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**FORMER CHEF PEKING, RAY MEAD ROAD,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: SU 9002 8150	Report No: 4395
District: Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead	Site Code: AS 1619
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5423
Signed:	Date: 20 August 2013

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Former Chef Peking, Ray Mead Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire</i>		
<p><i>In August 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at former Chef Peking, Ray Mead Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire (NGR SU 9002 8150). The evaluation was commissioned by Shanly Homes Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated to the east of Maidenhead centre and close to the north of Maidenhead Bridge. It had a potential for prehistoric archaeological remains as it is located on the edge of the floodplain of the river Thames, on the river valley where prehistoric exploitation is well attested. It also had potential for medieval remains related to the river crossing.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site contained substantial deposits of late 19th – 20th century made ground.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>08-09/08/2013</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5423</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1619</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former restaurant with car park</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Berkshire</i>	<i>RB of Windsor & Maidenhead</i>	<i>Maidenhead</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Berkshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SL6 8NJ</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 1450m²</i>		
NGR	<i>SU 9002 8150</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>23.30/23/60m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice from Berkshire Archaeology</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Shanly Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Former Chef Peking, Ray Mead Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4395</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>August 2013</i>		

FORMER CHEF PEKING, RAY MEAD ROAD, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In August 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at former Chef Peking, Ray Mead Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire (NGR SU 9002 8150). The evaluation was commissioned by Shanly Homes Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the new residential redevelopment of the site.

The site is situated to the east of Maidenhead centre and close to the north of Maidenhead Bridge. It had a potential for prehistoric archaeological remains as it is located on the edge of the floodplain of the river Thames, on the river valley where prehistoric exploitation is well attested. It also had potential for medieval remains related to the river crossing.

In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site contained substantial deposits of late 19th – 20th century made ground.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at former Chef Peking, Ray Mead Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire (NGR SU 9002 8150; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Shanly Homes Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the new residential redevelopment of the site ((Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead (RBWM) Planning Ref. 13/00768/FULL)).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance to an advice from Berkshire Archaeology (BA; archaeological advisors to RBWM Council) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 24/07/2013) and approved by BA. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains that may be present. It also aimed to provide information on the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies within the town of Maidenhead, which is situated within the district of Windsor and Maidenhead, and the county of Berkshire (Fig. 1). The historic core of Maidenhead lies 1km to the west of the site, whilst the village of Taplow is situated 1.2km to the north-east. The site is 20m to the west of the River Thames, which flows on a north to south alignment along the eastern extent of the town. Maidenhead Bridge is situated 180m to the south-east of the site. The site also lies along the western frontage of Ray Mead Road, which is the main thoroughfare running northwards from Maidenhead towards Cookham and Bourne End.

2.2 The site comprises a rectangular plot of land covering an area of approximately 1,500m² and located along the western frontage of Ray Mead Road (Fig. 2). The site is bordered to the north, west and east by residential properties, including The House On The Creek and Lambourne Court. The

site currently comprises the former Chef Peking restaurant and associated car park. It is proposed to construct a residential development of a block of eight apartments, with associated landscaping, parking and ancillary works, following demolition of the existing Chef Peking building.

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology & Soils

3.1.1 The site lies within the floodplain of the River Thames, which flows on a north to south alignment 20m to the east of the site and along the eastern extent of Maidenhead. It lies at approximately 24m AOD on the western bank of the river, with land sloping very slightly to the west. The underlying geology of the area comprises floodplain gravel overlain by river alluvium (BGS 1974). Despite the site's proximity to the river and lakes formed from former gravel pits to the north-west, the site's topography is dominated by the large town of Maidenhead.

3.1.2 The soils of the area comprise those of the Thames Association, which are described as stoneless mainly calcareous clayey soils affected by groundwater (SSEW 1983). Only limited previous archaeological investigation has taken place in the immediate area. A watching brief was undertaken at Town Moor (HER ERM1161), whilst two phases of archaeological evaluation took place at Bridge Road and 300m to the south-west of the site (HERs ERM491 & ERM1161). Although the latter did not reveal any finds or deposits of archaeological interest, the natural gravel was commonly found at depths of 1.15m onwards.

