with a small tributary stream of the River Chelmer situated to the west. The geology of the site is a mixture of glaciofluvial gravels and Lowestoft Till. Overlying this are two soil types, the first is typical argillic brown earth of the Hamble 2 Series and the second Hornbeam 3 stagnogleyic paleo-argillic brown earth. These are described as loamy or loamy over clayey soils with a subsurface horizon showing significant clay enrichment. Borehole evidence from the site has shown a distinctive stratigraphy with a band of clay at depths of 0.6m in the south to 2.35m in the north, with sandy deposits above and below that may suggest a terrace or bank geomorphology.

## 4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

### *Prehistoric*

4.2.1 A Late Bronze Age metal hoard and several worked flints were recovered from gardens in Boreham (EHER 6179, 6180 & 6181). An excavation at Great Holts Farm approximately 1.2km to the north-west of the site identified at least five different phases of prehistoric activity (EHER 18646). These included two structured Neolithic deposits, an Early Bronze Age ring ditch, Late Bronze Age pot pits, and an Early Iron Age post-built platform. Late Iron Age pottery was also recovered, although this was probably residual. Small pits and post holes ranging from Late Neolithic to Iron Age were identified at the site of former Boreham Airfield 3km to the north-west (Ennis 2008). The site lies adjacent to a watercourse which would have been a preferred location in prehistoric times for settlement activity and river valleys were also utilised for ritual monuments and activity

### *Romano-British*

4.2.2 The B1137 running SW-NE to the south of the site follows the course of a Roman Road (EHER 6059). A Roman Villa site is located at Great Holts Farm where the successive phases of prehistoric activity (above) was identified (EHER 14127). It comprised a ditched compound within a regular complex of fields and enclosures containing at least 4 buildings including a bath house. Two wells and a pond were also identified and cremations were found between the pond and farm buildings (EHER 6048). In the same area other occupation evidence has been recovered including pottery, tegulae and baked clay (EHER 6049).

### *Anglo-Saxon*

4.2.3 Early Saxon pottery was found at Great Holts Farm but no features were present (EHER 14128). There are no Anglo-Saxon finds from within the 1km radius. Boreham is first recorded in 1045 as *borhamm* meaning 'homestead or enclosure on or near a hill' (Mills 1991).

### *Medieval*

4.2.4 At the time of the Domesday Survey the lands of Boreham were divided among some of the most powerful adherents of William the Conqueror, Eustace of Boulogne and William Warenne and also Swain of Essex. During the medieval period there were 7 manors and sub-manors at Boreham including Old Hall and New Hall. The site was on the manor of Porters which took its name from Robert Porter who held it from Richard II. The site of Porters manor was 200m south of the site. A cross winged moated Hall House dating from the late 14<sup>th</sup>/early 15<sup>th</sup> centuries was located here (EHER 6126 & 6127). The manorial lands extended from the Cock Inn along the left side of the road leading to Little Waltham (Morant 1763-68). Early medieval property boundaries containing 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century pottery were identified 1km to the south at Buxted Chicken factory in Boreham (EHER 14596), and a 10<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>

century medieval longhouse was found at Great Holts Farm (EHER 14128). A medieval settlement at the former Boreham Airfield site was tested by excavation and found to date between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (Ennis 2008).

#### *Post-medieval*

4.2.5 Boreham Airfield (EHER 8943) was used by the USAAF in 1944 and after the war became a motor racing circuit. In the 1990s it was broken up to quarry aggregate.

#### *Undated*

4.2.6 Cropmarks of various rectilinear features, rectangular and rectilinear enclosures and an oval enclosure are recorded on or close to the site, identified from aerial photographs (EHER 8956 & Fig. 8). A possible large rectangular enclosure is located to the south of the site. The NW/SE line may relate to the field boundary shown on the Tithe map (Fig. 4), but the adjoining NE/SW linear does not feature on the historic maps (below). North-west of this possible feature, a short NE/SW aligned linear could be related to the Boreham rifle range (below). A possible curvilinear cropmark is also shown at the north end of the site. Further cropmarks have been identified to the north, west and north-west (EHER 8963, 8977, 8977, 9856, 46668 & Fig. 8).

### **4.3 The site**

4.3.1 The Tithe map of c.1840 shows the site before the railway arrived comprising of two fields (Fig. 4). The larger field to the north (371) is named Hoppit and the southern field (367) is Cart Lodge Field. Both fields were owned by Anthony John Hollis and occupied by William Allen. The name Hoppit and stonefield for field 355 to the north of the site, suggests the site has been quarried and some of the cropmarks identified above may be the result of this. The 1881 first edition OS map shows the site as a single field with the railway line running to the south alongside Porter's Farm (Fig. 5). Several houses have been built along Waltham Road. The 1897 second edition OS map shows no change (Fig. 6). The 1924 OS map shows that the site was used as Boreham rifle range (Fig. 7). The modern OS map shows evidence for substantial quarrying to the north of the site, west of Waltham Road (Fig. 1).

## **5 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trench Evaluation)**

5.1 Two trenches were excavated, and they targeted the identified cropmarks (Fig. 2). Trench 1 measured 30 x 1.80m and Trench 2 was 70 x 1.80m. The two trenches formed an 'L' shape, and were positioned to investigate five linear crop marks (Figs. 2, 8 & 9).



5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated using a 13-ton 360° machine with bladed ditching bucket under the close supervision of an archaeological project officer, thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary. Spoil heaps were scanned for finds and metal detected using a C.Scope CS1220R. The trial trenches and archaeological features were accurately located using a Leica 805 total station.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

**Trench 1** Figs. 2, 9 &10, Digital Photo (DP) 1.

<i>Sample Section 1a; north-west end, south-west facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 36.45m AOD.</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid grey brown, compact, clay sand and silt with moderate gravel.
0.18 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. Light grey brown, compact, sandy silty and gravel.
0.41m+	L1002	Natural Drift Geology. Mid yellow orange, compact, sandy gravel and silt.

<i>Sample Section 1b; north-east end, south-east facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 37.24m AOD.</i>		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.11 – 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.30m+	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. As above.

*Description: Pit F1003 was recorded in Trench 1.*

Pit F1003 was oval in plan (0.80 x 0.69+ x 0.27m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid grey brown compact sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained sparse prehistoric (?early Iron Age) pottery (2g).

