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**ELVA LODGE, CASTLE HILL, MAIDENHEAD,
BERKSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: SU 88134 81139	Report No: 5232
District: Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead	Site Code: AS 1853
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6810
Signed:	Date: 20 October 2016

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Elva Lodge, Castle Hill, Maidenhead, Berkshire</i>		
<i>In October 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Elva Lodge, Castle Hill, Maidenhead, Berkshire (NGR SU 88134 81139). The evaluation was commissioned by Shanly Homes and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a residential development.</i>			
<i>The site had a high potential for Romano-British archaeology associated with a known villa complex. The latter is believed to have been located to the immediate west of the site and archaeological features included a furnace, a hypocaust and a bath house. The exact location of the villa is uncertain and it was thought it may have also occupied the current site.</i>			
<i>The evaluation revealed an undated ditch and an undated possible pit only. It was also recorded that the eastern part of the site was extensively truncated. No residual Roman material was recovered from the site.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>04-06/10/2016</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>6810</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1853</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former hotel</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential redevelopment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Undated ditch and pit</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Berkshire</i>	<i>Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead</i>	<i>Maidenhead</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Berkshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SL6 4AD</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.2300m²</i>		
NGR	<i>SU 88134 81139</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.50m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Berkshire Archaeology</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Shanly Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>Elva Lodge, Castle Hill, Maidenhead, Berkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5232</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2016</i>		

ELVA LODGE, CASTLE HILL, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In October 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Elva Lodge, Castle Hill, Maidenhead, Berkshire (NGR SU 88134 81139). The evaluation was commissioned by Shanly Homes and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a residential development.

The site had a high potential for Romano-British archaeology associated with a known villa complex. The latter is believed to have been located to the immediate west of the site and archaeological features included a furnace, a hypocaust and a bath house. The exact location of the villa is uncertain and it was thought it may have also occupied the current site.

The evaluation revealed an undated ditch and an undated possible pit only. It was also recorded that the eastern part of the site was extensively truncated. No residual Roman material was recovered from the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Elva Lodge, Castle Hill, Maidenhead, Berkshire (NGR SU 88134 81139; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Shanly Homes and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a residential development (Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (RBWM) Planning Ref. 15/03118/FULL).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with requirements of the RBWM Council (based on the advice of their archaeological advisors, Berkshire Archaeology (BA)) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 25/07/2016) and approved by RBWM and BA. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). It also followed the requirements of the Berkshire Archaeology document *General Standards for Historic Environment Projects* (2014).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains

liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains related to Roman villa discovered in the 19th century to the west of the site. 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 is located immediately to the west of Maidenhead city centre, c.600m to the west of St Mary's church. It comprises a triangular plot of land bounded by Castle Hill to the north and Grenfell Road to the west. It is currently occupied by Elva Lodge Hotel; a building with extensions and surrounded by mature trees and tarmac parking areas to the front and east side.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated at c.50m AOD on the elevated position of Castle Hill. The land sharply drops towards the east and gently towards the west.

The solid geology of the site comprises (Cretaceous Upper) Seaford and Newhaven Chalk overlain by Shepperton Terrace Gravel (British Geological Survey 1978) associated with the River Thames. The soils of the site are unsurveyed (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies close to the River Thames which was a location favoured for occupation in the prehistoric period. The Thames valley has produced numerous finds and sites from many periods (Gates 1975). Dredging of the River Thames, particularly in the Maidenhead section, has produced a large range of prehistoric tools and implements of stone and flint (Ford 1987). Within the vicinity of the site finds of Lower Palaeolithic date are represented by flint tools and implements (MRW8457) discovered c.450m to the south-east of the site. Neolithic archaeological remains comprise flint and stone implements and pottery (MRWs 8466, 962 & 8374) discovered c.500m to the south-east and east of the site respectively.

4.2 Iron Age archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site comprise two coins (MRWs 8363 & 8371) discovered c.150m – 300m to the south-east of the site respectively. Pottery (MRW 962) was discovered from a railway cutting c.400m to the south-east.

4.3 Evidence of Romano-British occupation is widespread in the Thames valley, and Maidenhead was a favourable location with the fertile soil alongside the river ideal for farming. Dwellings were built on higher ground above the flood plains and the remains of Roman villas have been excavated at Cox Green and at Castle Hill to the west of the town.

4.4 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential associated with the site of a Roman villa at Castle Hill, first recorded in the late 19th century (HER 00579, MRW 929). The exact location of the building is not clear and the building is recorded as being located immediately west of Elva Lodge. Antiquarian investigations in the late 19th century took place, and described the villa in a review of the archaeology of Maidenhead of 1909 by JW Walker. This described a building of considerable proportion, with rooms and functions clearly visible. It is suggested that the building is sited on the other side of Grenfell Road opposite Elva Lodge (Underhill 1983). A number of features were revealed, including a furnace of flint and chalk (MRW 931), a hypocaust with 27 pilae in situ (MRW 932), and two other rooms, one of which contained a "bathers seat or solium" which was tessellated (MRW 935). Lead pipes were recorded in association with bathing facilities and the walls were made of flint. Finds from the site included a large amount of pottery (Samian ware pottery and fragmentary remains of over 60 Romano-British pottery vessels) and two 3rd century coins of Tetricus (AD 267-273).

