

**DANESFIELD CAMP, MEDMENHAM,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING
DURING CONTAMINATION TEST PITTING**

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

This report has been prepared by Wesley Keir (Project Officer). Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) digitised the plans and produced the figures. Archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Wesley Keir and Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor), with the survey of the test pit locations being undertaken by Mercedes Planas (of Souterrain Archaeological Services). The project was managed by Wesley Keir and Jeremy Oetgen. Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager) was responsible for quality control.

Albion Archaeology is grateful to Buckinghamshire County Council for commissioning the project. Albion Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the assistance and cooperation of the following:

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Structure of the Report

After the introductory Section 1, there is a summary of the results of the archaeological investigation in Section 2. A synthesis of the results and their significance is presented in Section 3. Detailed descriptions of the contexts that were revealed are contained in Appendix 1.



Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

<i>Albion</i>	Albion Archaeology
<i>BCAS</i>	Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service
<i>CAO</i>	County Archaeological Officer
<i>Client</i>	Buckinghamshire County Council
<i>IFA</i>	Institute of Field Archaeologists
<i>Management Plan</i>	<i>Danesfield Camp, Medmenham, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Conservation Management Plan, 2006, Albion Archaeology report no. 2006/73</i>
<i>Method Statement</i>	<i>Danesfield Camp, Medmenham, Buckinghamshire: Method Statement for Archaeological Recording during Contamination Survey, 2007, Albion Archaeology report no. 2007/14</i>
<i>SAM</i>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<i>Procedures Manual</i>	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork, 2nd edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology</i>



Non-Technical Summary

On the 5th March 2007 Albion Archaeology undertook the monitoring, investigation and recording during the excavation of contamination test pits at the scheduled ancient monument (SAM no. 27156) known as Danesfield Camp in Medmenham, Buckinghamshire.

The work was occasioned by a Conservation Management Plan produced by Albion Archaeology for Buckinghamshire County Council. This recommended that a contamination survey be undertaken to identify potential hazardous material within the north-eastern corner of Danesfield Camp owned by SAS UK Ltd. As a result, Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Buckinghamshire County Council to procure the appropriate survey and obtain scheduled monument consent (SMC) in advance of undertaking the work. SMC for the works was granted by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport in a letter dated 20th February 2007 (ref. HSD 9/2/9011).

Danesfield Camp is an Iron Age hillfort situated above a river cliff on the north bank of the Thames at OS grid reference SU 8176 8440. Within the area of Danesfield Camp, there are also remains associated with the Danesfield Estate (which has later medieval origins) and include the present Danesfield House (a Grade II Listed Building). Danesfield Camp was also part of RAF Medmenham between 1941 and 1977, elements of which still survive.*

The contamination survey comprised of ten machine-excavated test pits located within the north-eastern corner of the interior of the hillfort, plus a hand excavated test pit located within the north-eastern corner of the rampart ditch. In addition, ten surface samples were taken to better characterise the nature of the dumped deposits within the rampart ditch.

The archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording during the contamination survey revealed buried modern dump deposits and a buried topsoil. The dump deposits are likely to be derived from activity associated with RAF Medmenham, whilst the buried topsoil may date back to when this part of the site was used for pasture in the 19th and early 20th centuries. No archaeological features were exposed and no deposits or artefacts were revealed that pre-date the modern period.





1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS) has established a three-year agency agreement with English Heritage for the management of selected ancient monuments within the county. Included amongst them is the scheduled ancient monument (SAM no. 27156) known as Danesfield Camp or 'Danes Ditches', a prehistoric hillfort.

Following a Brief (dated 20/09/05) issued by the County Archaeological Officer (CAO) and a Project Design¹ issued by Albion Archaeology, Albion Archaeology was commissioned in 2006 by BCAS to prepare an Archaeological Conservation Management Plan² for the site.

One of the recommendations of the Management Plan was that a contamination survey should be undertaken to identify any potentially hazardous material within the north-eastern corner of the hillfort.