**Trench 2** Figs 2, 9 & 10, DP2 & DP8.

<i>Sample Section 2a; south-west end, south-east facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 37.80m AOD.</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.15 – 0.29m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. As above, Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 2b; north-east end, south-east facing.</i>		
<i>0.00m = 38.55m AOD.</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.16 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.43m+	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. As above, Tr.1.

*Description: An undated ditch (F1005) was present within Trench 2.*

Ditch F1005 was linear in plan (2.40+ x 0.96 x 0.22m) orientated north-east/south-west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a dark yellow brown, compact silt with moderate gravel. A fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) was present at the top of the fill.

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 The stratigraphy was broadly similar across the site. Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a mid grey brown, compact, clayey sand and silt with moderate gravel (depth 0.11 - 0.18m thick). Below L1000 Subsoil L1001 was a light grey brown, compact sandy silty and gravel (0.29 - 0.43m thick). The natural Drift Geology, L1002, was present at the base of the stratigraphic sequence, and comprised a mid yellow orange, compact sandy gravel and silt.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The potential of the site was for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains. It lies adjacent to a watercourse which would have been a preferred location in prehistoric times for settlement activity and river valleys were also utilised for ritual monuments and activity. The B1137 to the south of the site follows the course of a Roman Road (EHER 6059) and a Roman Villa site is located at Great Holts Farm 1.2 km to the north (EHER 14127). The site formed part of the lands of the medieval manor of Porters (EHER 6126). Also cropmarks have been identified on the site (EHER 8956).

9.2 Two trenches were excavated in an 'L' shaped configuration positioned over the four linear cropmarks. In the event no features were present that corresponded with the cropmark survey. The cropmarks orientated NE/SW may relate to the rifle range recorded on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition ordnance survey map (Fig. 7). It is possible that some of the remaining cropmarks were caused by naturally-occurring geological features, or variations in the natural drift geology.

9.3 A prehistoric pit containing sparse prehistoric pottery (of possible Iron Age date) and also an undated ditch were recorded. Contemporary finds are

not known in the immediate vicinity of the site though the site had a potential for prehistoric remains as it lies adjacent to a watercourse which would have been a preferred location in prehistoric times for settlement activity, and river valleys were also utilised for ritual monuments and activity. An excavation at Great Holts Farm approximately 1.2km to the north-west of the site identified at least five different phases of prehistoric activity (EHER 18646). These included two structured Neolithic deposits, an Early Bronze Age ring ditch, Late Bronze Age pot pits, and an Early Iron Age post-built platform. Late Iron Age pottery was also recovered, although this was probably residual. Small pits and post holes ranging from Late Neolithic to Iron Age were identified at the site of former Boreham Airfield 3km to the north-west (Ennis 2008).

## **10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at Chelmsford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency, and confirmed with ECC HEM. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to ECC HEM at the time of deposition to the museum.

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the Graham Care Group for funding the evaluation, and their architects, The Tooley Foster Partnership, for their assistance (in particular Mr Chris Chelebi and Ms Mo Kundi).

AS is pleased to acknowledge Ms Laura Belton, Essex Historic Environmental Officer, and staff at the Chelmsford Record Office.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Ms Teresa O'Connor and Mr Richard Havis of ECC Historic Environment Management Team.

## **12 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **WEB SITES**

Heritage Gateway  
Unlocking Essex's Past

**APPENDIX 1: ESSEX HER INFORMATION**

<b>EHER Number</b>	<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Details</b>
<i>Prehistoric 700,000 BC to AD 43</i>		
18646	751 119	Great Holts Farm: At least 5 different phases of prehistoric occupation including two structured Neolithic deposits, a Bronze Age ring ditch, LBA pot pits, an Early Iron Age post-built platform and residual LIA pottery (see EHER 14127)
6181	758 100	Boreham Plantation Road: 33 flints from a garden of which only 3 were worked
<i>Bronze Age 2,200 -700 BC</i>		
6179	758 100	Late Bronze Age hoard, Boreham-Plantation Road 72: Includes x14 pieces of copper or bronze, x1 copper or bronze ingot, 8-10 socketed axe fragments, x2 sword fragments, x1 each spear, axe and cauldron fragment
6180	758 100	Boreham Plantation Road: 3 socketed axes and a piece of Bronze cake
13395	75 10	North of Boreton: a complete peg-hole spear head recovered
<i>Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43</i>		
9980	753 099	Buxted Chicken Factory: Trial Trenching recovered 10 abraded Early and Late Iron Age sherds probably residual in later features
<i>Romano-British AD 43- 410</i>		
6049	753 116	Great Holt's Pit: A Watching Brief for an extension to a gravel and sand pit found a 2x1m area of baked clay with fragmented tegulae. The slope to the west produced a thin scatter of Roman pottery and occupation evidence. C. 1900 burials were found 300m to the north (EHER 6048)
14127	751 119	Site of Roman Villa, Great Holts Farm: Ditched compound within a regular complex of fields and enclosures. At least 4 buildings identified including a bath house. Two wells, a pond and a cremation found
6059	774 112	London to Colchester Roman Road
14595	753 099	Busted Chicken Factory: 2 sherds of Roman pot excavated
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
6126	760 105	Porters: site of late 14 <sup>th</sup> /early 15 <sup>th</sup> century Hall House with cross wing and medieval moat

14128	752 118	Great Holt's Farm: Field walking and a rescue excavation found a 10 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century medieval long house with robber cuts. Saxon pottery including a stamped sherd was also recovered but no features identified
14596	753 099	Busted Chicken Factory: Early Medieval property boundaries located by excavation and dated by pottery to 10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> centuries
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
30268	758 103	2 Maltings Cottage, St Andrews: Grade II listed 16 <sup>th</sup> century cottage
14129	752 118	Great Holt's Farm: 22 sherds of post-medieval pot recovered from field walking ahead of gravel extraction
6127	760 105	Porters: medieval house much altered with mainly 17 <sup>th</sup> century remains
30267	758 103	Clock House Cottage: Grade II listed 16/17 <sup>th</sup> century
30264	759 103	Six Bells Public House: four 18-19 <sup>th</sup> century cottages now one building, Grade II listed
30270	754 114	Wallace's Farmhouse: Grade II 15-16 <sup>th</sup> century house
30309	759 103	The Chestnuts: Grade II listed hall house c.1550
30254	751 098	Caynton: Grade II listed 16-17 <sup>th</sup> century
6101	753 119	Field name evidence from Tithe Award of 'Church Field'
30265	761 104	The Cock Inn: 17 <sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed
15466	768 109	Hogwells Brickwork at Boreham: operating in 1850s to WWI
5559	767 099	Angel Inn: Grade II listed post-medieval hall
14597	753 099	Busted Chicken Factory: 2 sherds of post-medieval pot excavated
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		
46125	756 101	Former Hamilton Motor Site: Trial Trenching found mainly modern features and some struck prehistoric flints
<i>Undated</i>		
9856	751 108	North of Borham: Crop marks including rectangular and rectilinear enclosure and an oval enclosure
8963	753 114	East of Gravel Pit: Crop marks various linear features are probably field boundaries or enclosures which could be a continuation of those at Great Motte
8956	760 110	Benning Hill: Cropmarks of various rectilinear features rectangular and rectilinear enclosures and an oval enclosure or a ring ditch
8972	757 109	West of Depot: Cropmarks of linear features,