4.5 A midden was found to the north of the site (MRW 938). This contained a quantity of animal bones and a large amount of pottery. Other discoveries thought to be associated with this building include the widening of the

entrance to a house called "Etruria", during which further foundations were found (MRW 939). Further archaeological evidence of a Roman building has also been found in 1987 at 161 Grenfell Road to the south (Kupferman 1987) in form of flint wall and concrete base (MRW 941).

4.5 The first mention of Berkshire was in 860 AD when it was recorded as '*Berrocscir*', possibly derived from a wood near Hungerford (Over & Tyrrell 1999). The hundreds of the Royal Borough were Bray, Beynhurst, Ripplesmere and Stoke (*Ibid*). Throughout the 9th century Danish invaders sacked and destroyed numerous settlements along the banks of the river Thames. To counteract the raids Alfred the Great built the fort of *Scagflesege* at Sashes Island, Cookham c.4.5km to the north. A large quantity of human remains and weaponry of Anglo-Saxon date were discovered when the Lock Cut was constructed in the north-east part of Cookham. Within the vicinity of the site evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation is virtually absent with the exception of an iron spearhead (MRW8358) found c.600m to the south-east of the site.

4.6 The land where the town of Maidenhead eventually developed was land belonging to the Saxon manors of Bray and Cookham (Crew 2007, 39). The modern suburb of North town was the site of the Manor of Elentone (Ellington). Archaeological excavations at a large, triple moated raised earthwork in the late 1960s located c.1.1km to the north of the site revealed a Norman longhouse with chalk and flint foundations, two wells and a stabling area (Over & Tyrrell 1999). The Domesday Survey recorded that Giles de Pinkney took over the Saxon manor of Elentone and was known as North or Knight Ellington (Over 1984). The lands of the manor were extended to include land north of the High Street and the manor was recorded as 'Ellitone' in the 12th century (MRW 971).

4.7 The small parish of South Elington/Aylington, located to the south of 'Elentone' developed into the principal settlement at Maidenhead and the earliest documentary sources referring to Maidenhead date to c.1202 with the mention of 'Madeheg' or 'Maidenhee' (MRW 969). The change of name from Ellitone to Maidenhead emphasises the transition of the settlement from a small village tied to the manors of Bray and Cookham to a larger settlement on the new bridging point of the River Thames. The medieval town is thought to have extended westwards along High Street from the York Stream.

4.8 The town expanded rapidly during the 15th and 16th centuries largely as a result of its location adjacent to two major routes, the Thames and the London-Bath road. The Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1534 by Henry VIII caused a period of upheaval. On the annulment of the marriage of Henry VIII and Anne of Cleves, the King bought her the manor house at St Ives c.500m to the east of the site. In 1582 Elizabeth I granted Maidenhead its township, permitting a licence for its own mayor (or warden), town corporation as well as markets and street fairs (Crew 2007, 39). There is a large quantity of 16th century archaeological remains within the town centre comprising flint and chalk walls, floors and hearths discovered during an archaeological watching

brief (MRWs 975, 976, 977, 980, 981, 982 & 983) c.300m to the north-east of the site (LAS 2002) and c.650m to the north-east (MRW 987).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Four trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches measured 9.00 – 15.50 x 2.20m and were located in the available space between the building and boundaries of the site in the southern and eastern parts of the site, and covered the area where the proposed new build footprint extended beyond the existing footprint. The northern and western parts of the site could not be investigated because of the limited access and the tree protection orders in place.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were 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

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 3, DP 1-2)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 3): west end, south-south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 50.44m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1000	Modern tarmac. Access and car park.
0.07 – 0.17m	L1023	Made ground. Mid to dark grey, loose, silty sand and gravel with CBM fragments.
0.17 – 0.64m	L1003	Made ground. Mid yellowish brown, friable, sandy silt with small and medium stones.
0.64m +	L1005	Natural light to mid yellow sandy gravel with flints.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 4): east end, north-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 50.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Modern tarmac. As above.
0.08 – 0.16m	L1001	Modern made ground/levelling layer. Compact, mid yellow sandy gravel and grey sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.16 – 0.25m	L1023	Made ground. As above.
0.25 – 0.82m+	L1025	Fill of F1024. Light brown, friable, sandy silt with roots.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were revealed. F1024 was a natural hollow.

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

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 7): west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 50.26m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1021	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt.
0.16 – 0.30m	L1003	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.37m	L1004	Subsoil. Light brownish yellow, loose, gravel and sandy silt.
0.37m +	L1005	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 8): east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 50.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1022	Modern curb stones.
0.15 – 0.50m	L1003	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.50 – 0.56m	L1004	Subsoil. As above.
0.56m +	L1005	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

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

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 11): west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 50.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.06 – 0.15m	L1001	Modern made ground/levelling layer. As above, Tr. 1.
0.15 – 0.22m	L1002	Dark grey, friable, silty sand.
0.22 – 0.67m	L1003	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.67 – 0.77m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.77m +	L1005	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 12): east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 50.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.09 – 0.16m	L1006	Concrete.
0.16 – 0.22m	L1001	Modern made ground/levelling layer. As above, Tr. 1.
0.22 – 0.47m	L1009	Made ground. Mid brownish grey, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments.
0.47 – 0.74m	L1003	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.74m +	L1005	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Undated Ditch F1007 was present in the trench.