As a result, Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Buckinghamshire County Council to procure the appropriate survey and obtain scheduled monument consent (SMC) in advance of undertaking the work. The SMC was supported by a written Method Statement³ for the implementation of archaeological monitoring and recording during the contamination test pitting.

SMC for the works was granted by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport in a letter dated 20th February 2007 (ref. HSD 9/2/9011).

1.2 Site Location and Description

Danesfield Camp is situated above a river cliff on the north bank of the Thames at OS grid reference SU 8176 8440. It lies within the Parish of Medmenham in Buckinghamshire and approximately 1km to the north-east of Medmenham village. The northern extent of the SAM lies within land owned by SAS UK Ltd, whilst the remainder is within the grounds of the Danesfield House Hotel. It is bounded by the SAS UK Ltd facilities to the north and east, the Danesfield House Hotel to the west and the Thames to the south. The site overlooks the Thames and its flood plain into Berkshire.

The contamination survey was undertaken in an area of various fly-tipped materials located within the north-eastern corner of Danesfield Camp owned by SAS UK Ltd (Figure 1).

The monument occupies a chalk outcrop of the Chiltern plateau which is capped by gravel. The ground slopes very gently to the south, towards the River Thames, and drops away towards the west and east of the monument.

¹ Albion Archaeology, 2006, *Danesfield Camp, Medmenham: Project Design for an Archaeological Conservation Management Plan*, Report no. 2006/11

² Albion Archaeology, 2006, *Danesfield Camp, Medmenham, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Conservation Management Plan*, Report no. 2006/73

³ Albion Archaeology, 2007, *Danesfield Camp, Medmenham, Buckinghamshire: Method Statement for Archaeological Recording during Contamination Survey*, Report no. 2007/14



Within the monument, to the west of the present survey, lies a shallow valley that runs parallel to the eastern defences and down to the river cliff. A stream exists in the southern part of this valley.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The history and archaeology of Danesfield Camp have been comprehensively summarised in the Management Plan. The following is a brief overview of the evidence.

Though, the earthworks themselves have not yet irrefutably been proved to be of Iron Age construction, their form, together with a small amount of Iron Age remains recovered from within and outside the monument strongly suggest the earthworks date to the Iron Age period. Within the area of Danesfield Camp, there are also remains associated with the Danesfield Estate (which has later medieval origins) and include the present Danesfield House (a Grade II* Listed Building). Danesfield Camp was also part of RAF Medmenham between 1941 and 1977, elements of which still survive. The ‘fly-tipped’ material that is the subject of the contamination survey appears to largely be derived from this period of occupation.

From at least the early 1900s archaeological finds from the ground surface or from topsoil in and around Danesfield Camp have been recorded. However, the first known archaeological investigation associated with development of the area of the Camp was not until 1982. Subsequently there have been several archaeological investigations carried out by Oxford Archaeology Unit and Northamptonshire Archaeology as a result of developments associated with the Danesfield House Hotel and SAS Institute. Of particular relevance is a watching brief⁴, previously undertaken as part of a contamination survey on the area of land that is the subject of the present investigation. This revealed no earlier evidence than a post-medieval subsoil, probably derived from the gardens of Danesfield House, and 20th century ‘rubbish’.

⁴ Northamptonshire Archaeology, 1999, *Danesfield Camp, Medmenham, Bucks, Scheduled Ancient Monument No: 27156, Archaeological Watching Brief*. Northamptonshire Archaeology report.



2. RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

2.1 Introduction

The monitoring and recording during the contamination survey was undertaken on the 5th March 2007. The contamination survey was undertaken by STATS Ltd in order to assess the contamination status of various fly-tipped materials located within the north-eastern corner of the scheduled monument. It comprised ten machine-excavated test pits located within the north-eastern corner of the interior of the hillfort, plus a hand excavated test pit located within the north-eastern corner of the rampart ditch (Figure 2). In addition, ten surface samples were taken to characterise the nature of the dumped deposits within the rampart ditch.

