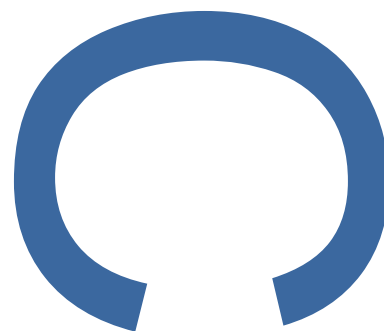


**BERKSHIRE HOUSE, QUEEN STREET,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE SL6 1NF**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**



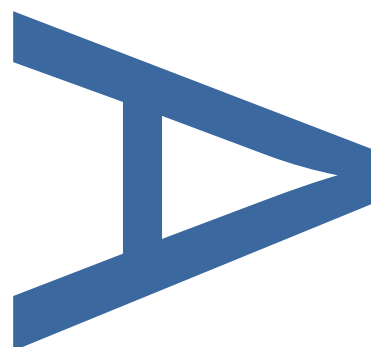
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: ROYAL
BOROUGH OF WINDSOR AND
MAIDENHEAD**



PCA REPORT NO: R12634

SITE CODE: BKSHM16

SEPTEMBER 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**BERKSHIRE HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE SL6 1NF
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD

SITE CODE: BKHSM16

CENTRAL NGR: SU 488921 181162

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: AECOM on behalf of ESSENTIAL LIVING Ltd.

WRITTEN BY: STACEY AMANDA HARRIS
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SEPTEMBER 2016

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September 2016

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**BERKSHIRE HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE SL6
1NF**

**Type of project
Watching Brief
Quality Control**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief that was undertaken on land at Berkshire House, Queen Street, Maidenhead, Berkshire, Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead SL6 1NF (SU 488921 181162).
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to confirm the presence/absence of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of excavation, to preserve by record the sequence, thickness and elevation of all archaeological deposits, to identify and record any remains relating to the former Town Hall, Fighting Cocks public house and town lock-up.
- 1.3 During the watching brief, excavation for the new foundations and service runs ceased at a maximum depth of 1.20m below ground level (BGL or 25.78m OD), at which point underlying superficial geology had not yet been reached.
- 1.4 The earliest deposits uncovered were layers of garden soil which were dated to between 1700 and the 1870s. These layers could be the remnants of the Town Hall gardens that were situated at the rear of the town hall.
- 1.5 Truncating these layers were a number of walls and a brick 'drain'. Masonry dated to between 1750 and 1900 was found in the south-east corner of the site. A number of other masonry walls built on top of a pale grey concrete dating to between 1875 and 1925 were found across the rest of the site suggesting two phases of construction.
- 1.6 Capping the wall remnants were a number of layers which contained brick and CBM fragments, suggesting a phase of demolition and ground levelling.
- 1.7 There was extensive modern truncation from services across the site, and approximately 0.4m of modern ground levelling, concrete and tarmac surfacing. The ground level at the time of excavation was 26.98m OD.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological watching brief on land at the rear of Berkshire House, Queen Street, Maidenhead, Berkshire, Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead SL6 1NF (SU 488921 181162).
- 2.2 The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 1st and 9th August 2016 and commissioned by AECOM on behalf of Essential Living Ltd.
- 2.3 The site measured c. 0.16ha in area, and was centred on National Grid Reference SU 488921 181162 (Figure 2). It was bound to the north by the High Street, to the east by Park Street, to the south by office buildings and to the west by mixed use residential, commercial and retail premises.
- 2.4 The archaeological adviser to the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead recommended that the site be subject to an archaeological watching brief.
- 2.5 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Finch 2016), the objectives of the watching brief were:
- Confirm the presence/absence of any surviving archaeological remains within the areas of intrusive construction impact;
 - Preserve by record the sequence, thickness and elevation of the stratigraphic units, archeological horizons, which survive between the current ground surface and underlying Taplow Gravels;
 - Identify and record any remains relating to the former Town Hall, Fighting Cocks public house and town lock-up; and
 - Inform the requirement for and design of any further archaeological mitigation, if appropriate.
- 2.6 The site was supervised by Stacey Amanda Harris of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The site was project managed by Helen Hawkins, also of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Roland Smith, Archaeological Advisor, Berkshire Archaeology, monitored proceedings on behalf of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.
- 2.7 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be held temporarily by PCA under the unique code BKHSM16, until such a time as it can be transferred to a recipient repository.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The following planning policies are relevant to development on the study site.

3.2 National Guidelines

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27th 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPS). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.2.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal

3.2.3 Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.2.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.2.5 The NPPF also states that:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

3.2.6 The provisions set out in the new guidelines superseded the policy framework set out in previous government guidance namely Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment'. Planning Policy Statement 5 had itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, PPG 16, which was issued in November 1990 by the Department of the Environment.

