

Danesfield House Hotel Medmenham



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Danesfield House Hotel, Medmenham

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by John Boothroyd

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illustrated by Markus Dylewski and Conan Parsons.*

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Summary

During April 2016 Oxford Archaeology carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Danesfield House Hotel, Medmenham, Buckinghamshire. The evaluation was commissioned by Ask Planning on behalf of Danesfield House Hotel.

Limited archaeological remains were uncovered during the works. With the exception of a single prehistoric pit all features could be associated with late 19th century landscaping and garden activity or the RAF base established on the site in the early to mid 20th century.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology, (OA), was commissioned by Ask Planning on behalf of Danesfield House Hotel to undertake a field evaluation on the site of the proposed construction of a new spa and conference facility and underground service yard. This document outlines the results of these works.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation comprised 12 trenches each measuring 10m by 1.5m and was undertaken to inform a decision on any associated planning application. A brief was not issued for the work but consultation with Eliza Alqassar, Buckinghamshire County Archaeologist established the scope of works required.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies and in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2016) agreed with Eliza Alqassar.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is situated at NGR SU 81680 84397. Danesfield House is located on the east side of the A4155 which runs between Henley-on Thames to the west and Marlow to the north-east. The village of Medmenham lies just over 1km to the west.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development (the site) straddles the access road to the west and south-west of the existing buildings and currently consists of grassland with occasional trees.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is chalk overlain in part by plateau gravel (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site is described in an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Purcell 2015) the detail of which will not be reproduced here.
- 1.3.2 Danesfield House Hotel is Grade II* Listed and is partly located within an Iron Age hillfort of national importance which is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (DBC7185). The current proposed development site is outside the scheduled area.
- 1.3.3 The site lies on an elevated position above a bend in the River Thames and evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity suggests that it was recognised as a strategic location from an early period.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 OA were appointed to undertake the work by Ask Planning on behalf of Danesfield House Hotel. Eliza Alqassar of Buckinghamshire County Council monitored the fieldwork.
- 1.4.2 The work was undertaken by OA Project Officer John Boothroyd assisted by Lisa Kennard and Richard Scurr. OA are grateful to Anthony Cox and the grounds staff at Danesfield House Hotel who helped facilitate the work. The project was managed for OA by David Score.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were:

- (i) To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains which may survive between areas of known truncation. Should remains be found to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard.
- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- (iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- (iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- (v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- (vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- (vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- (viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- (ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
- (x) To enable an informed decision to be made on whether further archaeological mitigation is required and if so the form it should take.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The evaluation comprised 12 trenches each measuring 10m by 1.5m. The trenches were located to provide an even coverage of the site (Fig. 2). The location of all trenches, except Trench 12, was altered slightly from those specified within the WSI due to the presence of garden features or previously unknown services.
- 2.2.2 All trenches were located using a GPS system with a sub 50mm accuracy.
- 2.2.3 Trenches were CAT scanned prior to and during excavation to avoid any unknown service pipes and cables. Trenches were opened under constant archaeological supervision, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.4 Revealed features were hand cleaned and a sample were excavated and recorded. Finds were recovered and bagged by unique context number.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 A description of soil and ground conditions and the general distribution of archaeological features are presented in the section below. This is followed by descriptions of each trench. A summary of the results and their interpretation follow. The sizes and orientations of trenches, and dimensions of all features, together with related finds data form the content of Appendix A. Finds reports are found within Appendix B. Figures and Plates can be found at the end of the document.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Mid orangey yellow plateau gravels were observed across the site and overlain in all trenches, except Trench 6, by a mid greyish brown sandy gravel subsoil. All trenches were sealed by a well maintained silty sand loam topsoil and turf.

3.2.2 Within the northern half of the site, around Trenches 1, 2 and 3, a levelling deposit was observed below the topsoil sealing subsoil deposits.

3.2.3 During the works the ground conditions were dry and soils were well drained.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 No Archaeological features that predated the 19th century were observed except within Trench 7. Remains of activity associated with landscaping in the late 19th or early 20th century and the remains of RAF structures which occupied the site in the mid 20th century were observed within Trenches 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11.

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 Within Trench 1 (Plate. 1) natural gravels were sealed by a mid grey brown sandy gravel subsoil, 105. Extending from the western end of the trench an east west aligned wall, 103 (Plate 2), was observed to truncate the subsoil. Constructed upon a concrete footing, 104, only two courses of bricks survived. The wall was sealed by a dark grey silty sand with frequent mixed CBM and concrete inclusions, 102. From this deposit a sherd of pottery stamped RAF was recovered. This deposit was sealed by a compacted chalk layer containing occasional brick fragments, 101 (Fig. 6, Section 100).

3.4.2 No further archaeological features were observed within Trench 1.

3.5 Trench 2

3.5.1 Aligned NW-SE, the western end of Trench 2 (Fig. 3 and Plate 3) had been disturbed by the former road alignment surviving within the trench as a kerb stone and its associated construction cut.

3.5.2 A single feature, 203 (Plate. 4), was observed within the centre of the trench continuing beyond its northern limits. The feature, rectangular in plan and measuring 1.2m by 1.6m within the trench, was 0.74m deep with near vertical sides and flattish base. No artefacts were recovered from the mid greenish brown silty clay which filled the feature.

3.5.3 The feature cut both the natural gravels, 202, and the subsoil, 201. Overlying the subsoil and sealing feature, 203, was levelling deposit, 205, a dark greyish brown silty sand which in turn was sealed by topsoil (Fig. 6, Section 200).



3.6 Trench 3

- 3.6.1 A concrete foundation pad was observed at the western end of Trench 3 (Plate. 5) and had been covered by levelling deposit, 305.
- 3.6.2 The levelling deposit was observed to run the length of the trench and sealed a subsoil deposit, 301, which was only present at the eastern end. Removal of the subsoil exposed the natural gravels.

3.7 Trench 4

- 3.7.1 Trench 4 (Plate. 6) was devoid of archaeology. Natural gravels were overlain by a mid yellowish brown sandy gravel subsoil, 401, and subsequently a dark greyish brown silty loam topsoil, 402.

3.8 Trench 5

- 3.8.1 At the western end of Trench 5 (Plate. 7) a concrete footing aligned NE-SW was observed cutting the subsoil, 502, and natural gravels, 503.
- 3.8.2 A second footing, 504, aligned N-S, was observed at the eastern end of the trench and associated with a small pit 504. Circular in plan the pit appeared to be later than the foundation and likely resulted from the partial removal of the structure.

3.9 Trench 6

- 3.9.1 Trench 6 (Plate. 8) was devoid of archaeology. No subsoil was present within the trench, natural gravels were directly overlain by topsoil.

3.10 Trench 7

- 3.10.1 Aligned N-S, Trench 7 contained a single pit or ditch terminus, 705, towards the southern end (Figs. 4 and 6, Section 700). Observed to be at least 2.44m by 1.6m the feature continued beyond the eastern limits of the trench. The profile of the feature, moderate concave sides tapering to a rounded base, suggest it to be a pit rather than a terminus.
- 3.10.2 A total of 4 worked flints were retrieved from the fill, 706, which consisted of a dark orangey brown sandy silt. A microdenticulate within the assemblage has been dated to the mesolithic.
- 3.10.3 A concrete footing, 703 (Plate. 10), was observed at the northern end of the trench. Initially running east to west across the trench the footing turned to the north and continued beyond the limit of the trench.
- 3.10.4 Sealing the pit and being cut by the footing a mid greyish brown sandy gravel subsoil, 701, overlies natural gravels, 703, and was overlain by the topsoil, 702,

3.11 Trench 8

- 3.11.1 Trench 8 (Plate. 11) was devoid of archaeology. Natural gravels were overlain by a mid greyish brown sandy gravel subsoil, 801, and subsequently a dark greyish brown silty loam topsoil, 802.