The excavation of all the test pits was continuously monitored by an archaeologist. Detailed archaeological context information is listed in Appendix 1

2.2 Methodology

The works were carried out in accordance with the standards and field methodology set out in the Method Statement and conditions attached to the Scheduled Monument Consent, principally:

1. The test pits located within the interior of the monument were excavated by tracked 'mini' mechanical excavator fitted with a 'toothless' bucket.
2. The samples taken from within the rampart ditch were excavated by hand. No excavation was undertaken into the underlying uncontaminated ditch fill.
3. The test pits were only excavated to a depth necessary to characterise the nature and extent of the contamination.
4. All excavation was under constant archaeological supervision.
5. The sampled areas were surveyed and linked in to the National Grid.
6. Each test pit was recorded using a unique number system. For example: Test Pit 2 was issued context numbers commencing at 200.
7. All archaeological and geological deposits that were encountered were fully recorded in accordance with Albion's *Procedures Manual* and the detailed requirements of the Method Statement.
8. All disturbed soil was scanned for artefacts.
9. Photographs, including working shots and general views were taken.
10. The presence and nature of any artefacts were recorded, but due to health and safety considerations were left within the test pits on site.
11. The test pits were only backfilled once the archaeological recording had been completed. They were backfilled with the arisings 'in reverse order' and lightly compacted with the machine bucket.

Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents were also adhered to:

- IFA's *Code of Conduct* (Revised edition 2002), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Revised edition 2001) and



the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised edition 2001);

- Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (2nd edn, 2001);
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* 'MAP 2' (1991);
- *Procedures for Deposit of Archaeological Archives* (Buckinghamshire County Museum, 1999);
- Society of Museum Archaeologists' *Preparation of Archaeological Archives: Selection Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (1993)

2.3 **Deposit Model**

A topsoil of between 0.18m and 0.30m thick overlay the dumped material in the majority of the test pits located within the interior of the hillfort. Layers of buried dump material were revealed within all the test pits apart from Test Pits 6 and 7, which have been shown to lie just outside the area of dumping. A buried topsoil was revealed beneath the dump material overlying the natural gravels. A stony subsoil was revealed between the topsoil and natural gravels in Test Pits 6 and 7.

To satisfy the requirements of the contamination survey, the test pits were only excavated deep enough to reveal the natural gravels in Test Pits 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9. These were reached at depths of between 0.55m and 1.00m below the current ground level, at a height of 63.03m OD in Trench 1 at the south end of the area, rising to 64.40m OD in Trench 7, at the north end of the area.

The dump material (1100) located within the rampart ditch was only covered by leaf litter. To satisfy the requirements of the contamination survey and the SMC, the hand dug test pit and surface samples (all recorded as Test Pit 11) located in this area only sampled the dump material. The hand dug test pit (A3 on Figure 2) was excavated to a depth of 0.40m below the current ground surface and did not penetrate beneath layer (1100).

2.4 **Modern Dump Material**

Layers of buried modern dump material were revealed in all but two of the test pits (Test Pits 6 and 7) located within the interior of the hillfort. These layers largely consisted of deposits of chalk and silty sand of between 0.2m and 0.82m thick (see Appendix 1). These layers contained a mixture of modern waste material including bricks, sheet metal fragments and china.

The thickest areas of dumped material were revealed in Test Pits 2 and 5. Test Pits 6 and 7 were revealed to lie outside the extent of the buried dump material. The projected extent of the buried dump material, based on the results of the test pits and topography of the area, is shown in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows ground surface profiles across the area of buried dump material.

Layers containing a large amount of chalk material⁵ were present in the majority of the test pits and were up to 0.68m thick, as revealed in Test Pit 2.

⁵ (101), (202), (401), (403), (502), (504), (801), (1001)



These layers were probably re-deposited natural chalk, arising from developments associated with RAF Medmenham. Possibly, the chalk may have originated from excavations during the construction of the sewage works, which lay just to the west of the current survey area. Similarly, the dumped layers of silty sand with frequent stones⁶ represent re-deposition of the natural gravels as a result of nearby modern development.