Ditch F1007 was linear (2.20+ x 0.96 x 0.51m; DP 13-14), orientated north-west / south east. It had moderately sloping sides and concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a dark brownish grey, friable, silty sand with frequent stones and flints. No finds were present.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 -3, DP 15-16)

<i>Sample section 4A (DP 17): north end, east-north-east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 50.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.09 – 0.14m	L1010	Levelling layer. Light reddish grey, compacted, crushed CBM with gravel.
0.14 – 0.22m	L1001	Modern made ground/levelling layer. As above, Tr. 1.
0.22 – 0.37m	L1009	Made ground. As above, Tr. 3.
0.37 – 1.05m	L1003	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
1.05m +	L1005	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4B (DP 18): south end, west-south-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 50.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.08 – 0.20m	L1001	Modern made ground/levelling layer. As above, Tr. 1.
0.20 – 0.32m	L1014	Modern made ground/levelling layer. Dark brownish yellow, compacted, silty sand with gravel.
0.32 – 0.43m	L1015	Concrete slab.
0.43 – 0.81m	L1016	Concrete and CBM rubble.
0.81 – 0.90m	L1017	Concrete.
0.90m +	L1020	Natural mid brownish yellow, friable, silty sand.

Description: An undated ?Pit F1018 was present in the trench. Three deep modern (20th century) pits containing rubble and debris, including F1011, were recorded.

?Pit F1018 (0.55+ x 0.27+; DP 18) was located in the southern end of the trench and was visible only in the eastern section of the trench. It had vertical sides and flat base. Its fill, L1019, was a mid to dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand. No finds were recovered from the fill.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Tarmac (L1000; 0.06 – 0.10m thick) with levelling layers directly beneath (0.10 – 0.25m thick). Deposits of

made ground below were 0.20 – 0.70m thick. The natural gravel L1005 was present at 0.37 – 1.05m below existing ground level. The natural comprised sand, L1020, in the eastern part of the site.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a high potential for Romano-British archaeology associated with a known villa complex. The latter is believed to have been located to the immediate west of the site and archaeological features included a furnace, a hypocaust and a bath house. The exact location of the villa is uncertain and it was thought it may have also occupied the current site.

9.2 The evaluation revealed an undated ditch and an undated pit only. The eastern sector of the site was truncated and this disturbance may relate to the construction of the modern extensions to the hotel. No residual Roman material was recovered from the site.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at a suitable local repository (TBC). It will be held by AS pending deposition. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Shanly Homes for funding the project (in particular Mr Paul Roberts for assistance).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Roland Smith of Berkshire Archaeology, the advisors to RBWM Council.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Berkshire Historic Environment Record (BHER).

HER No	NGR SP	Description
Palaeolithic		
MRW8457 00635.00.000	SU 8870 8060	Very few Lower Palaeolithic finds were found at Shoppenhangers/King's Pit, Maidenhead. These included hand axes, a chopper-axe and rolled primary flakes.
Neolithic		
MRW359 00279.00.000	SU 9003 8160	During the cutting of a water course on the Ray Park Estate in c.1892 several prehistoric artefacts were recovered. Finds include axe, knife, human & mammal remains & an antler pick.
MRW962 00596.00.000	SU 8820 8110	Neolithic pottery finds from a railway cutting in the Maidenhead area.
MRW8374 00603.00.000	SU 8850 8130	A Neolithic flint pick was found in Marlow Road, Maidenhead.
MRW8466 00637.00.000	SU 8870 8060	A Neolithic chipped flint axe was found at Shoppenhanger/King's Pit, Maidenhead.
Iron Age		
MRW962 00596.00.000	SU 8820 8110	Iron Age pottery finds from a railway cutting in the Maidenhead area.
MRW963 00597.00.000	SU 8875 8056	Iron Age pits containing pottery, flakes etc were excavated by Williams-Hunt in 1939. The site may have been in Shoppenhanger's or Kings Pit.
MRW8363 00591.00.000	SU 8874 8088	A 3 rd brass of Augustus I was found in the garden of 72 King Street, Maidenhead whilst digging the foundations for a garage (late Iron Age).
MRW8371 00599.00.000	SU 890 810	An un-inscribed gold coin was found near Maidenhead town (late Iron Age).
Roman		
MRW8360 00589.00.000	SU 8867 8117	Roman pottery was found when the road was dug up opposite the Post Office in Maidenhead in around 1926.
MRW12055 02605.00.000	SU 8865 8080	A 2 nd Antoninus silver was found by the Maidenhead Archaeological and Historical Society.
MRM15784 ERM409 ERM504	SU 8868 8166	A possible Roman road through Maidenhead is shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899. A raised ridge is visible running across Kidwells Park. In the past, The Maidenhead Archaeological Society visited several places along the course to the north and south of the park and found similar raised ridges of ground in a number of places. During an archaeological watching brief in Kidwells Park, including during groundworks traversing the earthwork, no evidence was found to suggest that this formed part of a Roman road. It has been suggested that a relatively modern gravelly layer corresponding with the earthwork within the park had led 19th century Ordnance Surveyors to interpret this as a Roman road. A second watching brief in March 2006 also failed to identify the presence of a Roman road.
MRM16518	SU 889 807	A Roman road shown on early OS maps running north-south. The road is on a similar alignment to that of a possible Roman road across Kidwells Park, Maidenhead shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 although no below ground evidence of the road was found at this location.
Saxon		
MRW8358 00583.00.000	SU 8870 8070	An Anglo-Saxon iron spearhead was found near the railway station at Maidenhead.