3.12 Trench 9

- 3.12.1 Underlying the topsoil within Trench 9 (Plate. 12) a redeposited sand gravel layer, 903, was observed to seal chalk footings, 904, associated with garden landscaping.



- 3.12.2 Evidence of suspected backfilled flower beds were present at the northern end of the trench.
- 3.12.3 The chalk footings were set on a dark grey brown subsoil deposit, 901, which in turn overlay natural gravels, 902 (Plate. 13).

3.13 Trench 10

- 3.13.1 A pit, 1003, (Figs. 5 and 7, Section 1001 and Plate 15) excavated at the eastern end of the trench was observed to be cut through subsoil, 1002, and underlying natural gravels, 1005. The pit, measuring 1.66m by 1m, was observed to be 0.2m deep and filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand. From the fill a small quantity of 19th - 20th century pottery along with, clinker, coal, CBM, glass and an Iron nail was retrieved.
- 3.13.2 A second similar unexcavated pit was located at the eastern end of the trench (Plate 14).

3.14 Trench 11

- 3.14.1 Aligned with those within Trench 10, Trench 11 contained a further three pits.
- 3.14.2 Distributed evenly along the length of the trench the pits were observed to be cutting the subsoil, 1102, and underlying natural gravels, 1105. Pit 1104 was the only one of the three excavated. From the fill, a mid greyish brown sandy silt, a piece of swan animal bone was recovered (Figs 5 and Plates 16 and 17). Pit 1104 was similar in profile to pit 1003 from Trench 10.

3.15 Trench 12

- 3.15.1 Natural gravels within Trench 12 (Plate. 18) were overlain by a mid greyish brown sandy gravel subsoil, 1201, which was sealed by a dark grey brown silty sand loam, 1200.
- 3.15.2 As these deposits were overlain by a second sequence of subsoil and topsoil, 1204 and 1203, it is suspected that these deposits represent the previous ground level within this area (Fig 7, Section 1200 and Plate 19).
- 3.15.3 No material was recovered from any of the deposits and therefore no date can be associated with the landscaping.

3.16 Finds summary

- 3.16.1 Though sparse finds were recovered from several features (see Appendix B), the pit within Trench 2 remains undated.
- 3.16.2 A small assemblage, 4 pieces, of worked flint were recovered from the pit in Trench 7. All other material, including but not limited to pottery, CBM, glass and animal bone, was of a late 19th or 20th century date.



4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The trenches were excavated in good conditions, the ground surface was well drained and the weather remained dry and clear throughout the work.
- 4.1.2 Due to the presence of services and landscape features all but one of the trenches were moved slightly during the works. However, the even distribution of the trenches was maintained providing comprehensive coverage of the site.

4.2 Interpretation

- 4.2.1 Within the southern half of the site in Trenches 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 significant landscaping had occurred. A deeper deposit sequence was observed within the upper terrace. The natural gravels within Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 9 were encountered at an average trench depth of 0.57m compared to 0.25m within trenches 10 and 11 suggesting the lower terraces had been created by cutting into the hillside.
- 4.2.2 Though subsoil was present within all but two of the trenches the age of this subsoil is unknown. Given the apparent truncation observed within trenches 10 and 11 it is suspected that the observed subsoil is associated with the first landscaping of the grounds rather than being of significant age.
- 4.2.3 The construction and subsequent demolition of RAF Nissan huts in the mid 20th century as recorded within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 suggest further disturbance to the area.
- 4.2.4 The level of truncation is likely more extensive than observed as indicated by the number of modern services encountered while setting out the trenches.
- 4.2.5 The identification of a single prehistoric feature within the site reflects the wider utilisation of the area in the prehistoric period and the dating of the material as possibly Mesolithic adds to information collected from previous works in the area which had indicated Neolithic and Bronze age activity close by.
- 4.2.6 Modern features were present within the majority of trenches and can be linked to both the landscaping of the grounds and the utilisation by the RAF of the house and grounds during and after WW2.
- 4.2.7 Evidence of the previous garden features were indicated within Trenches 10 and 11 the 5 pits representing a former line of bushes. Chalk foundations and flower beds within Trench 9 are indicative of a disused walled garden. These features are all shown on aerial photographs.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench 1 contained an east-west aligned wall and associated concrete footing, no further remains were observed. Natural geology of clay gravels were sealed by subsoil which was overlain in turn by several demolitions events. Topsoil sealed all deposits within the trench.				Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
				Width (m)	1.5	
				Length (m)	10	
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.15	Demolition Deposit	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.29	Demolition Deposit	Pottery, Iron Nails	19 th Century onwards
103	Structure	0.3	0.16	Wall		
104	Fill	0.5	0.2	Concrete footing.		
105	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil		
106	Layer	-	-	Natural		
107	Cut	-	-	Construction Cut		

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench 2 contained a single undated pit observed to be cutting subsoil and the underlying natural geology. The pit was sealed by a made ground layer which in turn was sealed by topsoil.				Avg. depth (m)	0.60	
				Width (m)	1.5	
				Length (m)	10	
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
203	Cut	1.6	0.74	Pit	-	-
204	Fill	-	0.74	Fill of pit 203	-	-
205	Layer	-	0.22	Made ground	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. A concrete footing was observed at the western end of the trench to be cutting subsoil and sealed by a layer representing demolition and subsequent levelling of the site.				Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
				Width (m)	1.5	



Topsoil sealed all other deposits within the trench.					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
303	Fill	0.38	0.27	Concrete footing	-	-
304	Cut	0.38	0.27	Construction cut	-	-
305	Layer	-	0.25	Made ground	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil sealing subsoil and natural gravels.					Avg. depth (m)	0.68
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.48	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand. Two concrete footings, on different alignments, were observed within the trench.					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
501	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
503	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
504	Cut			Pit	-	-
505	Fill			Fill of pit 504	Clinker, Mortar	-
506	Cut			Construction cut	-	-
507	Fill			Fill of 506	Clinker, Coal, CBM	Modern



Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural gravels.				Avg. depth (m)		0.24
				Width (m)		1.5
				Length (m)		10
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench 7 contained a single pit from which several worked flints were recovered. The pit was observed to be cutting natural gravels and sealed by a mid greyish brown subsoil. At the northern end of the trench a concrete foundation pad was observed cutting the subsoil and sealed by topsoil.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		1.5
				Length (m)		10
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
703	Fill	0.44	0.22	Concrete footing	-	-
704	Cut	0.44	0.22	Construction cut	-	-
705	Cut	1.6	0.3	Pit	-	-
706	Fill	1.6	0.3	Fill of pit 705	Flint	Mesolithic

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy gravels.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		1.5
				Length (m)		11.8m
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
800	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 9