The dumped material (1100) in the ditch would also largely appear to be derived from the RAF occupation. Pottery fragments dated to between 1941 and 1943 were identified in areas of (1100).

An aerial photograph dating to 1969⁷ shows a track leading from the entrance near the present car park into the area of the dump material. It appears to show that this area was being used as a dumping ground by this time.

2.5 Buried Topsoil

Within the interior of the hillfort, a buried topsoil layer⁸ was revealed beneath the dump deposits at between 0.22m and 1.00m below current ground level. This variation in depth reflects the varying amount of overlying dump material.

The stratigraphy indicates that the layer pre-dates the RAF occupation of the site, though a sherd of china pottery recovered from (1002) indicates that the soil may have been cultivated relatively recently. During the 19th and early 20th century, maps⁹ indicate that this area was used as pasture.

⁶ (102), (301), (402)

⁷ Ordnance Survey aerial photograph dated 30 Jun 1969 (69312 frame 80)

⁸ (103), (203), (304), (404), (505), (802), (901), (1002)

⁹ Tithe Map of 1842 (D/X264); OS 1st Edition, 1884, sheet XLVI. SE; OS Edition of 1925 sheet XLVI. SE





3. CONCLUSIONS

3.1 *Synthesis*

The archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording during the contamination survey revealed buried modern dump deposits and a buried topsoil. No archaeological features were exposed and no deposits or artefacts were revealed that pre-date the modern period.

The dump deposits are likely to have been derived from activity and development associated with RAF Medmenham, which operated from Danesfield House and grounds between 1941 and 1977. By 1969, an aerial photograph indicates that the area within the north-eastern corner of the hillfort was being used as a dumping ground. By 1970, the area within the rampart ditch is recorded as being 'filled with dumped soil etc'¹⁰.

The buried topsoil pre-dates the RAF activity on the site, though it appears to be relatively modern in date and may date back to when this part of the site was used for pasture during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

3.2 *Significance of Results*

No archaeological features or deposits were revealed that pre-date the modern period. The results reveal a sequence of deposits matching those revealed by the previous Northamptonshire Archaeology investigation in this area. However, the results of this investigation indicate that the buried topsoil may have been cultivated more recently than previously suggested.

The monitoring of the survey has increased our knowledge of the extent of the modern buried dump material so that its effect on the appearance of the monument can be better assessed. The works have also indicated that there was little or no truncation of the ground surface beneath the dump material, suggesting that any potential archaeological remains in this area would be preserved.

¹⁰ RCHME Antiquity Model map dated to 1970 (annotated on a 1925 OS map)





4. APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT SUMMARY





Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 1.50 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SU8185884415

OS Grid Ref.: SU8185884414

Reason: Contamination test pit.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.28m thick. Current ground level is 63.58 - 63.73m OD.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Dump material	Firm white chalk 0.20m thick. 0.22m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Dump material	Friable light brown orange silty sand moderate small-medium stones 0.18m thick. 0.22m below current ground level. Contained modern brick and pottery fragments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Buried topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.18m thick. 0.40m below current ground level (63.18 - 63.33m OD).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Natural	Friable light orange brown sandy gravel 0.55m below current ground level.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 1.45 m. Width: 0.92 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SU8184984427

OS Grid Ref.: SU8185084426

Reason: Contamination test pit.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.18m thick. Current ground level is 64.39m OD.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Dump material	Friable mid orange brown silty sand 0.10m thick. 0.18m below current ground level. Contained metal and post-medieval roof tile fragments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Dump material	Chalk with lenses of orange clay. 0.68m thick. 0.30m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.06m + thick. 1.00m below current ground level (63.39m OD).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 1.50 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SU8186484434