Medieval		
MRW969 00604.00.000	SU 8885 8121	The place name Maidenhead or 'landing place of the maidens' first came into use in the early 13th century. Previously the small settlement was known as 'Ellitone' and appeared as such in Domesday. The change of name emphasises the change the settlement underwent from being a subordinate village tied to the manors of Bray and Cookham, it became a settlement allied to the new bridging point of the river Thames which eclipsed the older crossings at Maidenhead's parent manors. The bridge at Maidenhead was first documented in c.1280, and from the 13 th C formed the main crossing point of the Thames for east-west traffic. It provided the stimulus for Maidenhead's prosperity and assumption of urban status. The medieval settlement straddled the High Street for at least 550m west of Chapel Arches. "Maydenheth" was granted its first charter, breaking ties with Cookham and Bray, by Queen Elizabeth I in 1582.
MRW970 00604.00.010	SU 8880 8120	A medieval rubbish pit containing 14-15 th C pottery was revealed during building work.
MRW971 00604.01.000	SU 8900 8125	Elintone in Domesday Book. Maidenhead is recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086 as Elintone.
MRW972 00604.02.000	SU 8902 8123	A chapel of St. Andrew was built c.1263-74 in the middle of High Street, but it did not have ecclesiastical recognition until 1324. This structure stood until 1724 when the chapel was rebuilt on the medieval chalk foundations. By 1826 the building was considered to be too small and in an inconvenient position so a new church was built to the north and this was demolished. In 1985 the remains were observed during street improvements. The new brickwork (1724) was observed laid on the original chalk foundations of the earlier chapel. The chapel was sited in the middle of the High Street and was built to a narrow plan measuring 19.8m in length and 3.4m in width.
MRW987 00604.07.300	SU 8929 8131	The north-west angle of a late medieval or Tudor building was revealed. It had foundation walls of flint, with a chalk wall believed to have been the internal division of two properties. The building had a brick earth floor
MRW988 00604.07.310	SU 8929 8131	A hearth of tiles set on edge, which abutted the front of a late medieval/Tudor building revealed during the demolition of a row of shops. The tiles were "of a type used from the 14 th to 17 th C".
MRW12056 02606.00.000	SU 8820 8110	A penny of Henry III was found on Castle Hill.
MRW14286 03494.00.000	SU 8820 8110	A long cross penny of Henry III (1216-1272) was "found on Castle Hill, Fir Walk".
MRW15547 00604.09.000	SU 9014 8132	The bridge was first documented in c.1280. It was a timber structure and needed constant repair until its replacement in 1772 - 1777. Its construction led to the growth of Maidenhead and the decline of existing ferry crossings at Bray and Cookham; Maidenhead's parent manors. The medieval timber bridge was in need of constant repair for which grants of pontage were given. In the 17 th century royal help was given in the form of timber from Windsor Forest. During the medieval period a hermitage was sited on the west side of the bridge; it was rebuilt in 1423. The bridge was maintained in use until the new stone bridge was completed in 1777. A plan shows that the new bridge was built slightly to the north of the old timber bridge, so it is possible that elements of the older bridge remain on the river bed.
MRM15898 ERM472	SU 8907 8120	A probable early medieval pit was recorded sealed by a 13 th - 15 th C deposit. This feature was a shallow cut 1.20m north-south and 0.40m deep. A number of medieval deposits were also revealed. It is not clear whether the earlier medieval deposits are levelling/dump deposits associated with landscaping the site to counter flooding of