General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Deposits, including a chalk surface and gravel backfill, associated with previous landscaping of the area were present within the trench. No archaeological deposits were observed beneath these remains.					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
900	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
903	Layer	-	0.36	Redeposited gravels	-	-
904	Layer	-	0.12	Chalk Surface	-	-
905	Layer	-	-	Redeposited gravels	-	-
906	Layer	-	-	Same as 903	Iron Nails	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Associated with a removed hedge line, cutting subsoil and natural gravels, a sub-circular pit was excavated at the eastern end of the trench. The feature was sealed by topsoil. A second, un-excavated, feature associated with the same hedge line was observed at the western end of the trench.					Avg. depth (m)	0.27
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1001	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
1003	Cut	1.0	0.20	Garden Feature	-	-
1004	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of 1003	Pottery, Clinker, Coal, CBM Glass, Iron Nail	19 th -20 th Century
1005	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Three subcircular pits associated with a removed hedge line were observed cutting the subsoil and natural geology. One of the pits was excavated. Topsoil sealed all features within the trench.					Avg. depth (m)	0.23
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
Context	Type	Width	Depth	Comment	Finds	Date



no		(m)	(m)			
1101	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
1103	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of tree bowl 1104	Animal Bone	-
1104	Cut	1.0	0.22	Tree bowl	-	-
1105	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a sequence of redeposited soil and subsoil					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.22	Buried Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.18	Buried Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural		
1203	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil		
1204	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil		



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

Identified by John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
102	1 transfer printed ware (TPW) dish rim sherd with RAF logo and laurel wreath; 1 yellow ware (YELL) sherd with mocha decoration, 11g	c1920 onwards 19 th century
1004	3 transfer printed ware (TPW) sherds including a dish base with 'Asiatic pheasants' design and a dish rim; 1 sherd white earthen ware (REFW) cylindrical mug, 108g	Mid – late 19 th century



Discussion and recommendations.

The single sherd of RAF ware from context 102 is noteworthy given the proximity to RAF Medmenham. The pottery assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work. The pottery should be integrated into any further analysis arising from future archaeological work on the site.

B.2 Bone

Identified by Lena Strid

Context	Description
1103	1 sawn off large mammal rib, 57g

**Discussion and recommendations.**

The animal bone assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.3 Glass

Identified by Ian Scott

Context	Description	Date
1004	1 body sherd amber beer bottle glass, 24g	Late 19 th – early 20 th century

Discussion and recommendations.

The glass assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.4 Iron

Identified by Ian Scott

Context	Description	Date
102	2 wire nails and 1 galvanised roof washer, 44g	20 th century
906	3 large handmade nails, 97g	Not closely datable
1004	1 clog or boot heel iron, 19g	19 th - 20 th century

Discussion and recommendations.

The iron assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.5 Flint

Identified by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description	Date
706	Irregular thin flake, platform preparation, punctiform butt, pale grey-brown mottled flint, 7g	
706	Large flake, dorsal surface irregular blade removals, step termination, pale grey-brown mottled flint, 19g	
706	Microdenticulate on small irregular blade, punctiform butt, curving profile, dorsal bladelet removals, pale grey-brown mottled flint, 3g	Mesolithic
706	Irregular flake, hard hammer struck, edge damage to both lateral margins, irregular dorsal removals, dark grey flint, 9g	

Discussion and recommendations.

The four worked flints recovered during the archaeological evaluation all come from the same fill (706) of a small pit. They are in a relatively fresh condition and three, including the Mesolithic microdenticulate, are on the same material. The fourth is hard hammer struck and irregular by comparison. The presence of the microdenticulate provides evidence for plant/greenwood processing during the Mesolithic period (Butler, 2005) and suggests the site, on an elevated position above a bend in the River Thames, was recognised as a strategic location from an earlier period than the Neolithic and Bronze Age material already recovered.

The worked flint from the evaluation should be integrated into any further analysis arising from future archaeological work on the site.

B.6 Discarded Finds

In addition to the material detailed above, the following finds were retrieved, assessed and then discarded.

Context	Description	Date
505	Clinker	Modern
505	Mortar	Modern
507	Clinker	Modern
507	Coal	Modern
507	CBM	Modern
1004	Clinker	Modern
1004	Coal	Modern



1004	CBM	Modern
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APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Butler, C. 2005 Prehistoric Flint Work P.110

OA, 2016 Danesfield House Hotel, Medmenham, Archaeological Evaluation, Written Scheme of Investigation. Client Report

Purcell, 2015, Danesfield House Hotel, Medmenham, Buckinghamshire. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Client Report



APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Danesfield House Hotel. Medmenham, Archaeological Evaluation