		probably post-medieval field boundaries
8964	756 112	Cropmarks north of Porters Grove: field boundaries
46668	7571 1214	Potterswood cropmarks: rectilinear enclosure and field boundary
<i>Negative</i>		
46472	7510 0981	An evaluation at land adjacent to the Red Lion, Main Road proved negative

## APPENDIX 2: CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

<b>Figure Number</b>	<b>Map Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>
Fig. 1	Site Location: OS Explorer	Modern	1:25,000
Fig. 2	Detailed Site Location	Modern	1:250
Fig. 3	HER Information	Modern	1:10,000
Fig. 4	Tithe map	c.1840	
Fig. 5	OS First Edition map	1881	1:10,560
Fig. 6	OS Second edition map	1897	1:2,500
Fig. 7	OS map	1924	1:10,560
Fig. 8	Aerial Photograph	1947	1:10,560

## APPENDIX 3: CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

### P4396: Boreham

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)
	1004		Early Iron Age	(3) 2g	
	1006				2



## **APPENDIX 4: SPECIALIST REPORTS**

### **The Prehistoric Pottery**

*Andrew Peachey*

Three small body sherds of prehistoric pottery were contained in Pit F1003 (L1004). The pottery occurred in a fabric with inclusions of common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse calcined flint (0.25-2mm) and occasional charred organic grains (<5mm). The body sherds have burnished exterior surfaces, but are too small to indicate a form. They probably formed part of a vessel produced in the Iron Age, possibly the early Iron Age, but the limited nature of the sherds limits the conclusions that can be drawn.

DP1



Pit F1003, Trench 1, looking south-west.

DP2



Ditch F1005, Trench 2, looking north-west.

DP3



Sample section 1a, Trench 1, looking north-east.

DP4



Sample Section 1b, Trench 1, looking north-east.

DP5



Sample section 2a, Trench 2, looking north-west.

DP6



Sample section 2a, Trench 2, looking north-west.

DP7

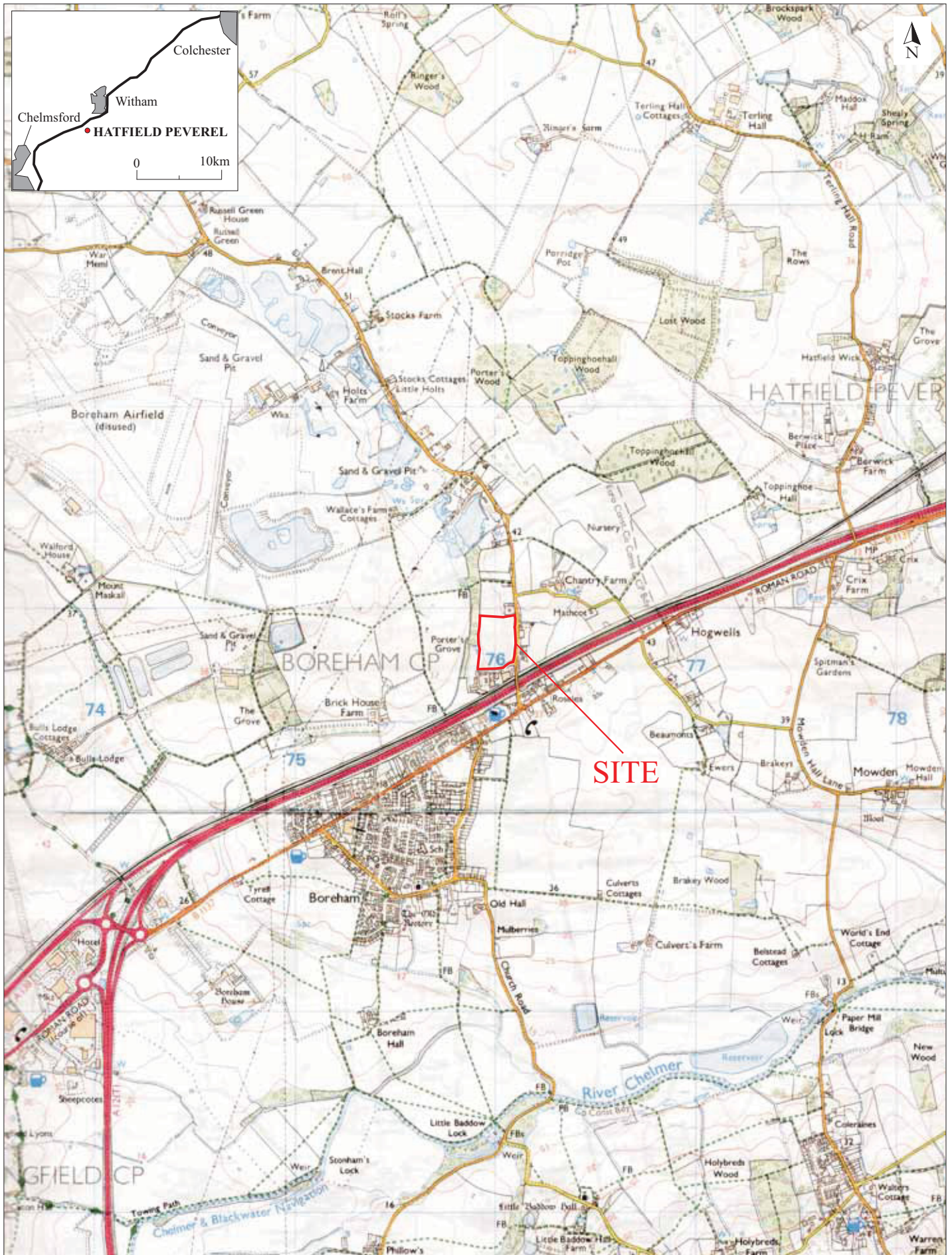


Post-excavation shot Trench 1, looking south-east, Pit F1003 is in the foreground.