3.2.7 Although the replacement of PPG 16 with PPS 5 gave new guidance the Unitary Development Plans of most local authorities still contain sections dealing with archaeology that are based on the provisions set out in PPG 16. The key points in PPG16 can be summarised as follows:

- 3.2.8 Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly and thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- 3.2.9 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in their physical preservation.
- 3.2.10 If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be as a second best option. Agreements should also provide for subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.
- 3.2.11 The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.
- 3.2.12 Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.
- 3.3 The site is also subject to the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead: Borough Local Plan Documents (https://www3.rbwm.gov.uk/downloads/file/2524/draft_borough_local_plan_for_information_only_june_2016) which give local guidance on archaeological planning requirements:
- 3.4 Local guidance: Borough Local Plan regulations

POLICY BLP 3 ARCHAEOLOGY

1. *The Borough will only support development proposals affecting national and local sites, or known or potential sites of archaeological interest where the Historic Environment Record has been consulted to ensure that the significance of such assets is fully understood. The Borough will require the applicants for a development proposal to show how they have met the following criteria:*
 - a. *To submit an appropriate desk based assessment by a suitably qualified person; and*
 - b. *To undertake a field evaluation to clarify the findings of the assessment and the anticipated impact of the proposals; and*
 - c. *To design and layout development proposals to secure archaeological preservation in situ where warranted, or by record (i.e. through archaeological excavation and recording and conservation.)*
2. *Where development proposals are in areas of potential archaeological interest a programme of archaeological works may be required to mitigate the impact.*
3. *The Borough will expect all development proposals to have regard to their impacts upon the historic environment, protecting and where possible enhancing designated and undesignated archaeological remains and their settings.*
4. *Where the Borough grants planning permission for development at sites of archaeological interest in situ preservation of archaeological remains is preferred and appropriate management must be undertaken during construction to ensure this.*
5. *The Borough will set up a Local Heritage Asset Register (BLP41Refers) as part of the Heritage Strategy which will also provide further guidance on assessments of local archaeological potential.*
6. *A Heritage Strategy SPD will be produced to further illustrate how this policy should be implemented*

Sites of Archaeological Importance and Development Proposals

POLICY ARCH2

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR PROPOSALS ADVERSELY AFFECTING SITES IN BERKSHIRE'S SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD WHERE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES MERIT IN SITU PRESERVATION UNLESS IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT:

- 1) THE PROPOSALS WILL NOT HARM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE SITE AND ITS SETTING;**
- 2) APPROPRIATE AND ACCEPTABLE PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU PRIOR TO AND/OR DURING DEVELOPMENT.**

POLICY ARCH3

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR PROPOSALS WHICH APPEAR LIKELY TO ADVERSELY AFFECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS OF UNKNOWN IMPORTANCE AND AREAS OF HIGH POTENTIAL UNLESS ADEQUATE EVALUATION ENABLING THE FULL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON MATTERS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST IS CARRIED OUT BY THE DEVELOPER PRIOR TO THE DETERMINATION OF THE APPLICATION.

POLICY ARCH4

WHERE EVALUATION OF A SITE DEMONSTRATES THE PRESENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WHICH DO NOT MERIT PERMANENT IN SITU PRESERVATION, PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR ANY DEVELOPMENT UNLESS PROVISION IS MADE FOR AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION EXCAVATION, RECORDING AND OFF SITE PRESERVATION / PUBLICATION / DISPLAY OF SUCH REMAINS PRIOR TO DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION OR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The following geological and topographical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Finch 2016).
- 4.2 The study site is located on Cretaceous chalk of the Seaford Chalk and Newhaven Chalk formations. Overlying this, the superficial geology comprises the Quaternary sands and gravels of the Taplow Gravel Formation (British Geological Survey).
- 4.3 The topography of the site was relatively flat, with the existing tarmac surface of the carpark at a height of 26.98m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Finch 2016).
- 5.2 Prehistoric and Roman
 - 5.2.1 Prehistoric activity within the study area is limited.
 - 5.2.2 To the north-west of the application site a Neolithic pick was recovered, there have also been find spots of coins and the postulated route of a Roman road.
 - 5.2.3 It is likely that there was no significant occupation of the study area during the prehistoric and Roman periods.
- 5.3 Saxon
 - 5.3.1 The village of Elentone was established to the northeast of the study site during the Anglo-Saxon period. This is the earliest significant occupation of the study site.
- 5.4 Medieval (1066-1540)
 - 5.4.1 The study site is situated on what would have been the southern side of the medieval town of Maidenhead, with buildings fronting the High Street with yards, gardens or allotments to the rear.
- 5.5 Post-Medieval (1540-1901)
 - 5.5.1 Maidenhead Town Hall was built in 1777 within the northern part of the study site. It was later extended at the rear during the 19th century.
 - 5.5.2 The Fighting Cocks public house was built to the rear of the Town Hall, census information exists for the public house from 1823 until 1877 (<http://pubshistory.com>). It is unknown if the Fighting Cocks was demolished to facilitate the 19th century extension or incorporated into the Town Hall.
 - 5.5.3 The town lock-up was constructed at the southern end of the Town Hall gardens, however, it was demolished by 1889 for the construction of a Police Station and other buildings.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Finch 2016), using guidelines issued by English Heritage (EH) the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and PCA's Fieldwork Operations Manual (EH 2008, 2009; IFA 2014; Taylor 2009).
- 6.2 Excavation began using hand breakers to remove the modern concrete and tarmac car park surface, and continued with hand and machine excavation by ground workers to excavate to the required depth. Excavation continued under constant archaeological supervision, using a flat bladed bucket in 100mm spits, until the top of the archaeological sequence was reached. Excavation of horizontal stratigraphy or cut archaeological features then continued by hand, where necessary using hand breakers to remove in situ bonded masonry and concrete.
- 6.3 The excavation area measured 8.3m east-west by 7.3m north-south (Plate 3). The foundation trenches were 0.6m wide following the perimeter of the excavation area and along two internal dividing walls. All foundation trenches were excavated to a minimum of 1m BGL, with a maximum depth of 1.2m BGL (Figure 2).
- 6.4 Levels were obtained from the known on site spot height.
- 6.5 Where safe to do so, trenches were hand cleaned, before being hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. The deposits that they contained were recorded on pro forma context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled. Trenches were located using site location plans.
- 6.6 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be held temporarily by PCA under the unique code BKHSM16, until such a time as it can be transferred to a recipient repository.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: 18th century

7.1.1 The earliest deposits uncovered were layers of brown sandy clayey silt buried subsoil [11], [12], [14] (Plate 6), [19] (Plate 4) and [24]. These layers most likely related to the Town Hall gardens which can be seen in the 1875 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 1) to the rear of the Town Hall. Ceramic building material (CBM) flecking and clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments were seen within these layers. CTP fragments that were retrieved from these layers have been dated from the start of the 18th century, which would suggest that they predate the construction of the Town Hall in 1777.