Site code: MEDH16

Grid reference: SU 81680 84397

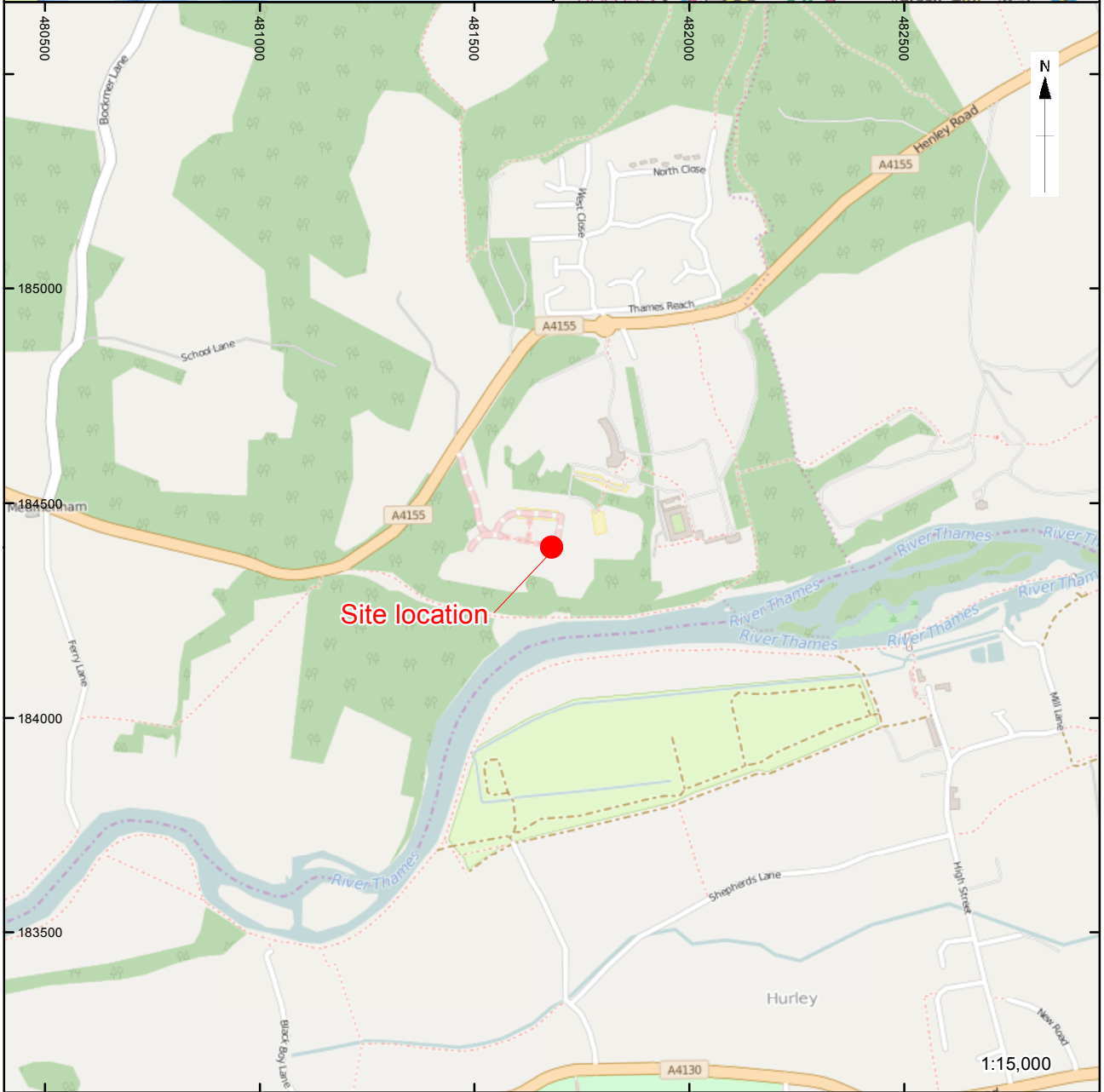
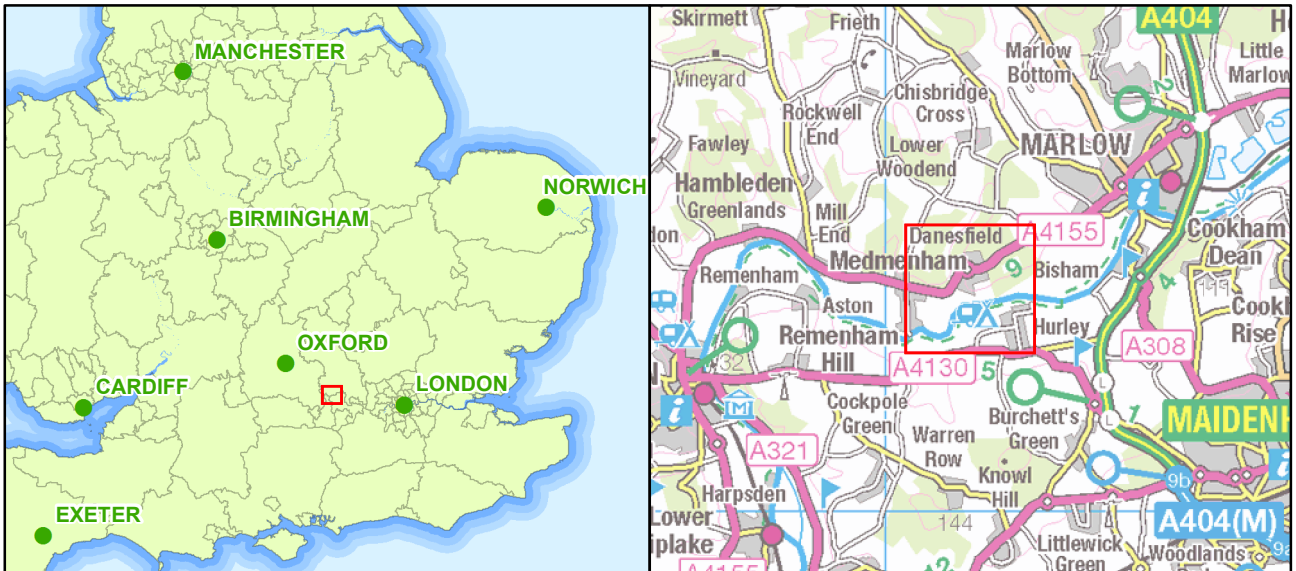
Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 26th to 29th April 2016, 4 days

Area of site: Approximately 1 hectare

Summary of results: During April 2016 Oxford Archaeology carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Danesfield House Hotel, Medmenham, Buckinghamshire. Limited archaeological remains were uncovered during the works. With the exception of a single prehistoric pit all features could be associated with late 19th century landscaping and garden activity or an RAF base established on the site in the early to mid 20th century.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Buckinghamshire County Museum in due course.



C:\Users\markus.dylewski\OneDrive\WEDHEV\MEDHEV\Fig_01.mxd\markus.dylewski\05/05/2016

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014
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Figure 1: Site location