DP8

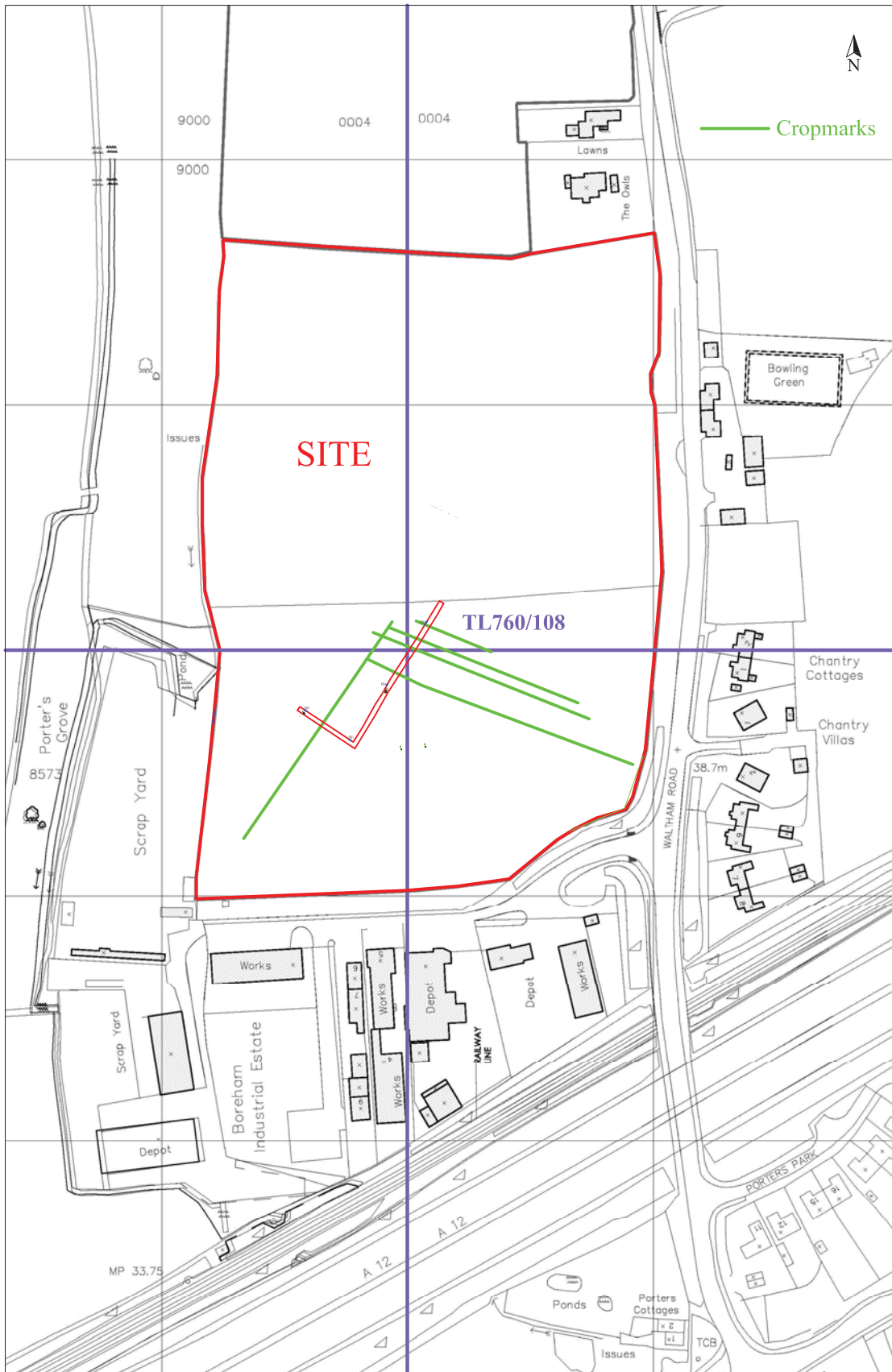


Post-excavation shot Trench 2, looking north-east.



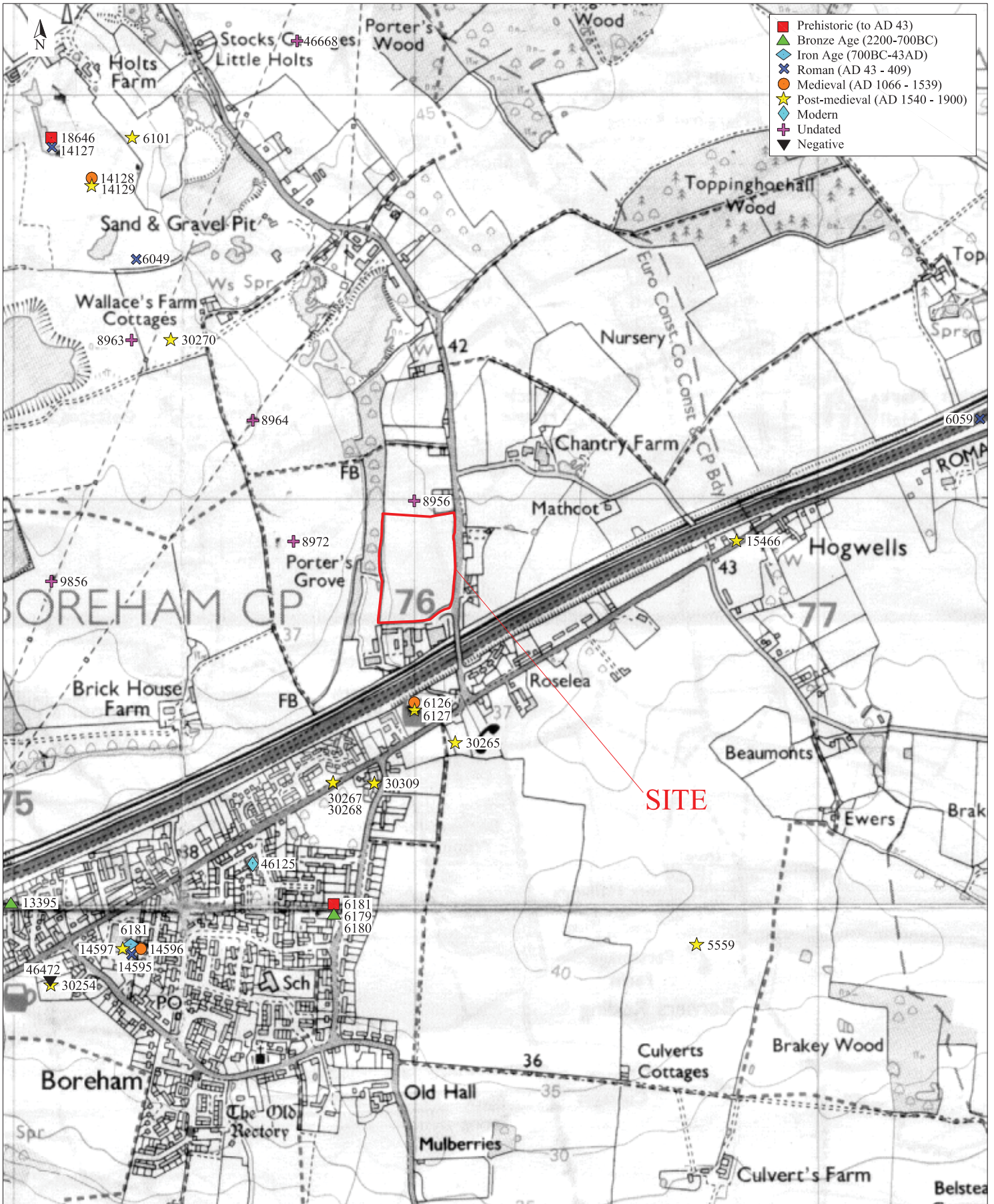
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 150m