3.2 Archaeological & Historical Background

3.2.1 The site lies within the archaeologically rich Thames Valley, which is known to have been exploited from the Palaeolithic period onwards. A significant number of prehistoric findspots are recorded in the area of the site, but the majority comprise finds, such as Neolithic axes and a Bronze Age sword, recovered from River Thames (Appendix 1 below). Although many were found in the river by Maidenhead Bridge, they are not representative of occupation in the area surrounding the site. However, several prehistoric artefacts were found in antiquity 100m to the north and on the Ray Park Estate during the cutting of a watercourse (HER 00279.00.000 - MRW359).

3.2.2 It is possible that early occupation was centred on the eastern bank of the River Thames in the vicinity of Taplow. A flint 'hatchet' was found c. 1883 in the river opposite 'Leychequers' in Taplow Mill Lane and 300m to the site's north-north-east (HER 00300.00.000 - MRW8005). An archaeological excavation at Taplow Mill and in the same area also revealed three pits containing late Neolithic pottery and flintwork, a grave containing a poorly-preserved and undated crouched inhumation, and three other undated pits (HER RW15581 - MRW15581).

3.2.3 No finds of Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon date are known from the area, although Domesday Book of 1086 records Maidenhead or *Elentone* as a small settlement of late Saxon origin (Ditchfield & Pge 1923). The town grew in importance from c. 1280, when the original, timber-built Maidenhead Bridge was built across the River Thames 190m to the south-east of the site and later rebuilt in 1423 (HER 00604.09.000 - MRW15547). A medieval spoon was recovered from the river to the site's north-east (HER 00326.00.000 - MRW8034), yet the site is judged to have lain beyond and to the north-east of the medieval core of Maidenhead, which is centred 1km to the south-west and remained as only a small settlement.

3.2.4 Post-medieval and later findspots from the area surrounding the site attest to the site's peripheral location well beyond the extent of Maidenhead town. The majority of remains relate to the railway line running roughly west to eastwards 450m to the south, including the Grade I listed Maidenhead Railway Bridge (HER 05029.00.000 - MRW5531). The A4 Bath Road crosses the Thames at Maidenhead at the extant, stone Maidenhead Bridge, which was built in 1772 – 1777 (HERs 05052.43.000 - MRW6007 & 00604.10.000 - MRW15548). Sherds of 18th century pottery are also known from Bridge Street and 400m to the site's west-south-west (HER 03506.00.000 - MRW14301).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Three trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches locations were approved by Berkshire Archaeology and measured 10 x 1.60m.

5.2 The undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 1-2)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 3): north end, east-south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 23.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Tarmac. Modern surface of car park and access road.
0.17 – 0.23m	L1001	Basal layer for L1000. Light grey, compact, sandy gravel.
0.23 – 0.43m	L1002	Creamy, compacted, gravel with CBM fragments and sand.
0.43 – 0.58m	L1003	Made ground. Mid brown, compact, clayey silt with moderate CBM fragments and small stones.
0.58m +	L1004	Natural mid brownish yellow, compact, clayey silt.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 4): south end, west-north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 23.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.11 – 0.17m	L1001	As above.
0.17 – 0.29m	L1002	As above.
0.29 – 0.70m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.70m +	L1004	Natural silt. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. A modern concrete drainage chamber was present in the southern end of the trench.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 5-6)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 7): west end, north-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 23.52m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.05 – 0.10m	L1005	Light brown, compacted, fine gravel.
0.10 – 0.13m	L1006	Dark yellow, compact, fine sandy gravel.
0.13 – 0.26m	L1007	Dark grey, loose, sand with moderate small stones and occasional CBM fragments.
0.26 – 0.52m	L1008	Dark brownish grey, friable, clayey silt with sand.
0.52 – 0.60m	L1009	Dark reddish brown, friable, silty sand with frequent small CBM fragments.
0.60 – 0.69m	L1010	Black, friable, fine charcoal.
0.69 – 0.74m	L1011	Mid to dark grey, compact, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.90m +	L1004	Natural silt. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 8): east end, north-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 23.47m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.04m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.04 – 0.09m	L1005	As above.
0.09 – 0.14m	L1006	As above.
0.14 – 0.29m	L1007	As above.
0.29 – 0.44m	L1012	Light to mid brown and yellow, friable, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.44 – 0.54m	L1013	Mid to dark green, compact, sandy silt.
0.54 – 0.59m	L1014	Black, loose, fine charcoal and sand.
0.59 – 0.80m	L1015	Mid to dark green, compact, sandy silt.
0.80 – 0.85m	L1016	Black, loose, fine charcoal and sand.
0.85 – 0.93m	L1017	Light brown, loose, gravel.
0.93 – 0.99m	L1018	Dark greenish grey, compact, silty clay
0.99m +	L1019	Natural dark greenish blue oxidising to green, compact, clay.