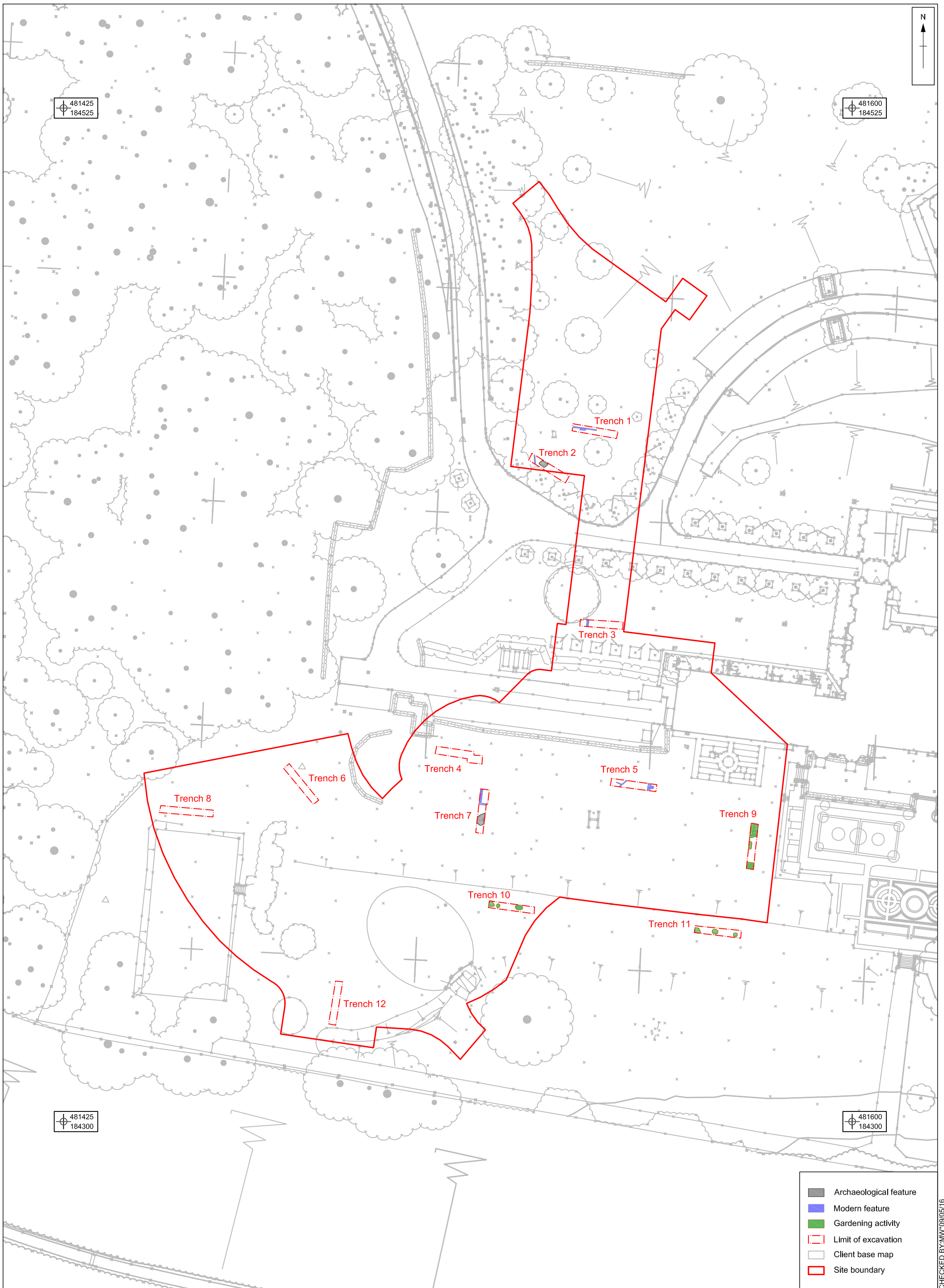
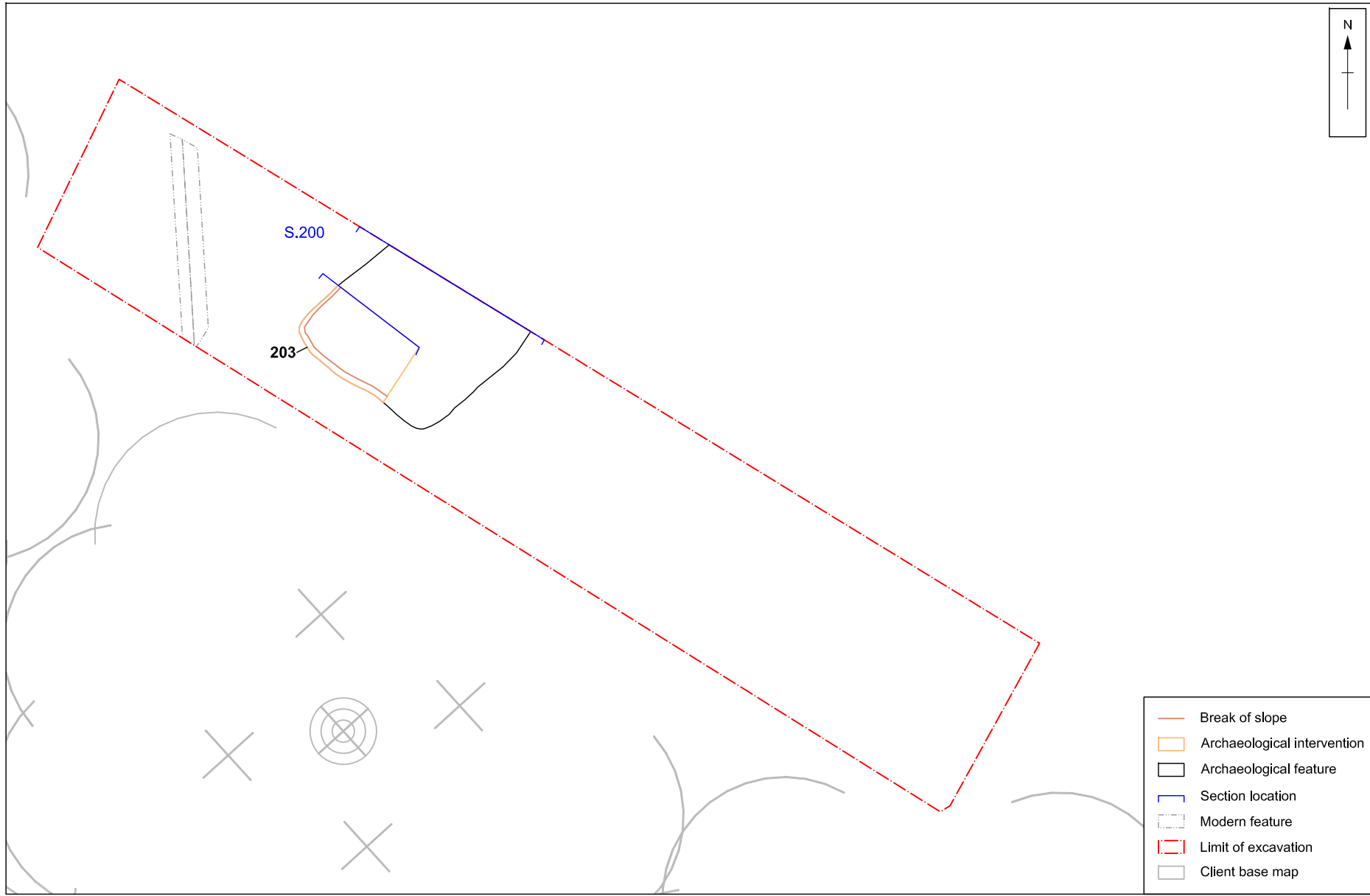