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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:2500 at A4

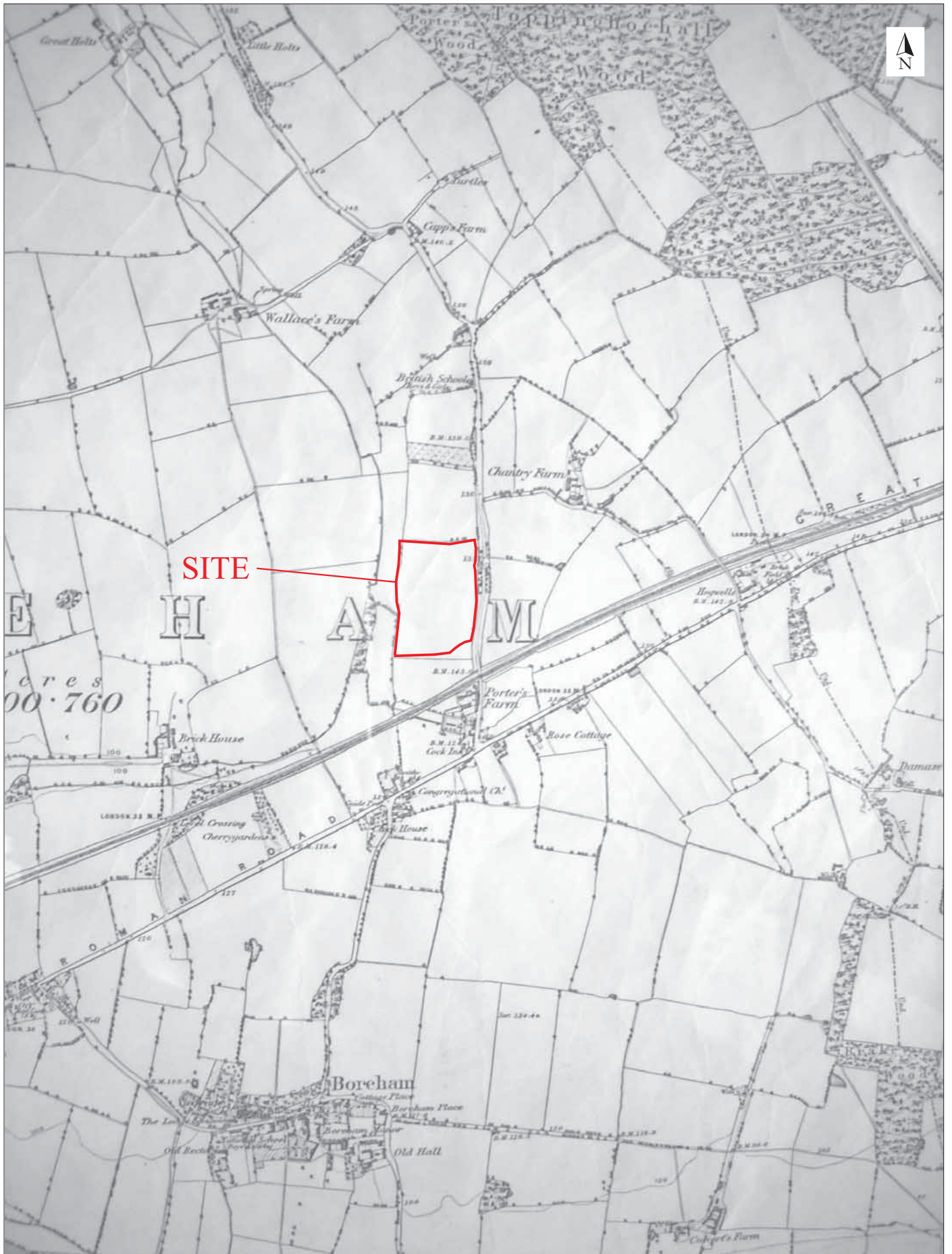


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**Fig. 3 HER data**  
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