OS Grid Ref.: SU8186684434

Reason: Contamination test pit.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.24m thick. Current ground level is 64.79m OD.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Dump material	Friable mid brown orange silty sand frequent small-medium stones 0.32m thick. 0.24m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Dump material	Friable mid orange silty clay 0.05m thick. 0.58m below current ground level. Contained fragments of bitumen-like fibre fragments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Dump material	Chalk fragments and dark brown sandy silt. 0.07m thick. 0.64m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.07m + thick. 0.70m below current ground level (64.09m OD).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 1.60 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SU8185884442

OS Grid Ref.: SU8185984440

Reason: Contamination test pit.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.15m thick. Current ground level is 64.63m OD.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Dump material	Friable dark brown grey silty sand moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones 0.14m thick. 0.15m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Dump material	Friable mid brown orange sandy clay moderate small-medium stones 0.13m thick. 0.32m below current ground level. Contained occasional modern brick fragments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Dump material	Friable mid brown grey silty sand frequent small-medium chalk, occasional small-medium stones 0.10m thick. 0.45m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.18m thick. 0.55m below current ground level (64.08m OD).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Natural	Friable light orange brown sandy gravel 0.11m + thick. 0.75m below current ground level.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 1.60 m. Width: 0.95 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SU8184784439

OS Grid Ref.: SU8184884439

Reason: Contamination test pit.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.17m thick. Current ground level is 64.50 - 64.74m OD).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Dump material	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks charcoal 0.18m thick. 0.17m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Dump material	Chalk fragments with dark brown sandy silt. 0.22m thick. 0.32m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Dump material	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt 0.14m thick. 0.57m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Dump material	Friable Chalk with mid brown sandy silt. 0.20m thick. 0.63m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.05m + thick. 0.92m below current ground level (63.58 - 63.82m OD).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 1.60 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SU8187584437

OS Grid Ref.: SU8187484438

Reason: Contamination test pit.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.29m thick. Current ground level is 64.66m OD.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones 0.26m thick. 0.29m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Loose light brown orange sandy gravel 0.07m + thick. 0.55m below current ground level.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 1.60 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SU8186684460

OS Grid Ref.: SU8186584458

Reason: Contamination test pit.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.26m thick. Current ground level is 64.95m OD.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones 0.29m thick. 0.26m below current ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Loose light brown orange sandy gravel 0.25m + thick. 0.55m below current ground level.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 1.55 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SU8185384454

OS Grid Ref.: SU8185484453

Reason: Contamination test pit.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.19m thick. Current ground level is 64.53m OD.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Dump material	Firm light orange brown sandy clay frequent small chalk 0.22m thick. 0.19m below current ground level. Contained modern brick fragments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Buried topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.16m thick. 0.42m below current ground level (64.11m OD).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Natural	Loose light brown orange sandy gravel 0.05m + thick. 0.60m below current ground level.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 9

Max Dimensions: Length: 1.60 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SU8184884465

OS Grid Ref.: SU8184984464

Reason: Contamination test pit.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Dump material	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones 0.22m thick. Contained modern brick fragments. Current ground level is 64.57m OD.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
901	Buried topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.24m thick. 0.22m below current ground level (64.35m OD).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
902	Natural	Loose light brown orange sandy gravel 0.19m + thick. 0.45m below current ground level.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 10

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.70 m. Width: 0.95 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SU8183984447

OS Grid Ref.: SU8184284447

Reason: Contamination test pit.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.30m thick. Contained post-medieval / modern brick fragments. Current ground level is 63.91 - 64.25m OD.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1001	Dump material	Firm light orange brown sandy clay frequent small chalk 0.18m thick. 0.30m below current ground level. Contained modern brick fragments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	Buried topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.18m + thick. 0.50m below current ground level (63.41 - 63.75m OD). Contained a fragment of modern 'china' pottery.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 11

Max Dimensions: Length: 0.40 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates:

Reason: One hand dug sample and 10 surface samples taken from dumped material within the rampart ditch to test for contaminants.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1100	Dump material	Loose black silty sand Ash-rich dumped deposit. 0.4m + thick. Top of deposit is 64.49 - 65.32m OD. Contained frequent modern rubbish including a toilet seat, pottery dated to the WWII RAF occupation etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