Figure 2: Trench location plan

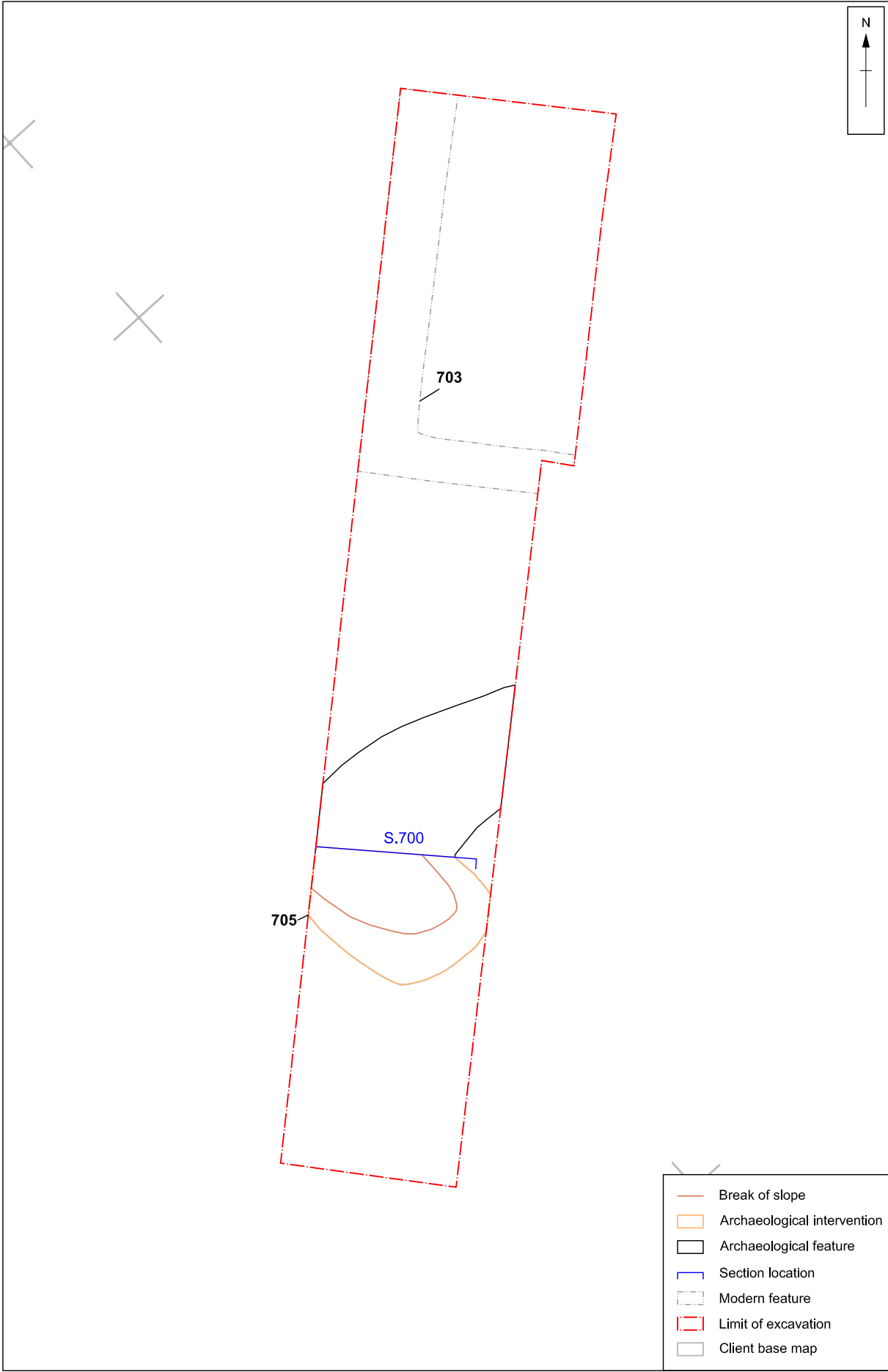


- Break of slope
- Archaeological intervention
- Archaeological feature
- Section location
- - - Modern feature
- . - . Limit of excavation
- Client base map