Description: No archaeological features were present. L1008 and L1005 contained late 19th – early 20th century china and stoneware and glass bottles fragments. A modern concrete foundation was present along the northern side of the trench. The natural silt L1004 was present in the western part of the trench whilst it gave way to clay L1019 in the eastern segment of the trench.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2, DP 9-10)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 11): north end, west-north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 23.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.05 – 0.09m	L1006	As above, Tr. 2.
0.09 – 0.13m	L1020	Creamy, compacted, sandy gravel.
0.13 – 0.17m	L1021	Dark brownish grey, friable, silty sand.
0.17 – 0.22m	L1022	Dark brownish yellow, compacted, silty sand with frequent small stones.
0.22 – 0.36m	L1023	Light brown, compact, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments.
0.36 – 0.64m	L1024	Light brownish grey, friable, silty sand with occasional modern debris.
0.64 – 0.83m	L1025	Light to mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments and chalk.
0.83 – 1.23m	L1026	Light brown, friable, silty sand with moderate CBM fragments.
1.23 – 1.29m	L1027	Light to mid grey, compact, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments.
1.29m +	L1028	Alluvium. Dark brown, compact, clayey silt.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 12): south end, west-north-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 23.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.06 – 0.15m	L1006	As above.
0.15 – 0.21m	L1021	As above.
0.21 – 0.27m	L1029	Dark yellow, compact, sand with gravel.
0.27 – 0.29m	L1030	Light to mid grey, compact, silty sand.
0.29 – 0.34m	L1031	Dark yellow, compact, sand with gravel.
0.34 – 0.86m	L1024	As above.
0.86 – 1.20m	L1026	As above.
1.20 – 1.28m	L1027	As above.
1.28m +	L1028	Alluvium. As above.

Description: No archaeological features were present. Post-medieval pottery, an iron nail, CBM and animal bone were recovered from the basal deposit, L1027.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds despite the southern end of Trench 1 being unavailable to excavation due a presence of live damaged electric cable.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by modern tarmac (L1000) and several basal and levelling layers beneath, consisting mostly of compacted gravel (0.15 – 0.25m thick in total). The stratigraphy of the site was characterised by presence of thick deposits of made ground, in particular in the eastern part of the site. Those deposits would be present down to c. 1.20m below existing ground level.