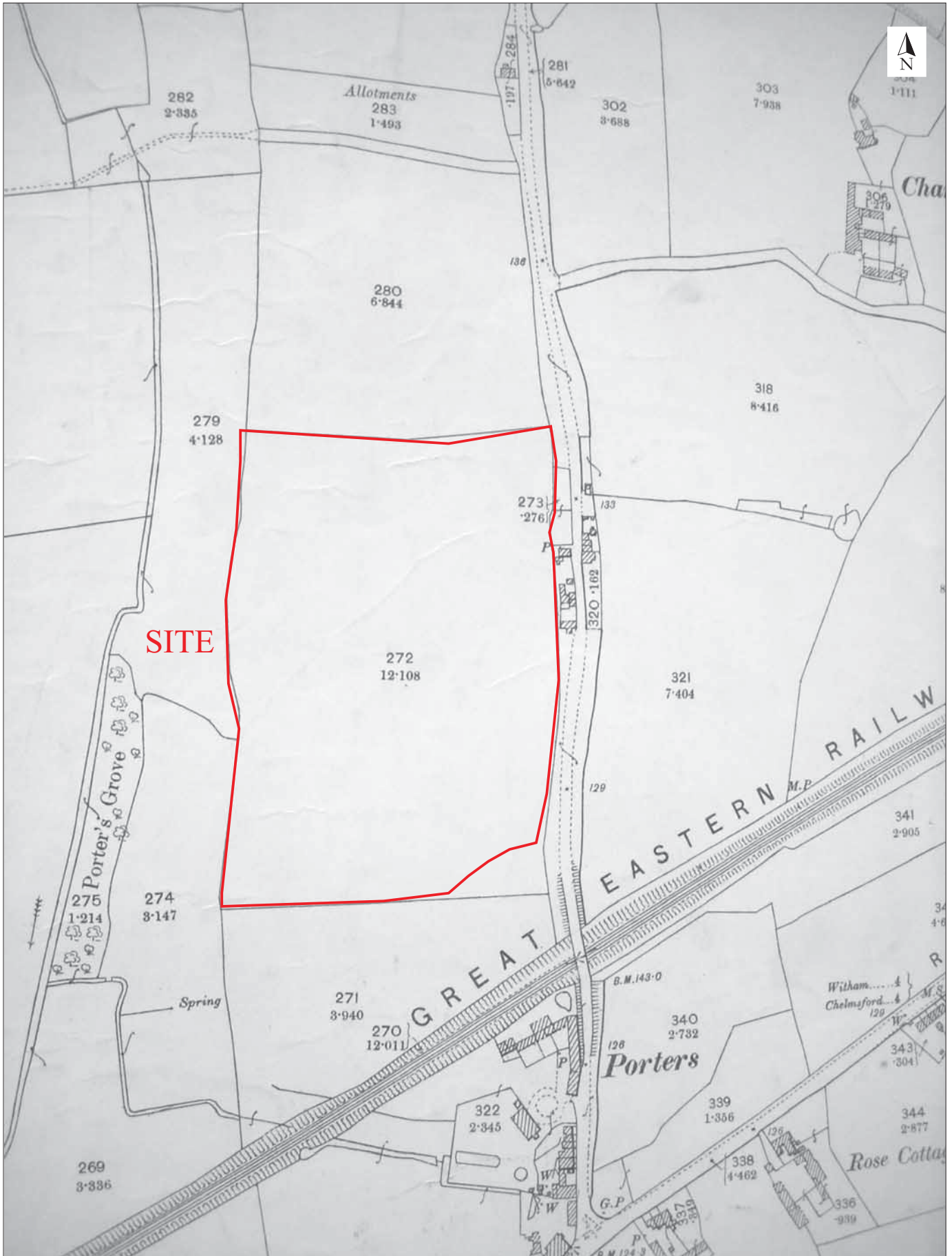
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Fig. 4 Tithe map, c.1840  
Not to scale



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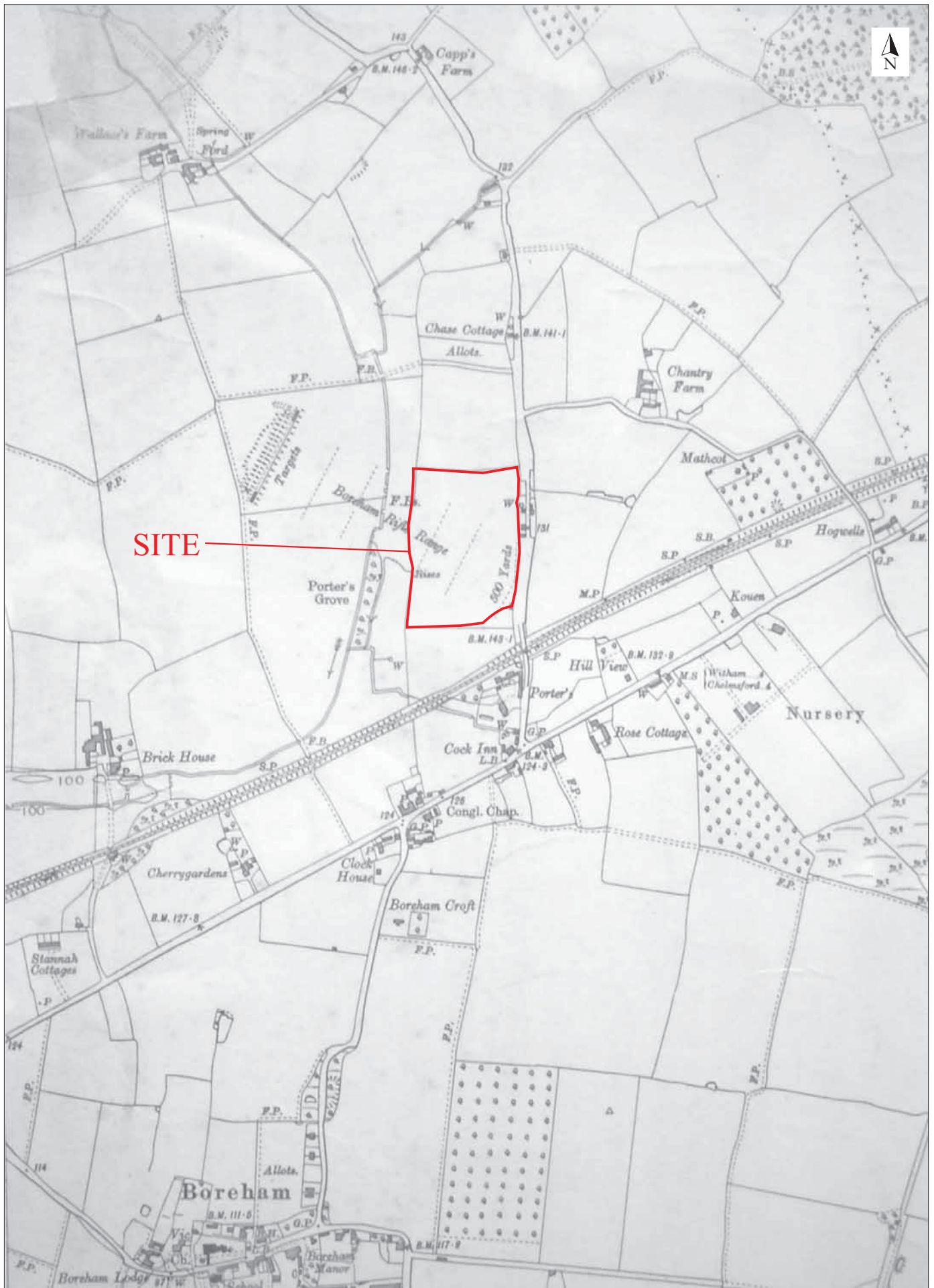
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**Fig. 5 OS map, 1881**  
 Not to scale