7.1.2 Across the centre of the northernmost stretch of the east-west trench, a layer of dark grey brown clayey silt [3] (Plate 7) garden soil was seen. This is most likely remains of a planting bed and a remnant of the Town Hall gardens, a stamped CTP stem fragment from this deposit has been dated to the 1870s, suggesting that this area was still in use as gardens after the construction of the Fighting Cocks public house and Lock-Up

7.2 Phase 2: 19th century

7.2.1 Made ground and levelling layers were found across most of the excavation area. In the northern half of the site a sand layer [2], a mottled red orange and orange brown gravelly silty clay layer [1] (Plate 8) and a light pink brown clayey sandy silt layer [4] were encountered. Towards the south of the site, a layer of brown grey clayey silt [18] sealed subsoil layer [19]. These made ground and levelling layers are most likely associated with the redevelopment of the Town Hall Gardens with the extension to the rear of the Town Hall building and construction of the Police Station on the site.

7.2.2 There are two very distinct phases of construction within the excavation area. In the south-east corner of the excavation area (Figure 2) there was a north-south, red, unfrogged brick wall standing 10 courses high with a random bond [32] (Plate 5). This wall had two east-west walls [33] and [34] built onto its western face, constructed from yellow frogged brick, standing up to 10 courses high and in an English bond. Brick and mortar samples from these walls dated to between 1750 and 1900.

7.2.3 A number of masonry walls (Figures 3 and 4) [8], [16], [26], [27] and [30] were built on top of a pale grey concrete foundation layer [9], [20], [25], [29] and [31] (respectively), These were substantial walls at around 0.6m across. Whilst due to the excavation methods the full relationships between these walls was not seen, the similarities in their construction and materials would suggest they were contemporary with one another. To the east of wall [8] was what appeared to be part of a north-south, brick built drain [5] (Plate 7 Figure 3), the masonry for this was dated to between 1850 and 1950. As this drain was not fully excavated, it was not clear if this was respected by, or contemporary with wall [8].

7.2.4 In the north-west corner of the excavation area was a linear cut with a concrete fill and frequent brick fragment inclusions [13] [38] (Plate 6). This abutted the southern face of masonry wall [9], and was most likely associated with the structure.

7.2.5 In the north-east corner of the excavation area, a deposit of concrete [15] was seen in a vertical sided cut [42] (Plate 8), with a more irregular southern extent. Whilst this deposit was most likely associated with the nearby structure [8], it might also have been a deposit of excess concrete from the construction of the foundations [9], [20], [25], [29] and [31].

7.3 Phase 3: 20th century

7.3.1 Across the excavation area the wall remnants were overlain by post-demolition layers [7], [17] and [28], most likely relating to the building of Berkshire House in the 1970s. Pottery and CTP from these layers were retrieved dating from 1625 to 1910, but are most likely residual.

7.3.2 There was a considerable amount of modern truncation across the excavation area, mostly in the form of service trenches for electrics, water and drainage. With the exception of the brick drain [5] these all appeared to post-date the demolition of the structures within the area.