8.2 The natural geology on the site was diverse. It formed a slope where in the western part it was present at 0.60 – 0.70m below existing falling gradually toward the east to c. 1.20 – 1.30m below contemporary ground level. The western part of the site contained L1004, a mid brownish yellow, compact, clayey silt. It overlay clay L1019 present in the eastern part of Trench 2. L1019 was a dark greenish blue changing to green due to oxidation, compact, clay. The eastern part of the site contained alluvial deposit of L1028 consisting of a dark brown, compact, clayey silt.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric archaeology. The site is located on the edge of the floodplain of the river Thames, on the river valley where prehistoric remains have been widely

reported. The site also had potential for medieval remains related to the river crossing at Maidenhead Bridge.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features were revealed. The site appears to be affected by the late 19th – 20th century developments, in particular the construction of the public house building which later housed Chef Peking restaurant. The earliest finds recovered were of post-medieval date and were present within the basal deposit in the eastern part of the site (Trench 3 L1027); however they were small in number and may have been residual.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Windsor & Royal Borough Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Shanly Homes Ltd for commissioning and funding the project, in particular Mr Paul Roberts for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Fiona McDonald of Berkshire Archaeology.

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Web resources

www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

www.british-history.ac.uk

www.english-heritage.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

HER	NGR SU	Description
Prehistoric		
00279.00.000 - MRW359	90030 81600	During the cutting of a water course on the Ray Park Estate in c.1892 several prehistoric artefacts, including flint tools, an antler and part of a human skull, were recovered
00266.00.000 - MRW7931	90140 81350	Two Neolithic axes from the River Thames at Maidenhead Bridge
00275.00.000 - MRW7945	90150 81300	Mesolithic and Iron Age finds were recovered from River Thames by Maidenhead Bridge
00296.00.000 - MRW8001	90140 81410	Bronze Age daggers and a Neolithic ground axe were recovered from the River Thames at Maidenhead
00298.00.000 - MRW8003	90140 81100	A large, broken, leaf-shaped Bronze Age sword, and a Neolithic flint axe were dredged from the River Thames 300 yards below Maidenhead Bridge
00300.00.000 - MRW8005	90200 81800	A flint 'hatchet' found c.1883 in the Thames opposite 'Leychequers' in Taplow Mill Lane
RW15581 - MRW15581	9018 8145	Three pits containing late Neolithic pottery and flintwork, a grave containing a poorly-preserved and undated crouched inhumation, and three other undated pits were revealed during excavation at Taplow Mill
Medieval		
00326.00.000 - MRW8034	90120 81390	A medieval spoon was recovered from the River Thames at Maidenhead
00604.09.000 - MRW15547	90148 81325	Maidenhead Bridge was first documented in c.1280 and was a timber structure. It was replaced in stone in 1772 - 1777
Post-medieval & later		
05029.00.000 - MRW5531	90168 81045	Grade I listed Maidenhead Railway Bridge comprises a viaduct across the River Thames between Taplow and Maidenhead, and was built in two phases in 1837-9 and 1890-3
05052.43.000 - MRW6007	90000 81350	The A4 Bath Road crosses the Thames at Maidenhead and goes into Buckinghamshire
05053.05.000 - MRW6034	90000 81020	Section of railway line running between Taplow Station and Maidenhead Station
05053.06.000 - MRW6037	84840 78885	A section of railway between Maidenhead and Twyford Station
03506.00.000 - MRW14301	89700 81300	Eighteenth century pottery was found at Bridge Street, Maidenhead
00604.10.000 - MRW15548	90146 81356	The present stone Maidenhead Bridge was built in 1772 - 1777 to replace the medieval bridge that stood slightly further south
Undated		
00325.00.000 - MRW8033	90180 81450	An undated loomweight was recovered from the River Thames at Maidenhead

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Trench 1. Looking south-west.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking south-south-west.



DP 3. Trench 1, north end. Sample section 1A. Looking west-north-west.



DP 4. Trench 1, south end. Sample section 1B. Looking east-south-east.



DP 5. Trench 2. Looking north-west.



DP 6. Trench 2. Looking east-south-east.



DP 7. Trench 2, west end. Sample section 2A. Looking south-south-west.



DP 8. Trench 2, east end. Sample section 2B. Looking south-south-west.



DP 9. Trench 3. Looking north.