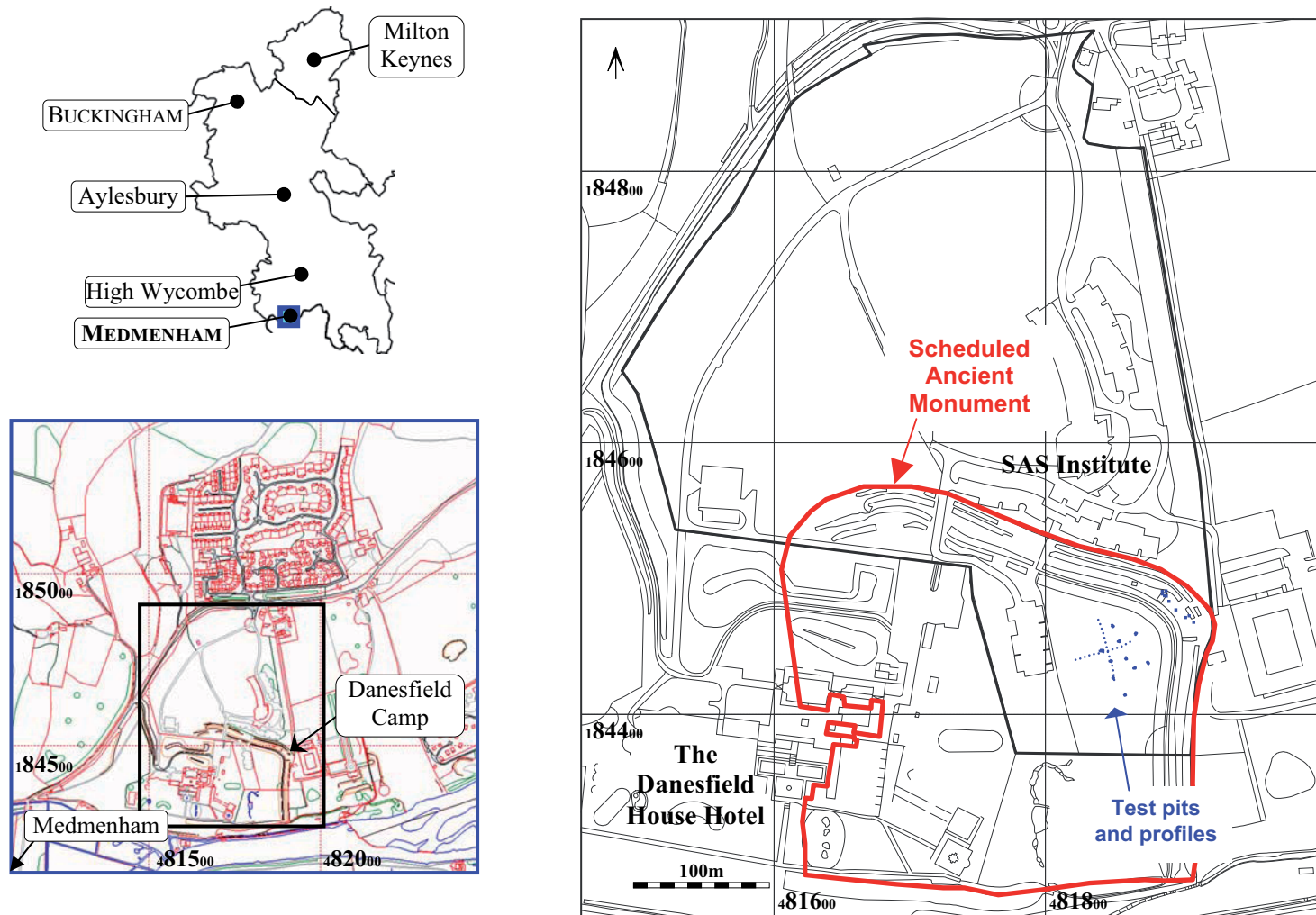


Figure 1: Site location map