8 Plates

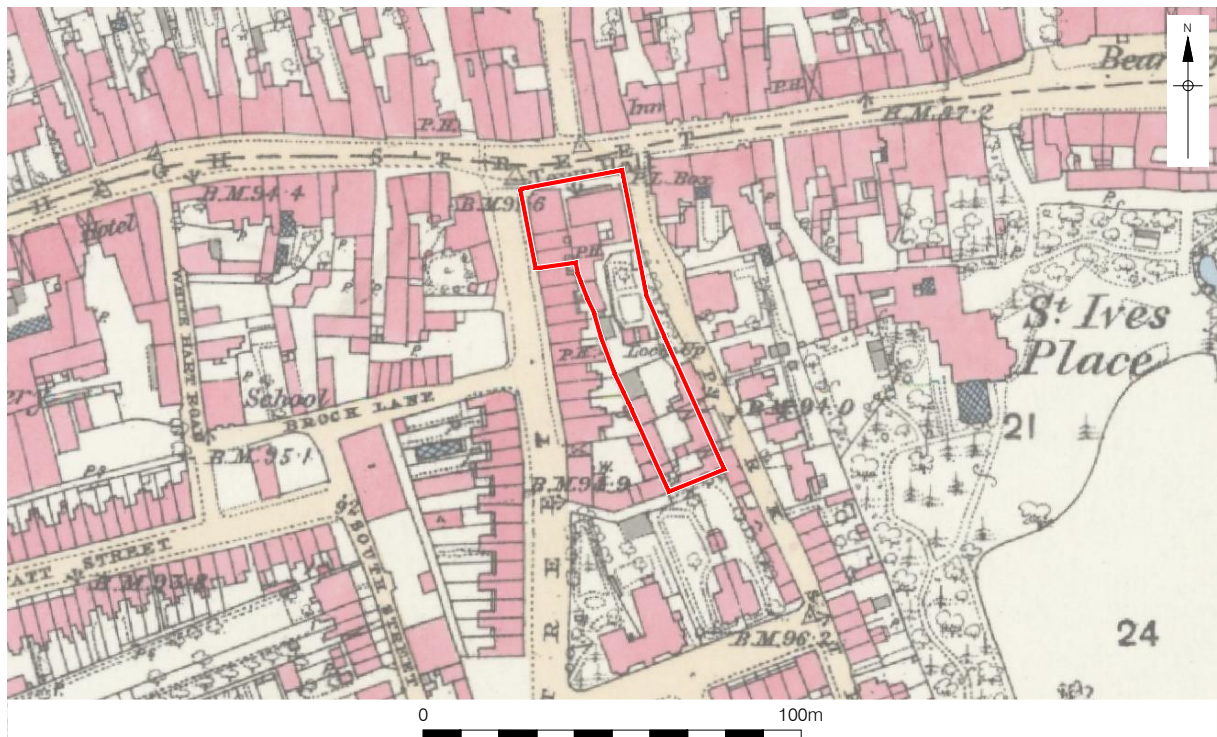


Plate 1: 1875 survey of Maidenhead showing the Town Hall with The Fighting Cocks public house and Lock-Up to the rear.



Plate 2: 1897 survey of Maidenhead showing the extended Town Hall, and the Police Station.



Plate 3: Looking north, watching brief area from above.



Plate 4: Looking southwest, NWW-SEE wall [16] [20] [39] cutting through made ground [18] over buried subsoil layer [19].



Plate 5: Looking north-east, masonry walls [32], [33] and [34] in the south-east corner of the excavation area



Plate 6: Looking west, concrete with frequent brick inclusions [13] and wall foundation [27] [29] truncating layer [12] in the foreground and [14].



Plate 7: Looking south, brick drain [5] cutting layer [3].



Plate 8: Looking north, concrete [15] cutting layers [1], [2] and [3].

9 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The results of this watching brief have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:
- Confirm the presence/absence of any surviving archaeological remains within the areas of intrusive construction impact.
- 9.2 The watching brief confirmed the presence of archaeological remains dating from the 18th century onwards.
- Preserve by record the sequence, thickness and elevation of the stratigraphic units, archaeological horizons, which survive between the current ground surface and underlying Taplow Gravels.
- 9.3 Preservation by record has been completed for all uncovered archaeological horizons and features uncovered during the excavation.
- 9.4 Due to the foundation excavation not extending below the formation depth of 1.2m BGL (25.78m OD) the underlying Taplow Gravels were not reached.
- Identify and record any remains relating to the former Town Hall, Fighting Cocks public house and town lock-up.
- 9.5 Identification of the former Town Hall, Fighting Cocks public house and town lock-up was attempted, however, it appeared that the walls found were most likely relating to the later extension of the Town Hall and construction of the Police Station. Earlier phases seen within the excavation appeared to be relating to the landscaping of the area for use as Town Hall Gardens.
- Inform the requirement for and design of any further archaeological mitigation, if appropriate.
- 9.6 No archaeological remains for which further mitigation would be necessary were discovered during the course of this watching brief.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Iain Williamson of AECOM for commissioning the work and Roland Smith, Archaeological Advisor to Berkshire Archaeology for monitoring the site.
- 10.2 Thanks are also given to Woolf Construction and Zencroft Construction for their on-site work and assistance.
- 10.3 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology for her project management and editing, Pat Cavanagh for his on-site archaeological supervision and recording, Charlotte Faiers for CAD illustrations and Wayne Richards and John Joyce for logistical support.

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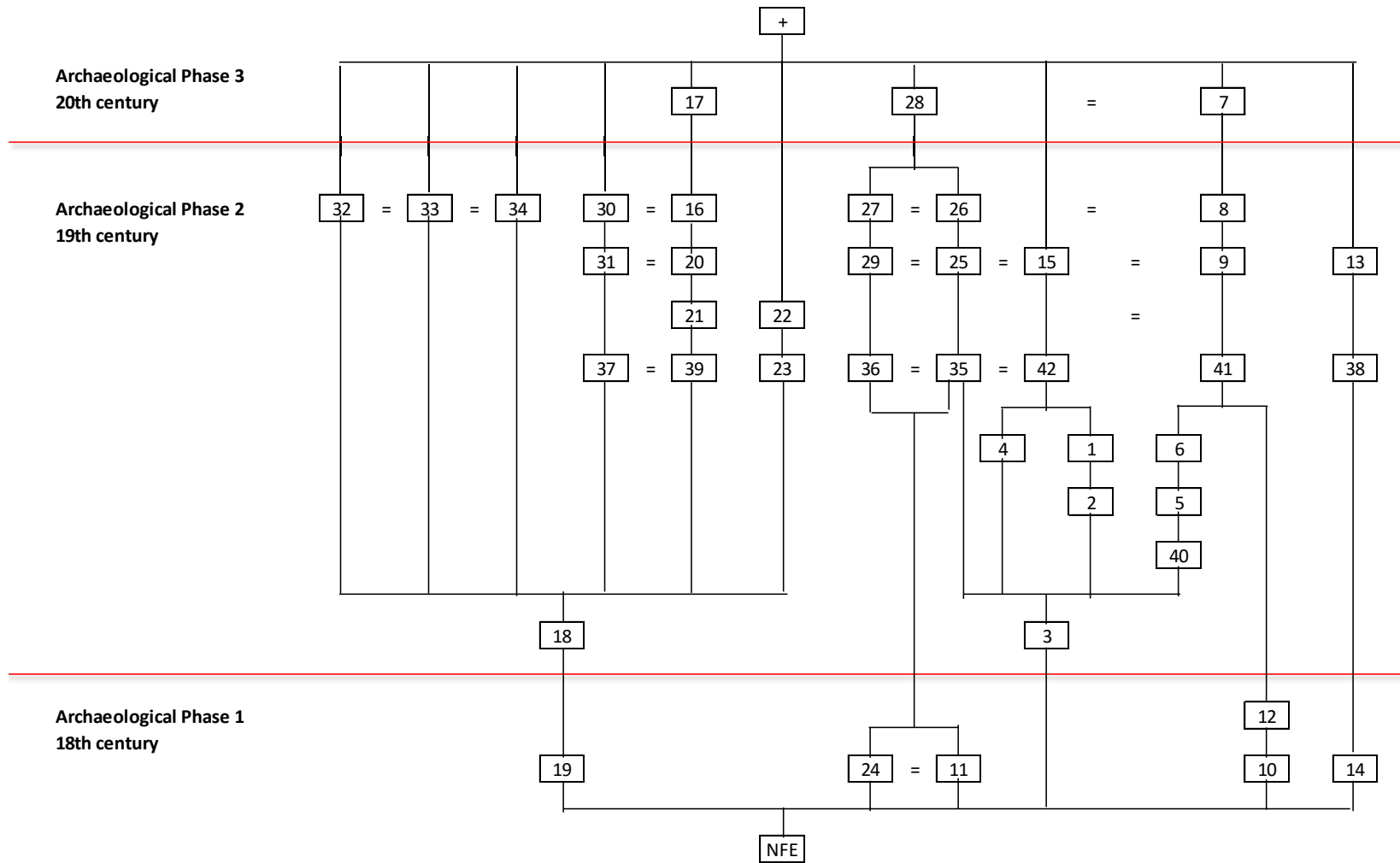
OS Maps
<http://maps.nls.uk>