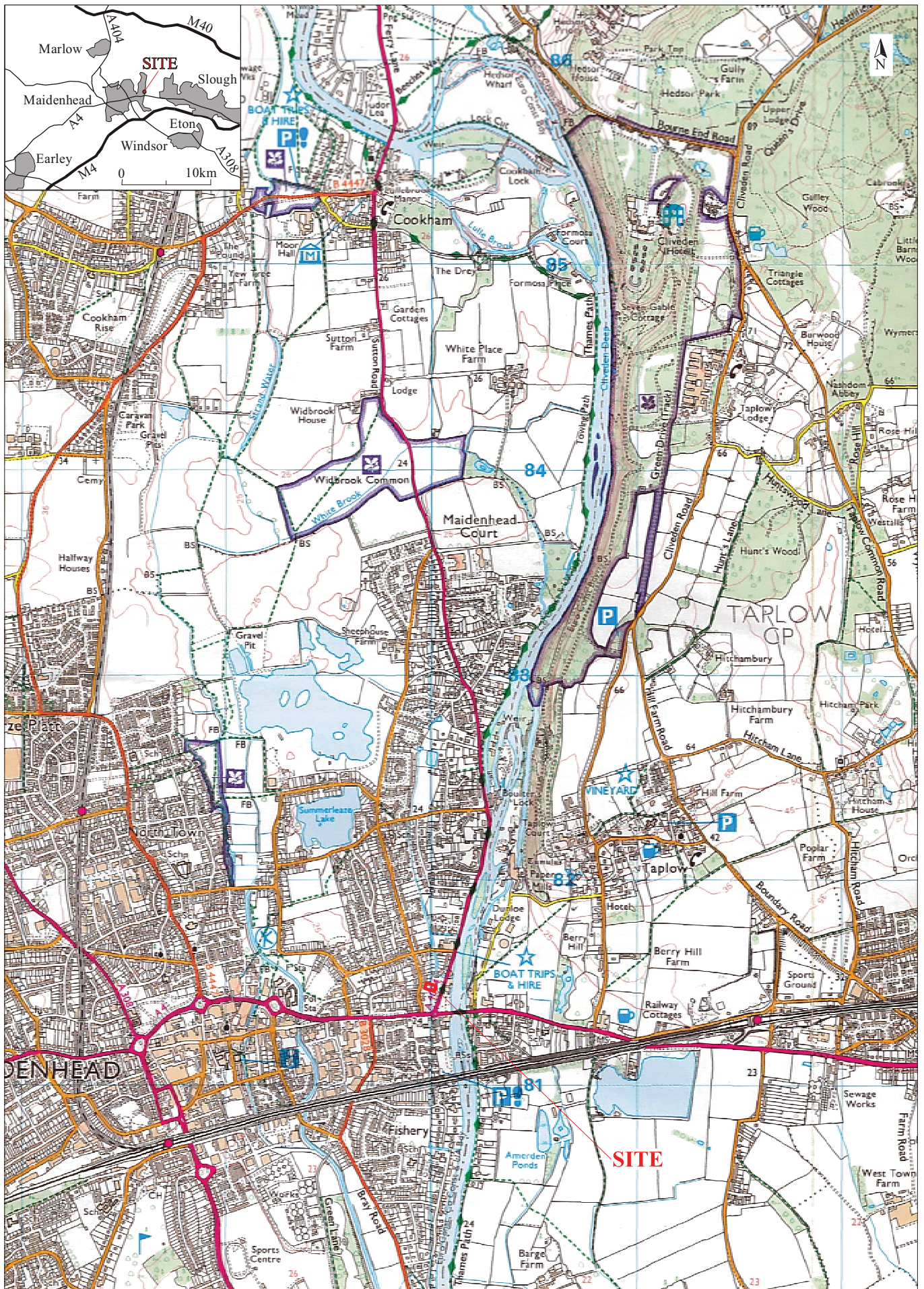
DP 10. Trench 3. Looking south-south-west.



DP 11. Trench 3, north end. Sample section 3A. Looking east-south-east.