		the low lying area, or are indicative of actual habitation on the site. The presence of late medieval/early post-medieval pits indicate the site was an occupation zone from at least this period. The pottery finds included medieval sandy ware (11 th -14 th century), Surrey Whiteware (mid 13 th - mid 15 th century), late medieval transitional redware (15 th - late 16 th century), post-medieval redwares (mid 16 th - late 18 th century) and late English Stoneware (1680+). Other finds retrieved were fragments of animal bone, tile, shell and two clay pipe stem fragments. The majority of the bone assemblage appeared to be from a sheep sized mammal, with exception of one rib fragment which clearly came from a much smaller animal. The archaeology encountered suggests occupation on the site from the early medieval period to the present day and has highlighted the archaeological potential of this area of Maidenhead. In terms of the topography of the medieval town, the observations made here allow for a slight extension to the extent of medieval occupation in Maidenhead which was drawn up by Astill in 1978.
MRM15992 ERM653	SU 8907 8120	An irregular row of 12 wooden stakes (or posts) penetrating an organic layer and the gravel layer was revealed during an archaeological evaluation. The stakes were 0.04–0.1m in diameter and survived to a height of up to 0.4m above the gravel, with an impression of stake 1 in the section indicating former survival for a further 0.1m higher. A piece of one of the stakes (7) was sampled and shown to be made from oak. There was no trace of any wattling and it seems most likely that the stakes were driven in after the organic layer had been formed and that the exposed pieces were never intended to be above the contemporary ground level. The stake line was probably intended to revet the eastern side of a channel. A palaeoenvironmental assessment of waterlogged deposits at the base of the evaluation trench produced an abundance of sedge remains, some seeds of <i>Myosoton aquaticum</i> and feat hen and a single seed of alder. This assemblage is consistent with disturbed ground in the environs of a river and ditch. No dating evidence was recovered for the revetment, although a medieval or post-medieval date seems likely
MRM15993 ERM653	SU 8907 8120	A single sherd of pottery from the rim of a lobed cup. It is of Surrey/Hampshire 'Tudor Green' fabric and most likely of 15 th –16 th century date.
MRM16345 ERM1059	SU 8940 8128	A shallow ditch feature measuring 0.37m deep x 1.1m wide was revealed. It had been partially truncated during excavation of foundation trenches. The ditch was located in the north-west corner of the site, and contained dark yellow/brown clay, and 3 sherds of medieval pottery, bone, and brick/tile. The feature was not visible continuing in the foundation trench running parallel to the east. This may be because the site had been levelled in the late post-medieval/modern period. The pottery finds are well known types, and common finds at sites of this period. All were from glazed vessels. They suggest that activity at the site was limited to the later part of the medieval period, perhaps the 14 th -15 th centuries, as common earlier medieval pottery types were entirely absent
DRM309	SU 8925 8128	Gardener's Arms Public House. Ham house, now offices. Early - mid C15, altered and extended C19, mid C20 and late C20. Part timber frame, part rendered brick; old tile gabled roof. L-plan with additional extension at rear. Four casement windows with horizontal glazing bars on first floor. Ground floor has 2 sash windows with marginal glazing on either side of C20 entrance door.
Post-medieval		
MRW975 00604.05.000	SU 8889 8130	During a watching brief by Elias Kupferman a chalk and flint wall was found in three sections. Overlying layers may indicate a 16 th century date. The wall was associated with a chalk floor.

MRW976 00604.05.100	SU 8889 8130	During a watching brief by Elias Kupferman a compact chalk floor associated with sections of flint and chalk wall was found.
MRW977 00604.05.110	SU 8889 8130	A layer of charcoal overlying a chalk floor and associated with 16 th century pottery was found during redevelopment.
MRW978 00604.05.200	SU 8889 8130	A cobbled surface of probably 19 th century date was revealed at The Vine, Market Street, Maidenhead.
MRW979 00604.05.300	SU 8889 8130	Six brick lined 19 th century cess pits were found at The Vine, Market Street, Maidenhead.
MRW980 00604.06.000	SU 8892 8123	The remains of a building dating to 1500 were discovered during redevelopment. The evidence included a length of flint wall, a series of floors and a possible hearth. Mid 19 th century rubbish was also dumped over the site
MRW981 00604.06.100	SU 8892 8123	A stretch of flint wall of a 16 th century building was revealed at the Swan Inn, Maidenhead.
MRW982 00604.06.200	SU 8892 8123	A series of floors associated with a 16 th century building were found during redevelopment at this site.
MRW983 00604.06.300	SU 8892 8123	A possible hearth was found with 16 th century building remains. The hearth was constructed of tiles on their edge.
MRW984 00604.07.000	SU 8929 8131	A row of shops in Moorbridge Road, Maidenhead, dating to 1860-70, were demolished in 1988.
MRW985 00604.07.100	SU 8929 8131	Some brick-lined wells at Moorbridge Road, Maidenhead were revealed during the demolition of a row of shops. The shops were dated 1860-70.
MRW986 00604.07.200	SU 8929 8131	A late 17 th century floor was revealed at Moorbridge Road, Maidenhead. It occupied the area of two properties and shows evidence that the building with which it was associated was being used for some industrial process.
MRW6005 05052.42.000	SU 8847 8116	A section of the Bath Road through Maidenhead. The A4 Bath Road from London to Bristol was a coach road and a major route west. It has now been mostly replaced in importance by the M4 motorway.
MRW6006 05052.42.001	SU 8935 8129	A milestone approximate position given by Berkshire Field Research Group. Shows 26 miles London. C18 stone, re-set. Incised Roman lettering reads on east face: - To Reading 13 miles Bath 82 Henley 9 Oxford 32 on west face: - To Hyde Park Corner 26 miles Colnbrook 9. On front at base: -Cookham Parish. LB 40756.
MRW6007 05052.43.000	SU 9000 8135	The A4 Bath Road crosses the Thames at Maidenhead and goes into Buckinghamshire. The A4 Bath Road from London to Bristol was a coach road and a major route west. It has now been mostly replaced in importance by the M4 motorway.
MRW6034 05053.05.000	SU 9000 8102	A section of railway line running between Taplow Station and Maidenhead Station.
MRW6036 05053.05.100	SU 8870 8072	The Great Western Railway line opened through this location on the 1st July 1839. Between then and the opening of the present station 1871 the GWR main line station for Maidenhead was sited about a mile to the east on the east bank of the Thames where the railway crosses the Bath Road.
MRW6037 05053.06.000	SU 8484 7888	A section of the Great Western Railway between the first Maidenhead station and Twyford Station. This section opened on the 1 st July 1839.
MRW6094 05053.33.000	SU 8830 8150	The line from Maidenhead through Cookham to High Wycombe was opened on 1st August 1854. The Furze Platt Halt was opened by The Great Western on 5th July 1937.
MRW6095 05053.33.100	SU 8829 8150	Furze Platt Halt railway station. The Furze Platt Halt was opened by The Great Western on 5 th July 1937.
MRW6217 05080.00.000	SU 892 819	A water mill on the tributary of the River Thames was listed by J K Majors in 1963-4. It has now gone and is now a garage. The OS map shows a linear lake behind the site.
MRW14301 03506.00.000	SU 8970 8130	Considerable quantities of c.18 th century pottery were revealed when the Chestnut trees in Bridge Road were pulled down. The