Pub Census Information
<http://pubshistory.com/Berkshire/Maidenhead/FightingCocks.shtml>

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Context Type	Trench	Context_Description	Same As	Highest Level (m OD)
1	Layer	E-W1	Mottled clay silt made ground		26.61
2	Layer	E-W1	Yellow sand layer		26.42
3	Layer	E-W1 + N-S2	Grey brown old garden soil		26.52
4	Layer	E-W1	Pink brown made ground/leveling		26.64
5	Masonry	E-W1	Brick drain		26.58
6	Fill	E-W1	Grey beige drain fill		26.33
7	Layer	E-W1	Brown grey made ground		26.73
8	Masonry	E-W1	Brick wall on top of concrete footing [9]	[26] [27]	26.61
9	Deposit	E-W1	Concrete footing for wall [8]	[25] [29]	26.33
10	Deposit	E-W1	Deposit of coal		26.22
11	Layer	E-W1	Layer of brown subsoil	[24]	26.38
12	Layer	E-W1	Layer of brown subsoil		26.38
13	Masonry	E-W1 + N-S1	Concrete foundation		26.66
14	Layer	E-W1	Brown grey made ground		26.66
15	Deposit	E-W1 + N-S2	Concrete		26.78
16	Masonry	E-W2	Brick wall on top of concrete footing [20]	[30]	26.63
17	Layer	E-W2	Layer of mixed lenses, post demo layer		26.58
18	Layer	E-W2	Brown grey made ground		26.53
19	Layer	E-W2 + N-S2	Layer of brown subsoil		26.12
20	Deposit	E-W2	Concrete footing for wall [16]	[31]	26.48
21	Deposit	E-W2	Poorly sorted gravel below concrete [20]		26.33
22	Fill	N-S2	Pink brown rubble fill of cut [23]		26.48
23	Cut	N-S2	E-W linear cut		26.48
24	Deposit	E-W1	Layer of Grey subsoil	[11]	26.48
25	Deposit	E-W1	Concrete footing for wall [26]	[9] [29]	26.38
26	Masonry	E-W1	Brick wall on top of concrete footing [25]	[8] [27]	26.67
27	Masonry	E-W1	Brick wall on top of concrete footing [29]	[8] [26]	26.63
28	Deposit	E-W1	Grey brown made ground	[7]	26.62
29	Deposit	E-W1	Concrete footing for wall [27]	[9] [25]	26.53
30	Masonry	E-W2	Brick wall on top of concrete footing [31]	[16]	26.88
31	Deposit	E-W2	Concrete footing for wall [30]	[20]	26.65
32	Masonry	N-S3	N-S brick wall	[33] [34]	26.83
33	Masonry	N-S3	E-W brick wall	[32] [34]	26.90
34	Masonry	N-S3	E-W and N-S L shaped brick wall	[32] [33]	26.78
35	Cut	E-W1	Construction cut for [25] [26]	[36] [41]	26.38
36	Cut	E-W1	Construction cut for [27] [29]	[35] [41]	26.38
37	Cut	E-W2	Construction cut for [30] [31]	[39]	26.88
38	Cut	E-W1	Construction cut for [13]		26.66
39	Cut	E-W2	Construction cut for [16] [20] [21]	[37]	26.63
40	Cut	E-W1	Construction cut for [5]		26.58
41	Cut	E-W1	Construction cut for [8] [9]	[35] [36]	26.61
42	Cut	E-W1	Construction cut for [15]		26.78