CHECKED BY: MW 09/05/16

0 1 2
m
Scale at A4 1:50

Figure 3: Trench 2



CHECKED BY: MW*09/05/16

0 1 2 m
Scale at A4 1:50

Figure 4: Trench 7

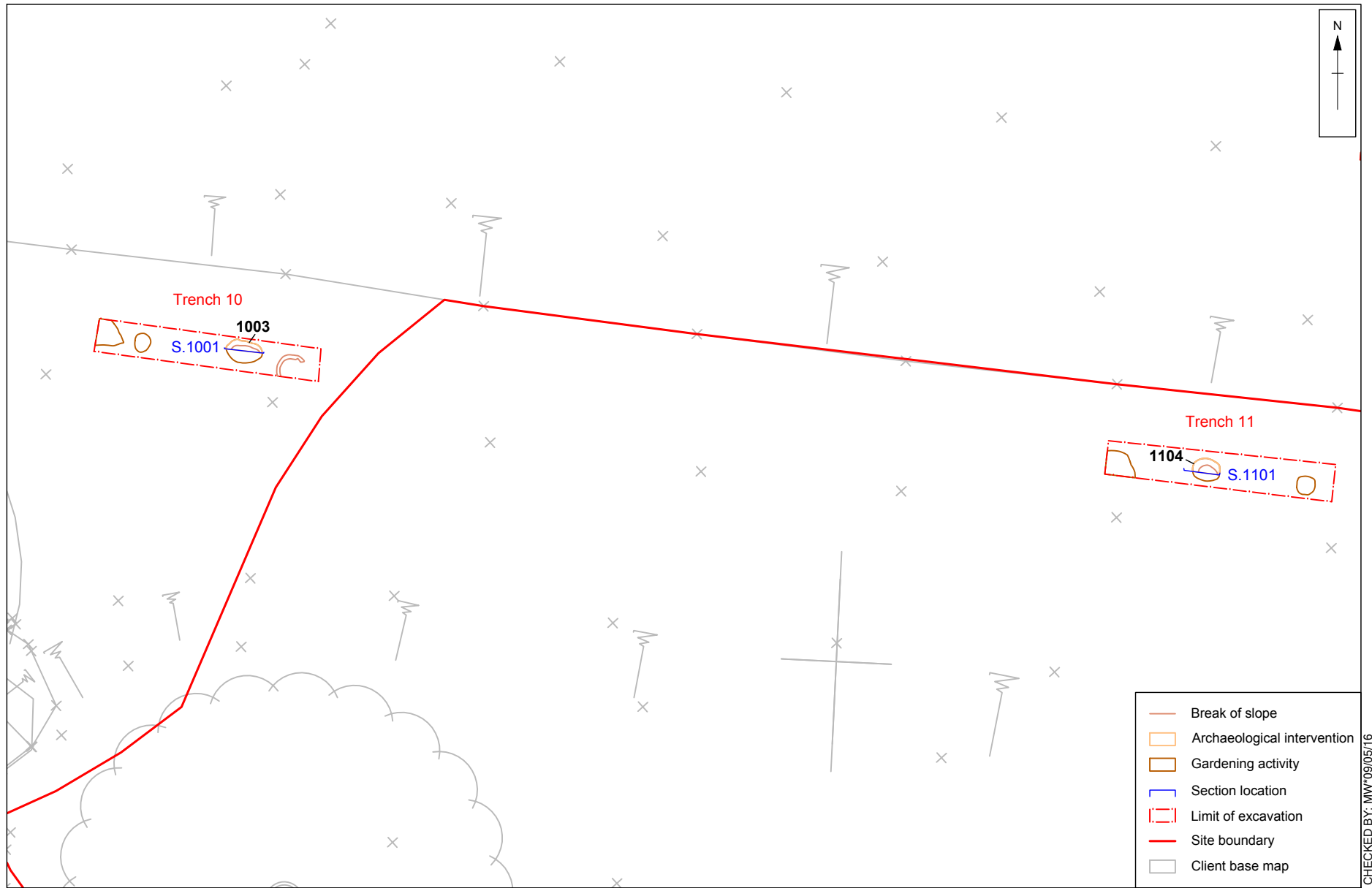


Figure 5: Trenches 10 and 11

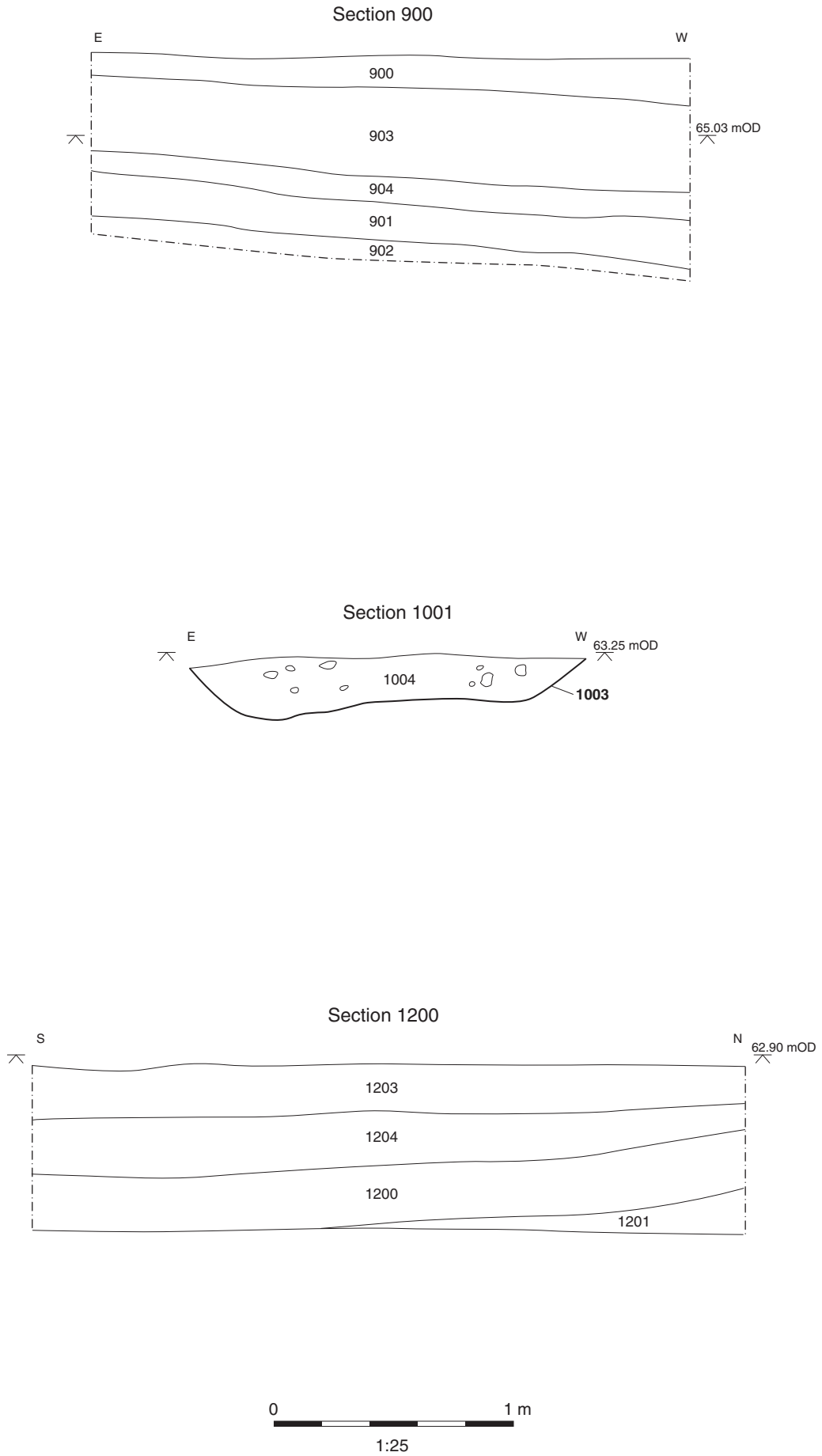


Figure 7: Sections 900, 1001 and 1200



Plate 1: Trench 1, view to west



Plate 2: Trench 1, wall 103 and foundation 104



Plate 3: Trench 2, view to south-east

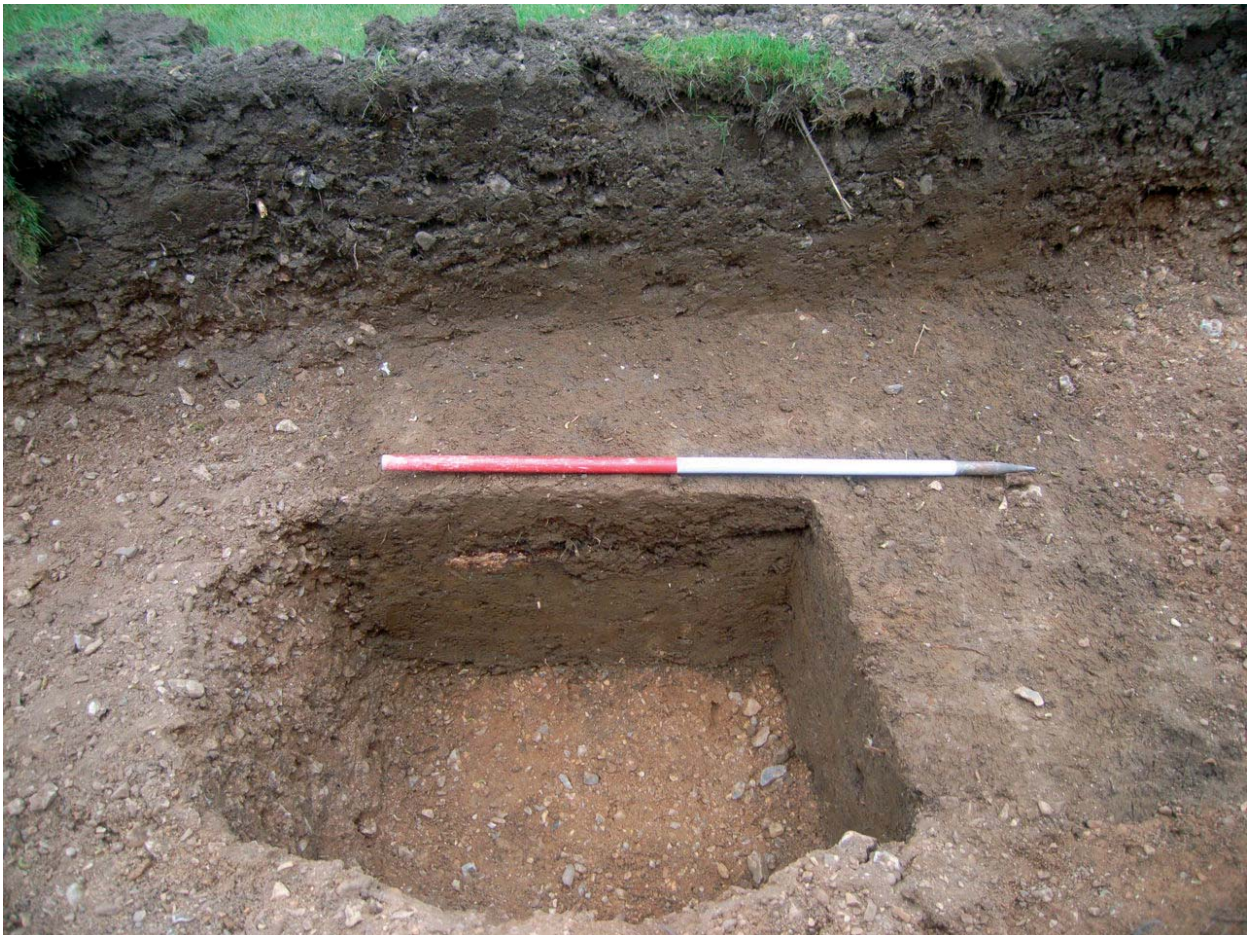


Plate 4: Trench 2, pit 203



Plate 5: Trench 3, view to west



Plate 6: Trench 4, view to east

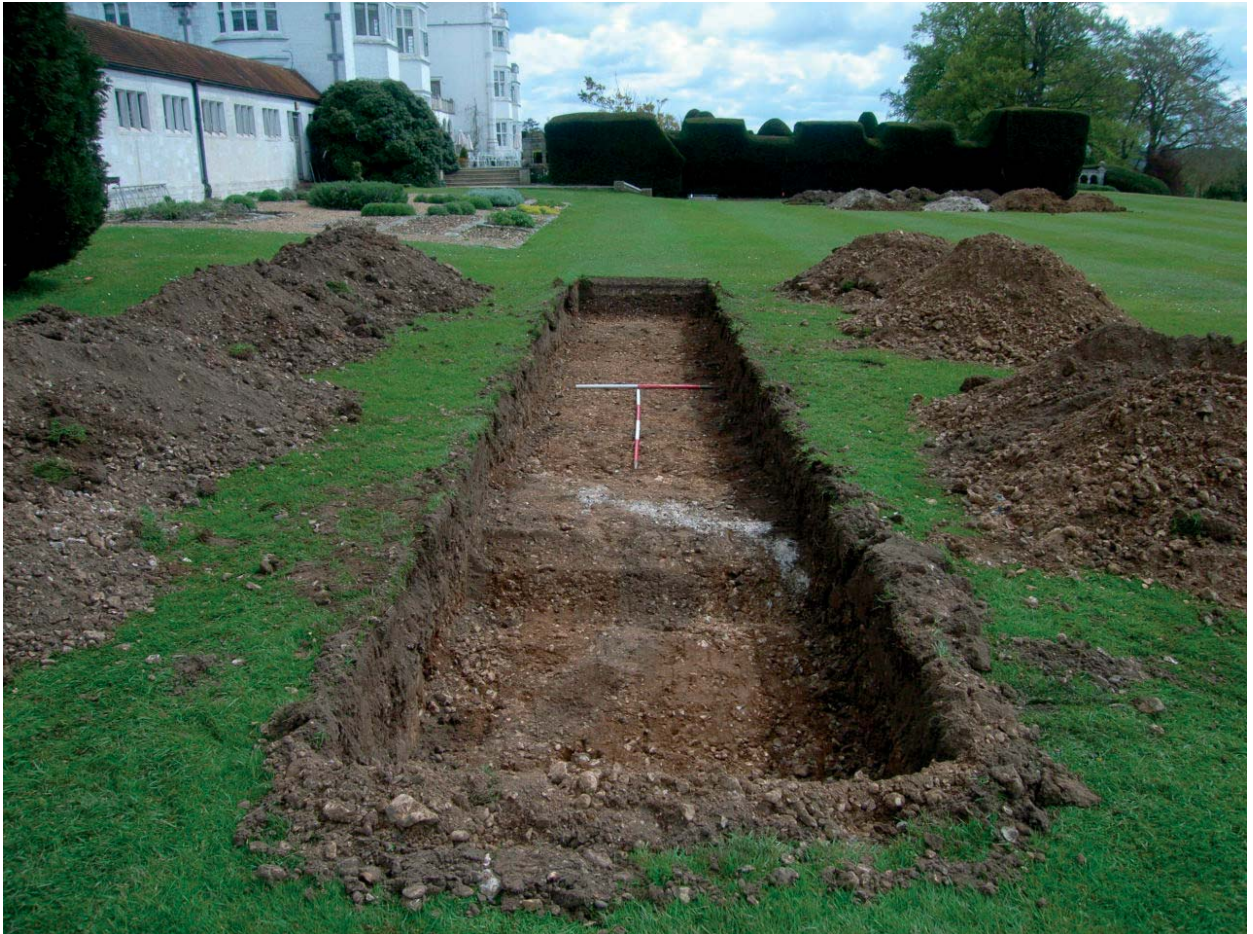