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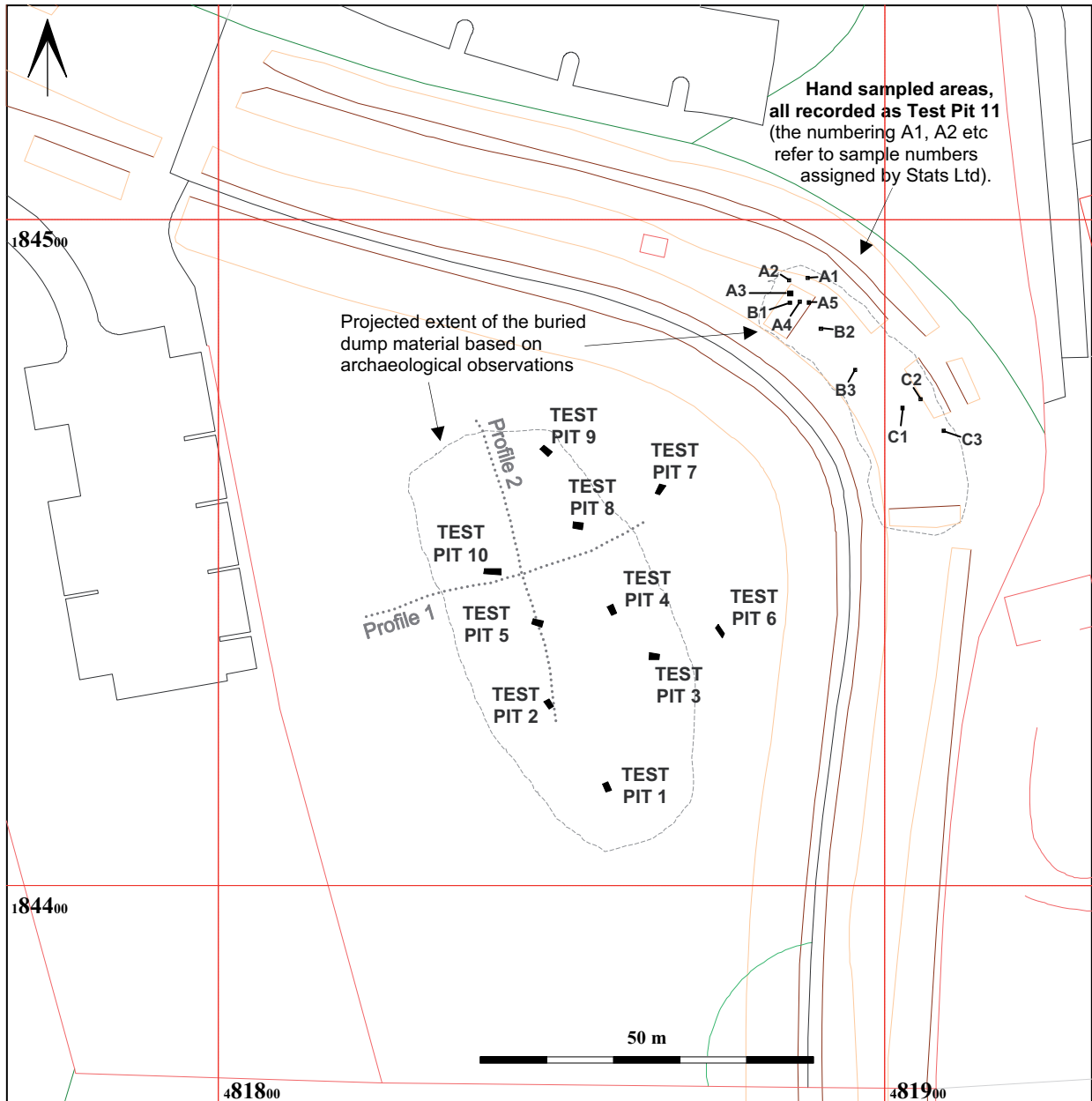