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 2: OASIS REPORT

OASIS ID: preconst1-262487

Project details

Project name	Berkshire House
Short description of the project	The watching brief consisted of the archaeological supervision and recording of foundation trenches for a refuse, bike and generator store at the rear of Berkshire House. The overall area of excavation measured 8.3m E-W by 7.3m N-S and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m BGL, at which depth natural geology was not reached. The earliest deposits uncovered were layers of garden soil which were dated to between 1700 and the 1870s. Truncating these layers were a number of walls and a brick 'drain'. The masonry dated to between 1750 and 1925. Capping the wall remnants were a number of layers which contained brick and CBM fragments suggesting a phase of demolition and ground levelling. There was extensive modern truncation from services across the site, and approximately 0.4m of modern ground levelling, concrete and tarmac surfacing. The ground level at the time of excavation was 26.98m OD.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2016 End: 09-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BKHSM16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BERKSHIRE WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD MAIDENHEAD Berkshire House
Postcode	SL6 1NF
Study area	0.16 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 488921 181162 50.959848403829 -1.303759962365 50 57 35 N 001 18 13 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	AECOM
Project design originator	Iain Williamson
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Stacey Amanda Harris
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Essential Living Ltd

Project archives

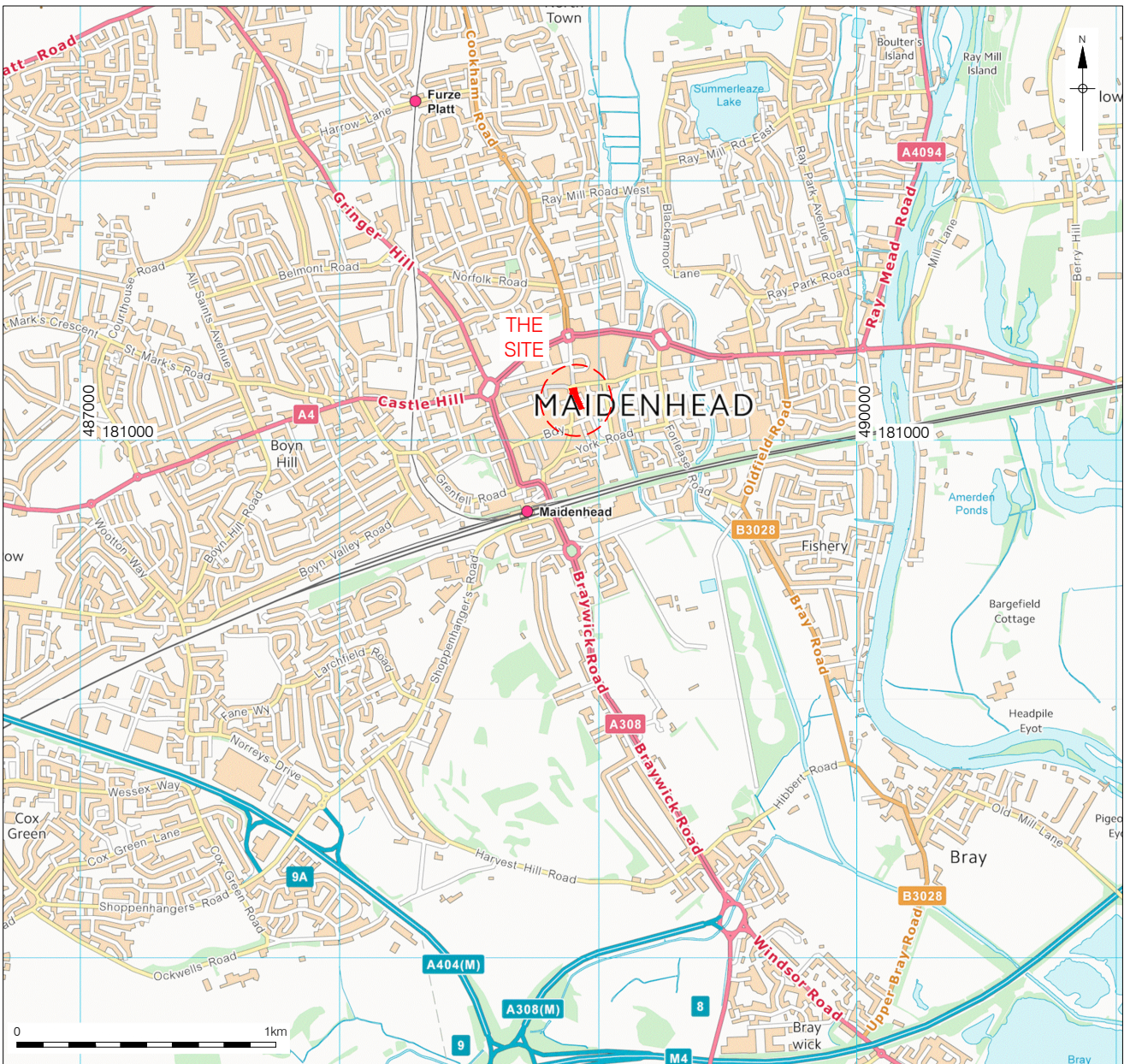
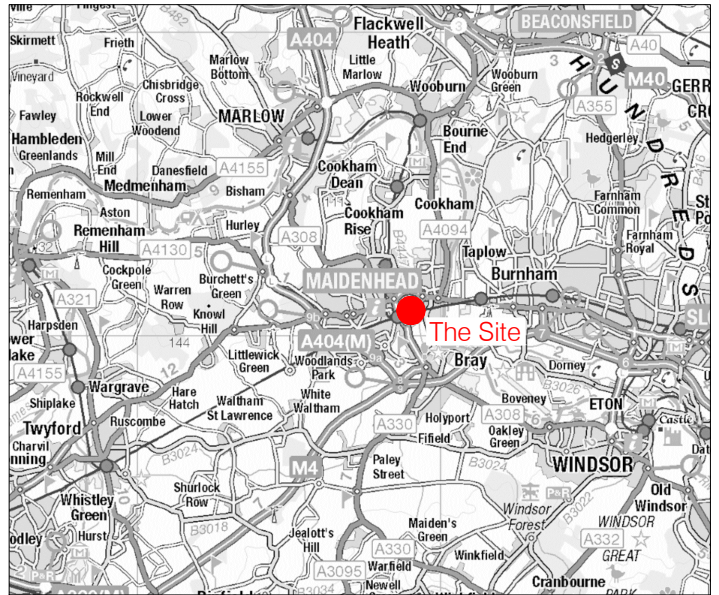
Physical Archive recipient	PCA
Physical Archive ID	BKHSM16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	PCA
Digital Archive ID	BKHSM16
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	PCA
Paper Archive ID	BKHSM16
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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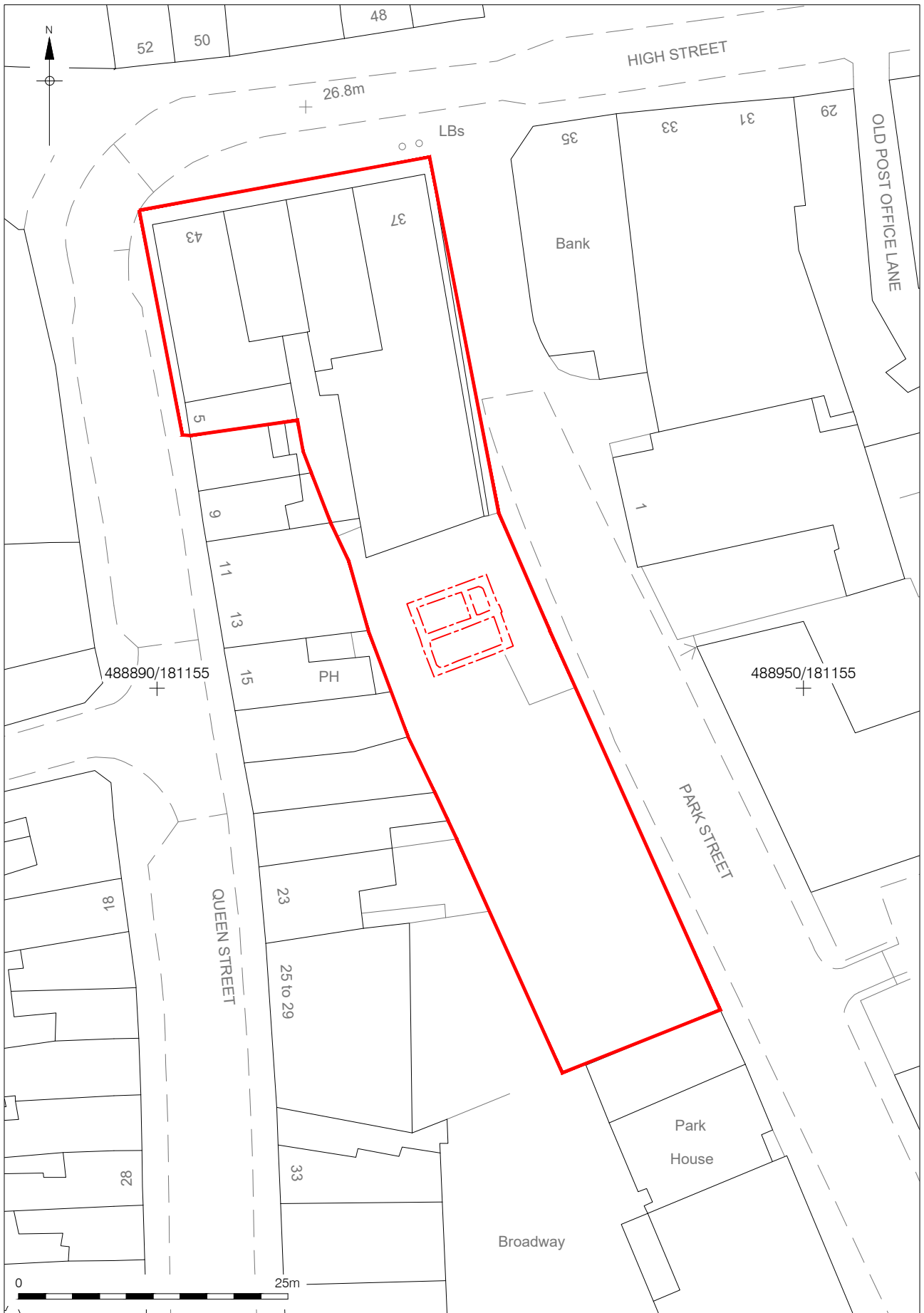
Title	BERKSHIRE HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE SL6 1NF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harris, S.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