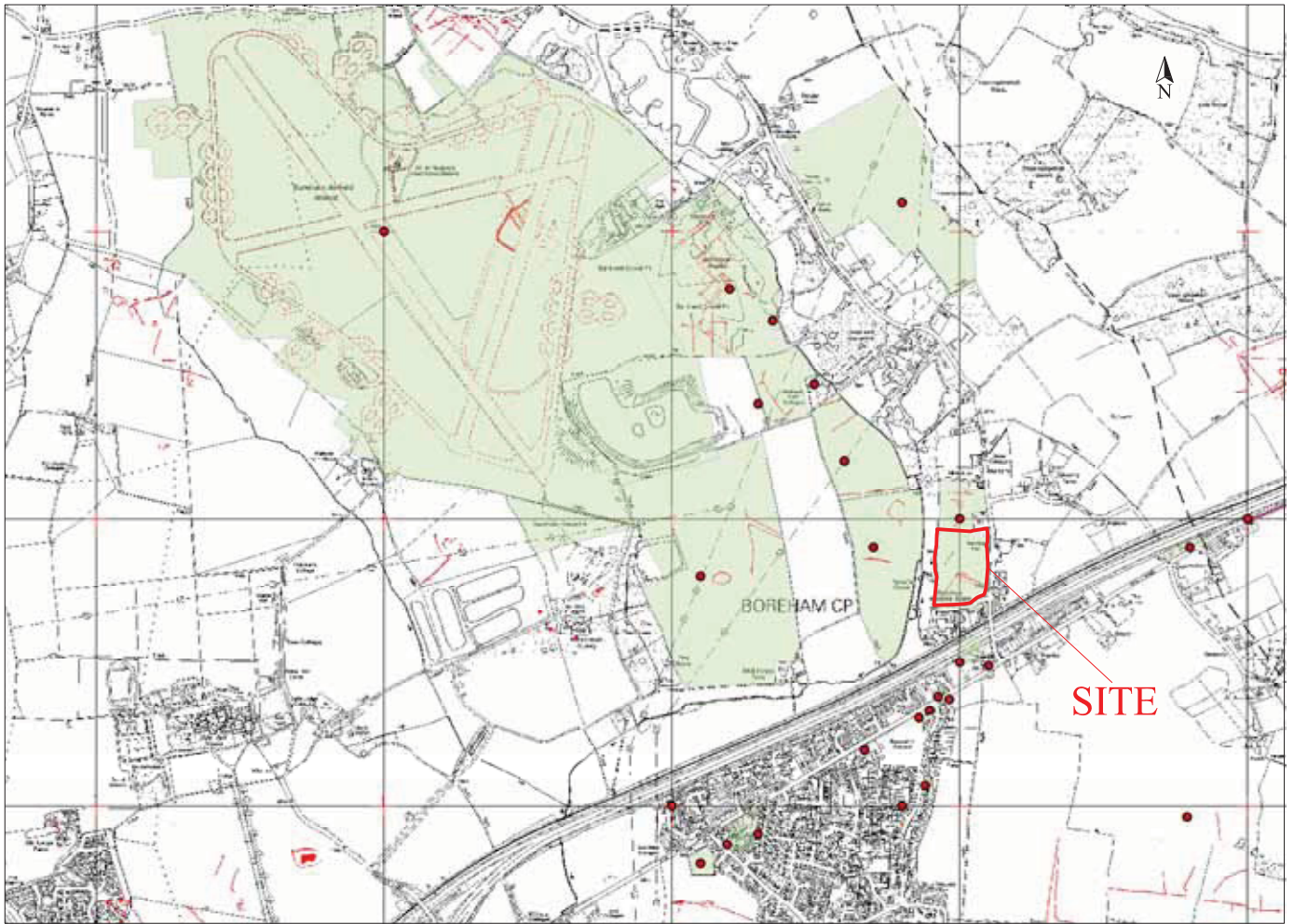
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**Fig. 6 OS map, 1897**  
 Not to scale