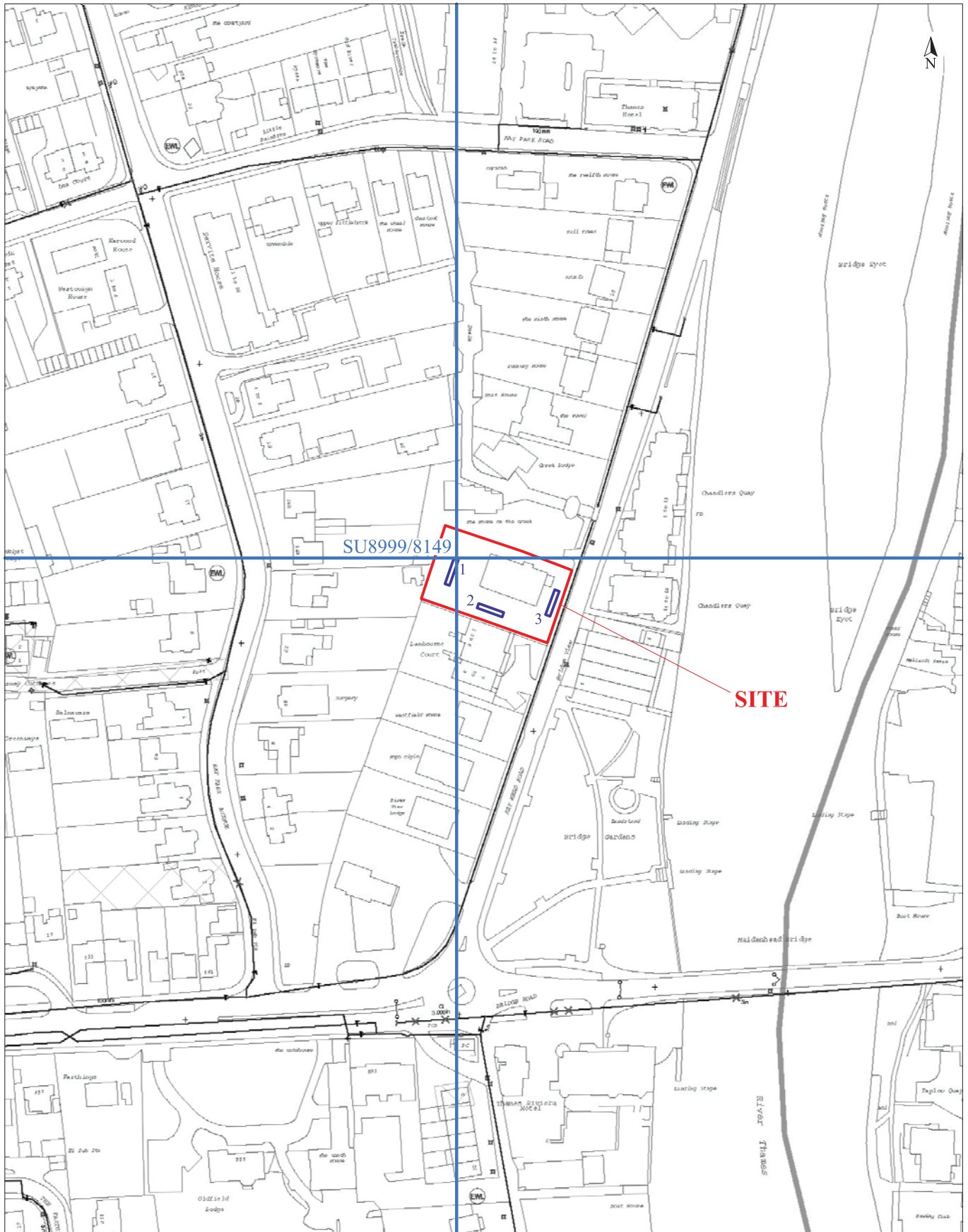


DP 12. Trench 3, south end. Sample section 3B. Looking east-south-east.



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



0 75m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2,000 at A4