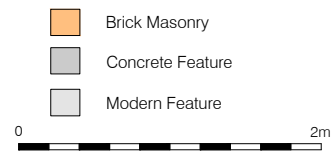
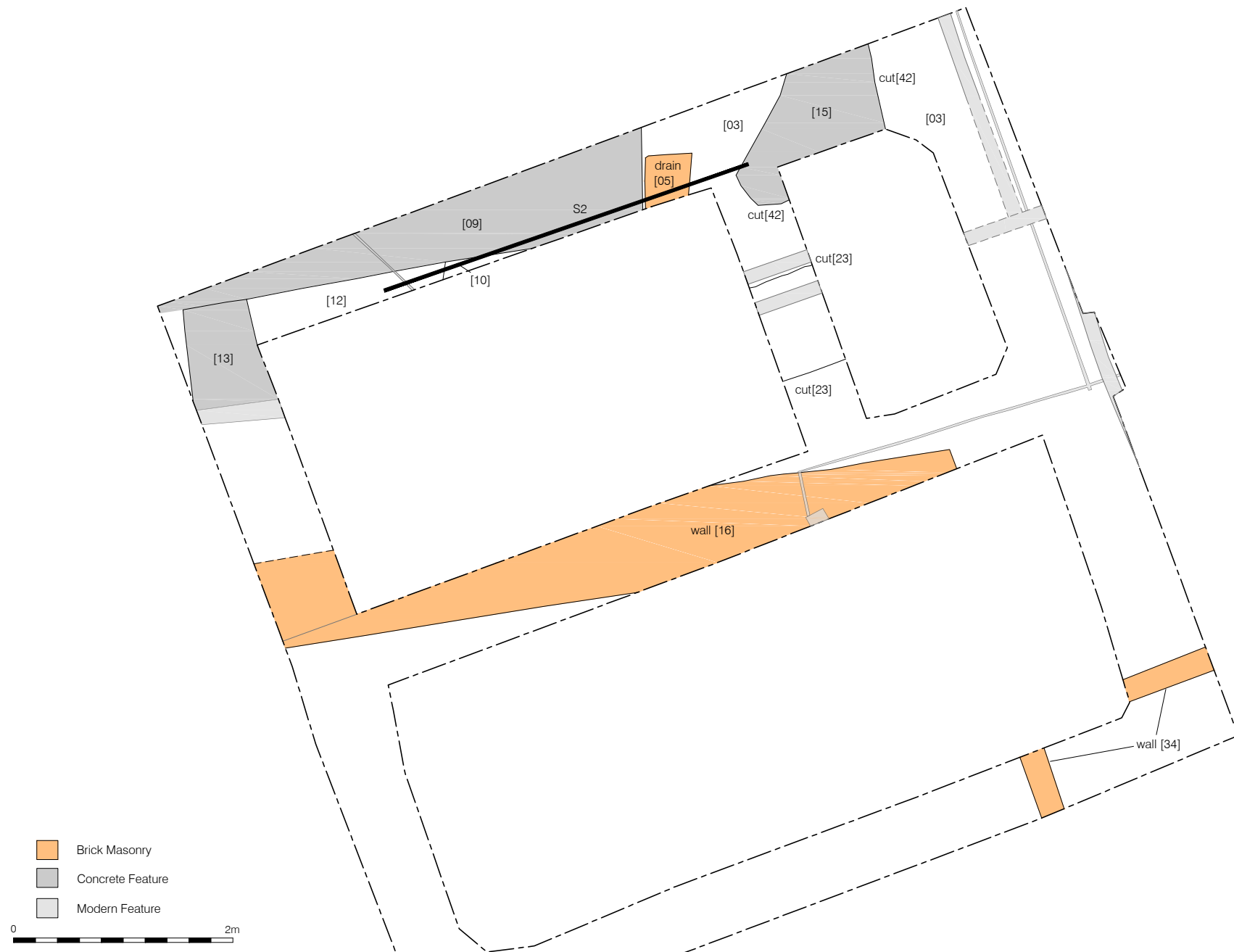
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 25,000 at A4



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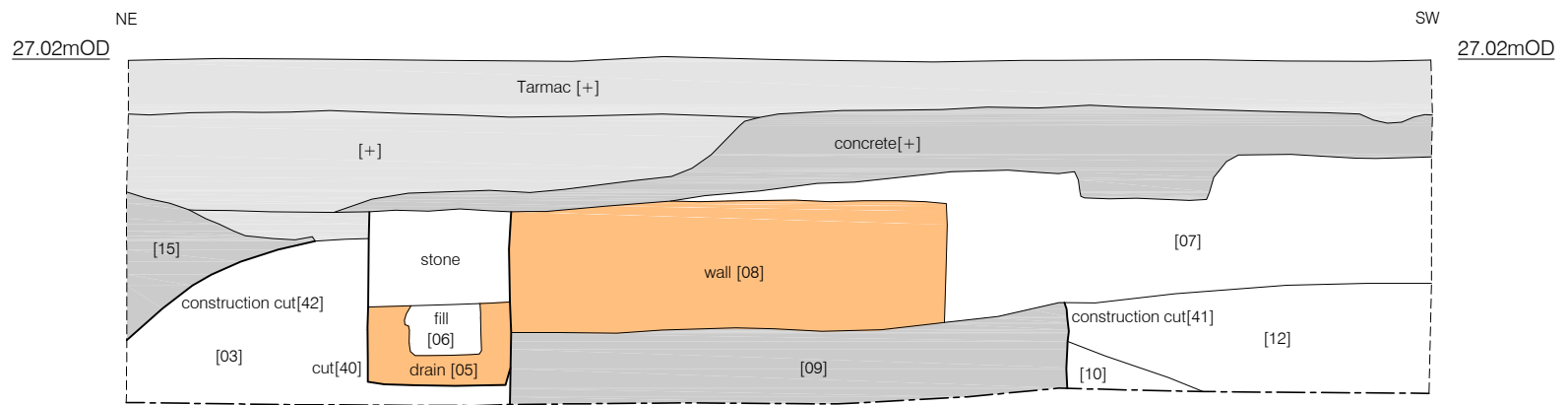
Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4



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Figure 3
Trench Plan
1:50 at A4



Section 2
North West Facing
E-W 1

- Brick Masonry
- Concrete Feature
- Modern Feature



PCA

PCA SOUTH

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