		area was thought to possibly be the town rubbish dump
MRW15548 00604.10.000	SU 9014 8135	Maidenhead Bridge. The present stone bridge replaced the original medieval timber bridge in 1777. It was located slightly to the north of the old bridge to maintain the crossing until the stone bridge was completed. The bridge's toll gates stood across Bridge Road outside the Riviera Hotel until tolls were abolished in 1903. The bridge was designed by Sir Robert Taylor. It has 7 main water-arches with rocky rustication on the voussours.
MRW15573 ERW104	SU 8933 8125	Two layers of soil containing post-medieval finds (tile, clay pipe & vessel) were discovered at 50-70 Moorbridge Road, Maidenhead.
MRM16061 ERM787	SU 8862 8116	Inspection of a void caused by a street cleaning machine breaking through paving revealed a well with a brick walled chamber containing a cast iron flanged object. The cast iron object within the brick walled chamber has some similarities with pumping chambers of the late 1800's and early 1900's.
MRM16132	SU 9013 8254	The Cookham, Maidenhead and Bray canal ran from Cookham to Bray through North Town in Maidenhead. The name North town derives from 'N'OATH TONE' meaning 'on the watercourse permanent pasture'. Other place names along its course refer to watercourses, weirs and wharfs. In the 18 th and 19 th centuries it was referred to as 'The Canal'. Oral histories/local tradition recall barges on the canal in the 1860's and later. It remained partially in use for commercial traffic into the first quarter of the 20 th century. Evidence of the canal today can be found as a dry ditch on the west side of Maidenhead Moor, that gets wet and muddy south of Moor Arches bridge. There is also a faded painted inscription reading 'Grace's Timber Wharf' on the retaining wall on the west side of the above ditch, north of the bridge. The decline of the canal started when a new pond lock was built beside Boulter's Mill in 1826, followed by a lock cut and pond lock at Cookham in 1830. The southern section from the Causeway at Bray to the Thames south of Monkey Island was a late addition being built c.1820. It is thought to have replaced a channel to the Thames north of Bray.
MRM16450	SU 882 810	The site of the Maidenhead (Wycombe Branch) railway station which opened with the line in 1854 and closed in 1871.
MRM16557	SU 890 815	A malt kiln used for drying barley is first shown on the 1876 OS map and subsequent maps up to 1931, after which it is no longer shown.
DRM851	SU 8905 8126	The Bear Hotel. Early C19, 3 storeys. Painted stucco with parapet and moulded cornice coping. Slate roof. 6 double hung sashes with glazing bars, in reveals on upper floors with stone cills. Central door under late C19 glazed porch with large carved wooden bear over.
DRM310	SU 8944 8128	Green Dragon Public House. 90 Moorbridge Road. Late C18. 2 storeys, red brick hipped old tile roof. Re-built chimney on ridge to LH, brick dentil eaves. 1 st floor, six bays double hung sash windows with glazing bars and moulded architrave surrounds, stone cills. Ground floor five similar windows but under flat brick arches.
DRM353	SU 8906 8121	No 3 High St. Wilton Mead Estate Agents. C18, 3 storeys, red brick. Parapet with stone coping and hipped slate roof. L-shaped block. Wing to LH has segmental bay front with 2 double hung sashes in reveals with glazing bars and stone cills on each floor, the right hand part has 2 double hung sashes in reveals with glazing bars and stone cills. Grade II LB 40751.
DRM 553	SU 8948 8133	Smythes Almshouses. Dated 1659. Endowed and built by James Smyth, Citizen and Salter of London 1659. 2 storeys, brick on projecting plinth, string at 1 st floor level, moulded brick eaves broken in centre with coat of arms and inscription.
Modern		
DRM1068	SU 8905 8113	Maidenhead Library and surrounding raised pavement & ramps & steps & fountain. Public Library. Designed in 1967-8, built 1970-3.
Undated		