Plate 7: Trench 5, view to east



Plate 8: Trench 6, view to north-west



Plate 9: Trench 7, view to north



Plate 10: Trench 7, foundation 703



Plate 11: Trench 8, view to west



Plate 12: Trench 9, view to south



Plate 13: Trench 9, deposit sequence



Plate 14: Trench 10, view to west



Plate 15: Trench 10, pit 1003



Plate 16: Trench 11, view to west

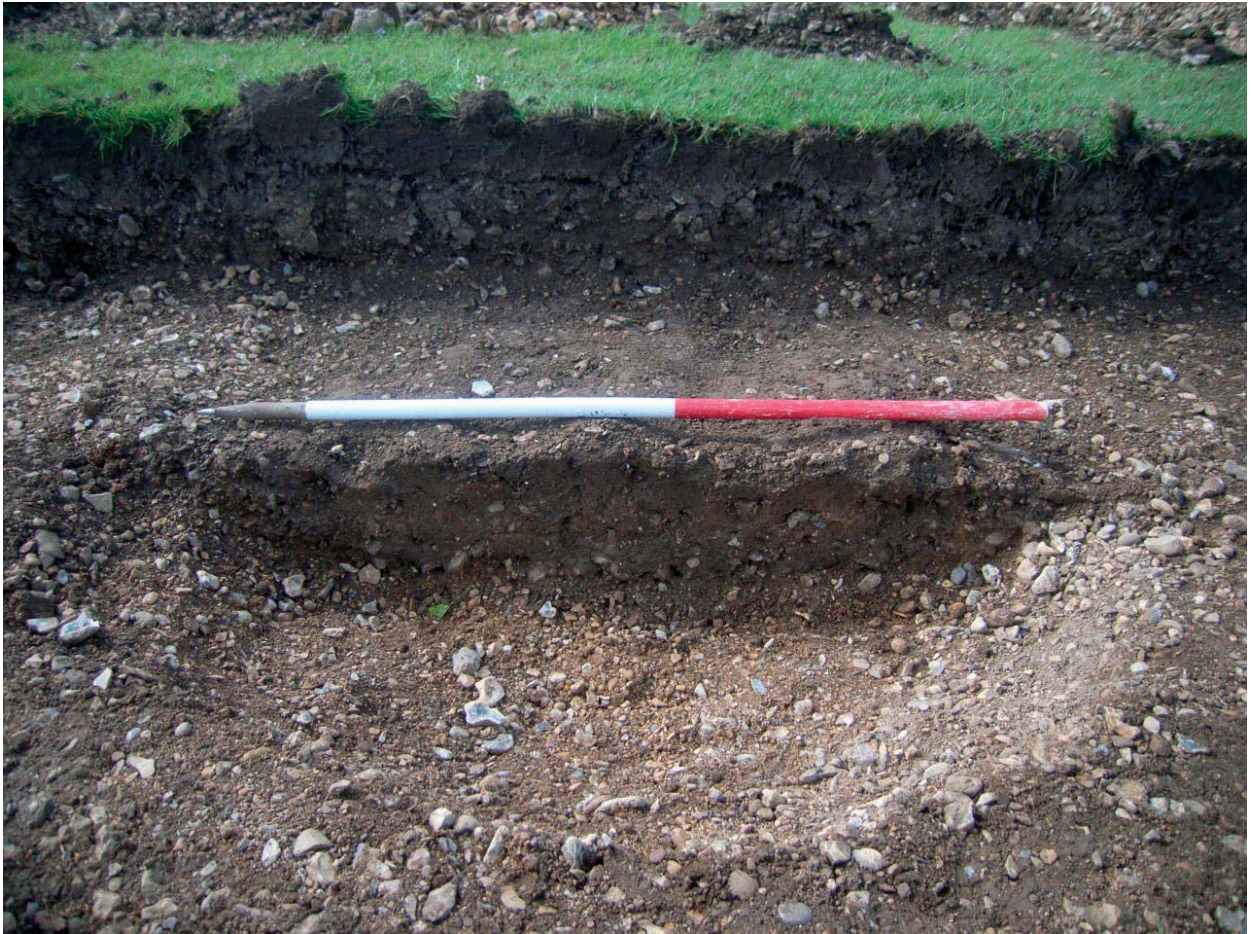


Plate 17: Trench 11, pit 1103



Plate 18: Trench 12, view to south



Plate 19: Trench 12, deposit sequence



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