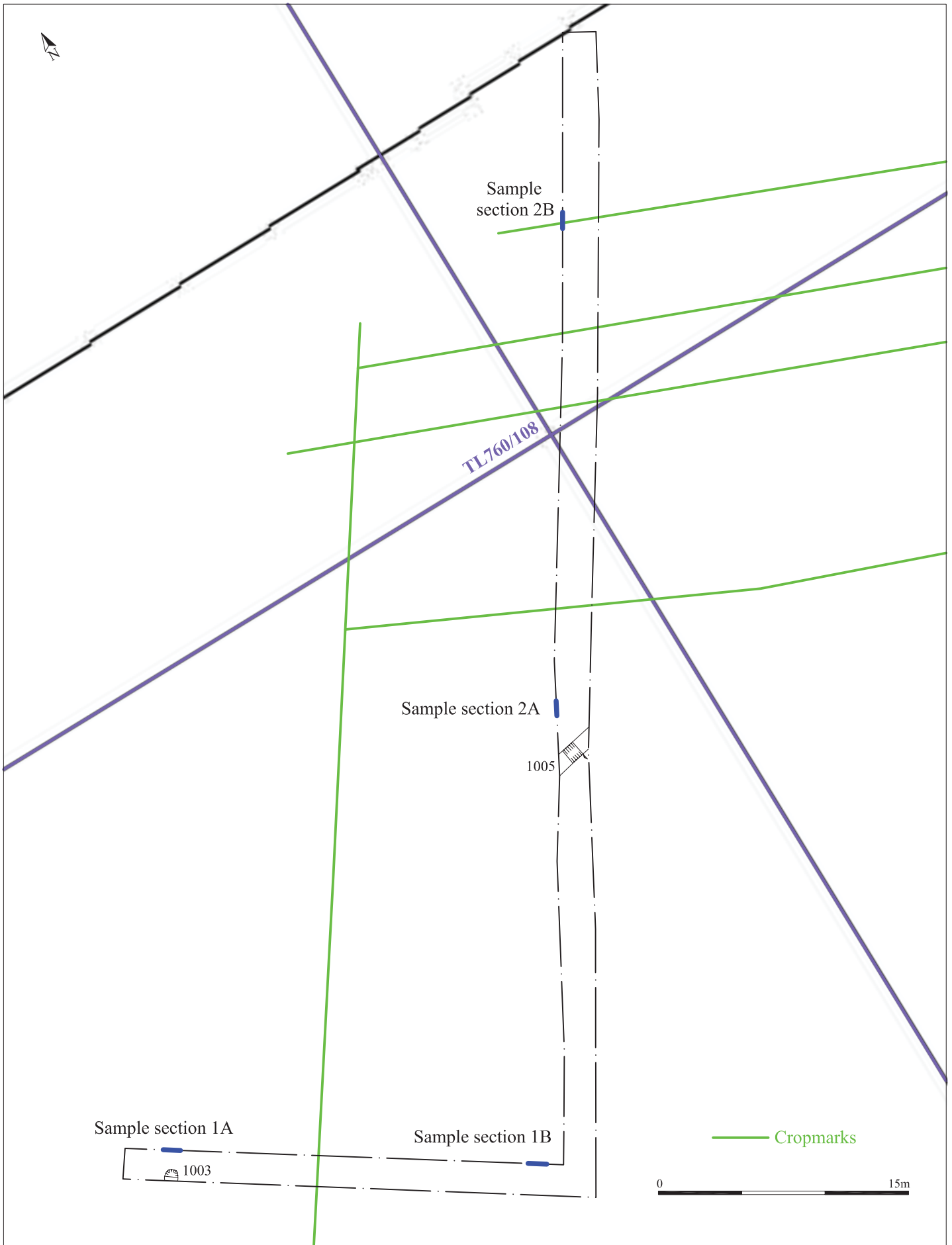


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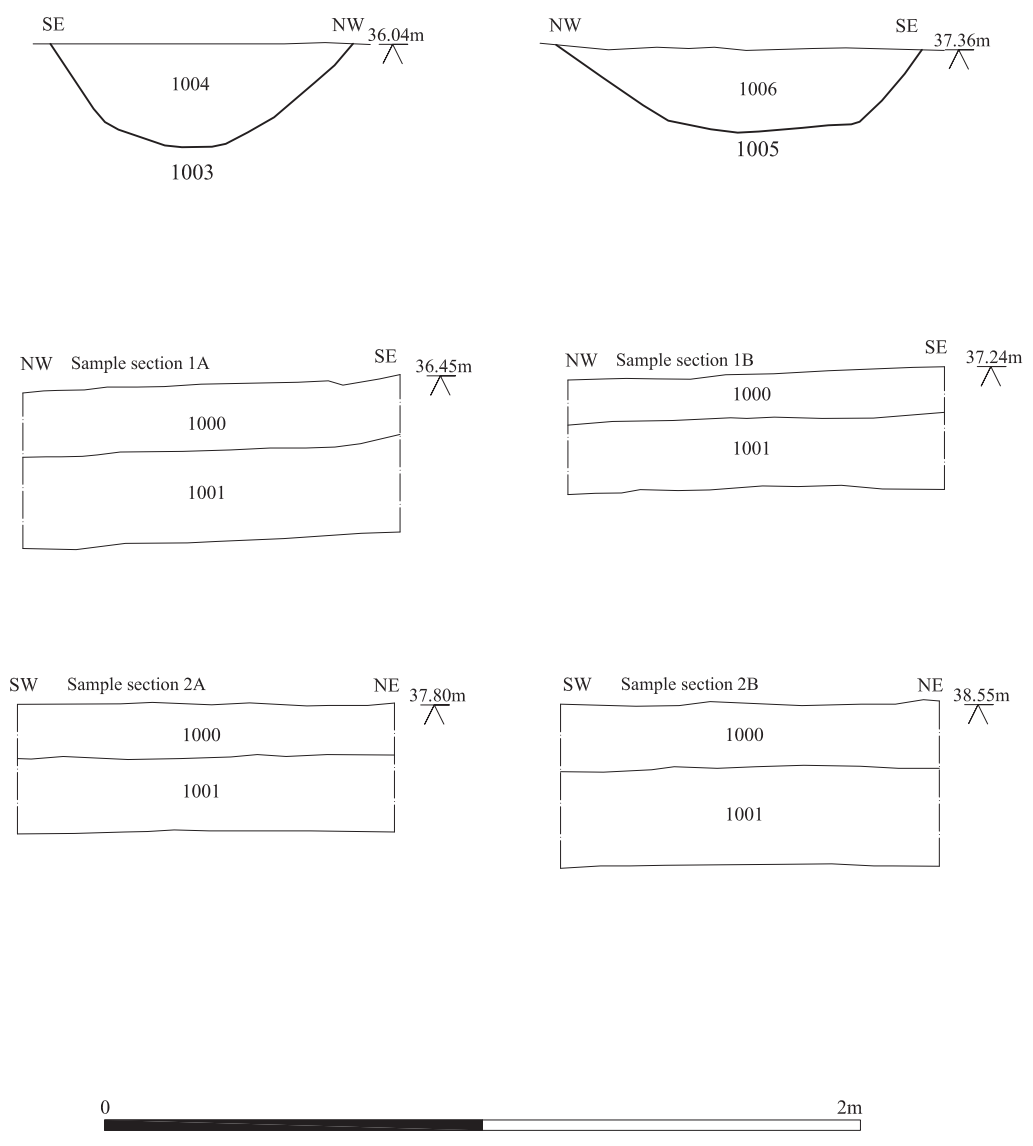
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 Fig. 7 OS map, 1924  
 Not to scale



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**Fig. 8 Cropmark location plan**  
Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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<b>Fig. 9 Feature location plan</b>
Scale 1:300 at A4



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<b>Fig. 10 Sections</b>
Scale 1:20 at A4