MRW4293 02619.00.000	SU 8915 8075	An undated skeleton was found during construction of the Railway Bridge over York stream.
MRW15736	SU 8932 8138	Maidenhead timber wharf, northern town. Still painted on a wall and just below the flash lock at North Town, at Cordwallis Farm, 'CORED-GWAL-LLYS', meaning the mansion of the weir wall.
MRM16423 ERM1161	SU 894 814	The Town Moor is an open area of public parkland bordered by Ray Street to the east, Blackamoor Lane to the north and Holmanleaze on the west. The section of the Cookham, Maidenhead and Bray canal passes along the west side of the Town Moor. According to Smith (1987) the latter part of the name suggests that it may have once been marshland. It is shown on the 1 st Edition OS map as 'The Moor'. An archaeological watching brief during a pipeline excavation across the Town Moor revealed evidence for the land management of the area with the clearing out of ponds. There is also later evidence of an attempt to drain the area by excavating ditches. This would appear to have had limited success and there is also evidence of later rubble being dumped to firm up the ground.

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
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Context Sheets	24
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	3
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	13
Site photographs colour slides	13
Digital Photographs	22

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Trench 1. Looking south-west.



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



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



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



DP 5. Trench 2. Looking west-south-west.



DP 6. Trench 2. Looking north-east.



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



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



DP 9. Trench 3. Looking south-south-west.



DP 10. Trench 3. Looking north-east.



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



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



DP 13. Trench 3, Ditch F1007. Looking south.



DP 14. Trench 3, Ditch F1007. Looking north-west.



DP 15. Trench 4. Looking north-west.



DP 16. Trench 4. Looking south-south-east.



DP 17. Trench 4, north end. Sample section 4A. Looking west-south-west.