Figure 2: Location of test pits and profiles

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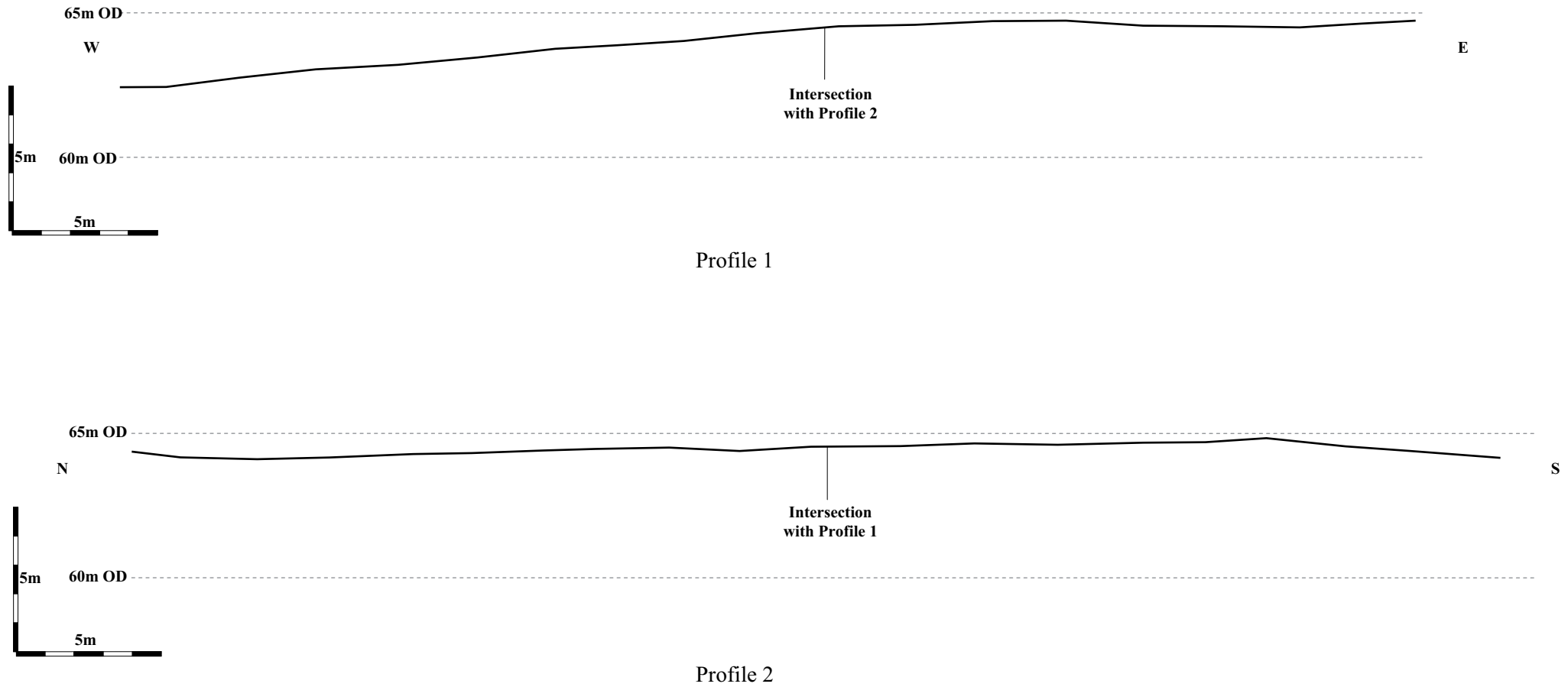


Figure 3: Ground surface profiles across the area of buried dump material



Test Pit 1 (scale 1m)



Test Pit 2 (scale 1m)

Figure 4: Photographs of Test Pits 1 and 2



Test Pit 8 (scale 1m)



Test Pit 10 (scale 2m)

Figure 5: Photographs of Test Pits 8 and 10