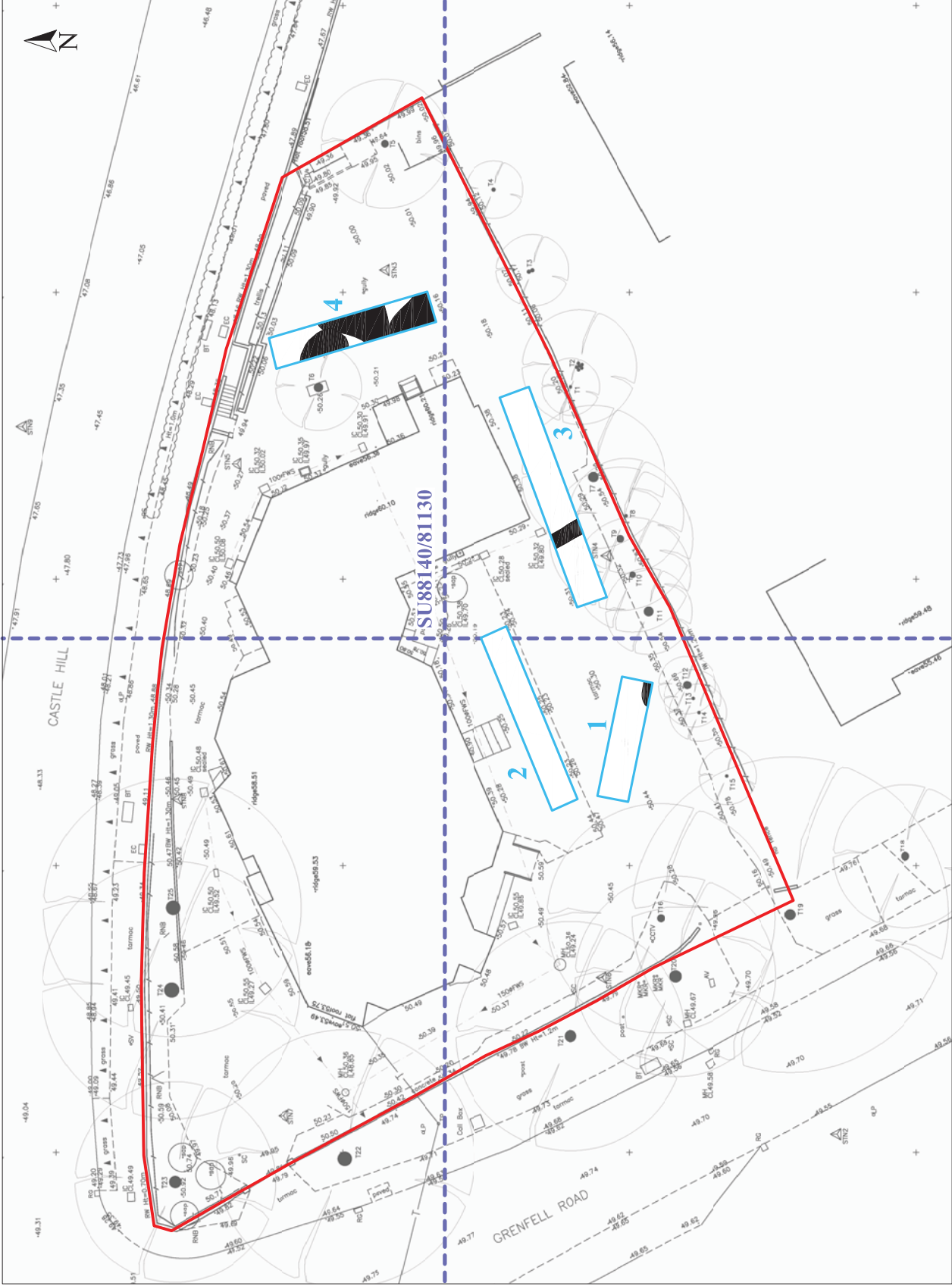


DP 18. Trench 4, south end. Sample section 4B. Looking east-north-east.



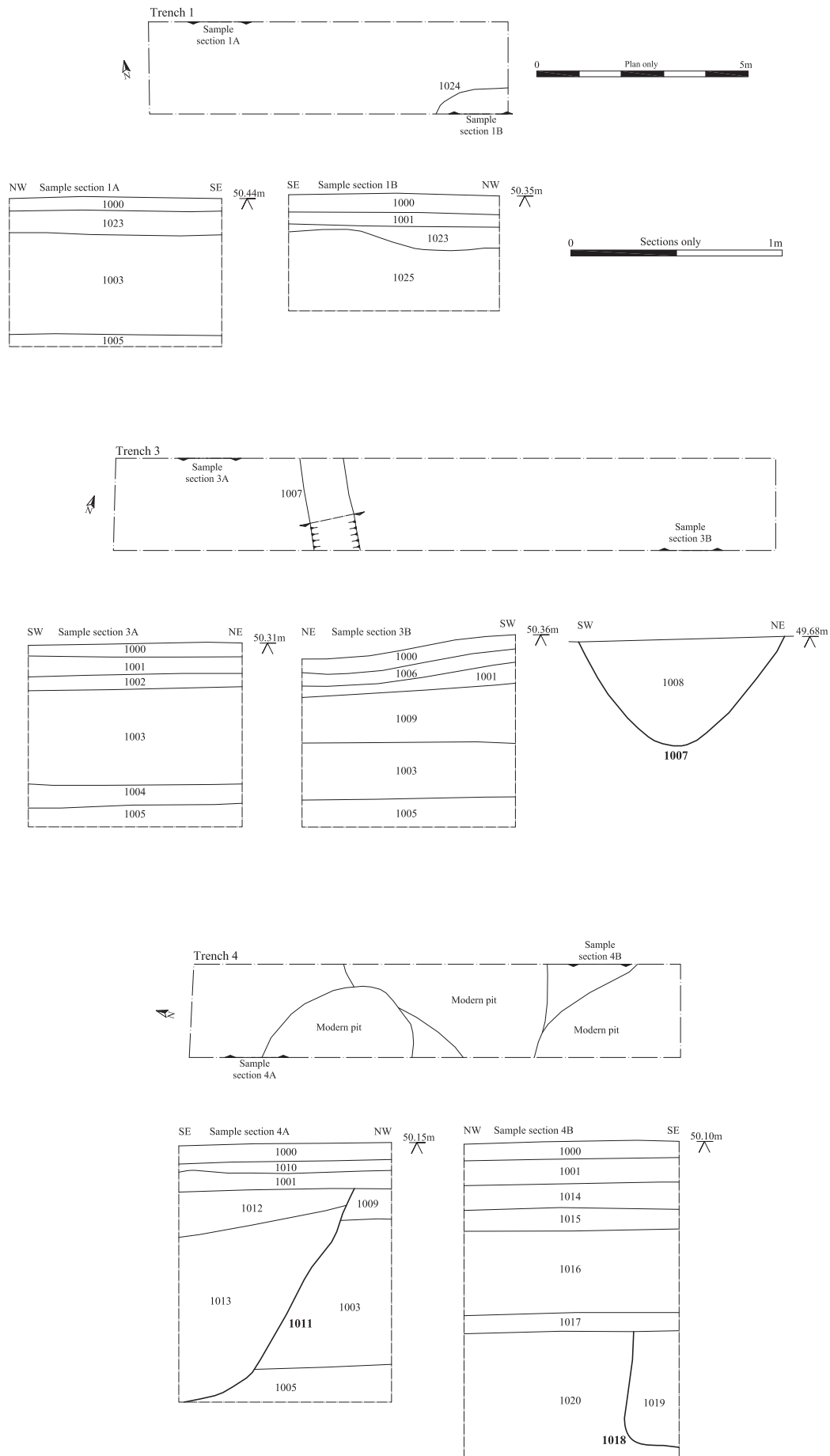
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Elva Lodge, Maidenhead, Berkshire (P6810)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:400 at A4
 Elva Lodge, Maidenhead, Berkshire (P6810)





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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Elva Lodge, Maidenhead, Berkshire (P6810)



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Fig. 4 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:400 at A4
 Elva Lodge, Maidenhead, Berkshire (P6810)

