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CHAPEL ARCHES, PHASE 3 MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Author: Garth Barlow (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: SU 8930 8135	Report No: 5614
District: RBWM	Site Code: AS 1929
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6477
	Date: 17 July 2018

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Chapel Arches, Maidenhead, Berkshire</i>		
<p><i>In January and July 2018 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Chapel Arches (Phase 3) Maidenhead, Berkshire (NGR SU 8930 8135; Figs.1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken a planning requirement of RBWM Council (based on the advice of their archaeological advisors, Berkshire Archaeology). It is proposed, as part of the wider Chapel Arches Regeneration Scheme, to construct residential apartments, retail and commercial units, office accommodation and basement car parks.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed that in the area of the gym building, the ground had been greatly reduced during its construction, thereby removing any archaeological remains that may have been present. The area of 1-3 The Colonnades has been built over the possible former course of the York Stream, and/or a tributary, as suggested by the presence of the defunct culvert and alluvial layers (L1029, L1030, and L1031). Elsewhere, in this area the ground had been truncated by basements.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>January & July 2018</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>6477</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1929</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Demolished</i>		
Current land use	<i>Demolition site</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential apartments, retail and commercial units.</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern (20th C.) made ground and alluvial deposits.</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Berkshire</i>	<i>RBWM</i>	<i>Maidenhead</i>
HER for area	<i>Berkshire Archaeology</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.0.3 ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>SU 8930 8135</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 35m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Berkshire Archaeology</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gareth Barlow</i>		
Funded by	<i>Shanly Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>Chapel Arches, Phase 3, Maidenhead, Berkshire. Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Barlow G.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5614</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2018</i>		

CHAPEL ARCHES, PHASE 3, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January and July 2018 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Chapel Arches (Phase 3) Maidenhead, Berkshire (NGR SU 8930 8135; Figs.1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken a planning requirement of RBWM Council (based on the advice of their archaeological advisors, Berkshire Archaeology). It is proposed, as part of the wider Chapel Arches Regeneration Scheme, to construct residential apartments, retail and commercial units, office accommodation and basement car parks.

The evaluation revealed that in the area of the gym building, the ground had been greatly reduced during its construction, thereby removing any archaeological remains that may have been present. The area of Nos. 1-3 The Colonnades has been built over the possible former course of the York Stream, and/or a tributary, as suggested by the presence of the defunct culvert and alluvial layers (L1029, L1030, and L1031). Elsewhere, in this area the ground had been truncated by basements.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January and July 2018 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Chapel Arches (Phase 3) Maidenhead, Berkshire (NGR SU 8930 8135; Figs.1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken a planning requirement of RBWM Council (based on the advice of their archaeological advisors, Berkshire Archaeology). It is proposed, as part of the wider Chapel Arches Regeneration Scheme, to construct residential apartments, retail and commercial units, office accommodation and basement car parks.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with requirements of Berkshire Archaeology, a specification compiled by AS (15th June 2018), and approved by RBWM Council. It was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Berkshire Archaeology document *General Standards for Historic Environment Projects* (2014). The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (revised 2014) was also to be used to guide the project.

1.3 The aims of the project were:

General Aims and Objectives

- to determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present; and

- to provide information on the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

Specific aims

- To determine or confirm the presence/absence and general nature of the remains present
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of the remains and the effect of the development proposals on them
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present; and
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present; and
- To assess the status of the remains as regards economy, social activity and place in the generic contemporary landscape

Planning policy

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 in the historic core of Maidenhead, bisecting the York Stream and fronting the northern side of the High Street. It is proposed to construct a new block for retail/restaurant and residential use with basement car parks on the site, following demolition of existing structures. Demolition had recently taken place at the time of the evaluation.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c.35m AOD on deposits of localised brickearth above gravel, on the terrace of the Thames, and is bisected by course of the York Stream, which will have deposited localised alluvial deposits.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within an area where archaeological investigation has taken place, and a number of sites and find spots are recorded on the Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) indicating that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential for medieval and post-medieval remains in particular.

4.2 The wider Chapel Arches development area has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment by AS (Stoakley 2012). This included the Copthall House site (Area 3 in that report).

In summary:

The likelihood for the survival of archaeological remains on all three sites within the Chapel Arches Regeneration Area is low due to truncation from significant previous ground disturbance, except in the south-east of Area 3 where previous archaeological investigations have indicated the presence of in situ medieval archaeological remains. An archaeological watching brief (ERM 472) on land to the rear of 3 High Street, in the south-east corner of the site at Copthall House (Area 3) recorded 11th century sandy ware pottery (MRW 15898) (Cass & Pine 2006). Evidence of 13th to 14th century

settlement including pits containing sandy ware sherds, Surrey whiteware pottery, animal bone, tile and shell (MRWs 15898 & 970) (Cass & Pine 2006). An archaeological trial trench evaluation (ERM653) on land to the rear of 1 High Street, in the south-east corner of Area 3 (Cophall House) (Cass 2006, 3) recorded medieval archaeology in one of the two excavated trenches comprising an irregular row of 12 stakes (MRW 15992), possibly indicative of a water revetment, and a single sherd of 15th century 'Tudor Green' pottery was also found (MRW 15993). 16th century red-ware pottery has also been found on the site (MRM 15898) (Cass & Pine 2006).

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', (MRW969). 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. A wooden bridge (MRW15547), located c.1km to the east of the site, was built prior to 1255 when Henry III (MRW12056) issued a road-widening order. The bridge was first mentioned in c.1280 and from the 13th century onwards served as the main crossing point for east-west traffic. The construction of the bridge provided the stimulus for Maidenhead's prosperity. A Chapel of St Andrew (MRW972), located c.80m to the north-east of the site, was constructed during the 13th century. Consequently the site was named 'Chapel Arches'.

The medieval town is thought to have extended westwards along High Street from the York Stream. Remnants of a 14th century building (MRW 988) were recorded during groundworks c.50m to the west of the site and an archaeological watching brief (ERM 1059) c.250m to the east revealed a ditch containing 14th century pottery, animal bone and tile (MRM 16345).

The town expanded rapidly during the 15th century. Inns on the High Street include the Gardener's Arms public house, DRM309, located c.250m to the north-east. In 1451 the Guild of St Andrew and St Mary Magdalene was founded to look after the Chapel of St Andrew and Maidenhead, and in 1460, the Maidenhead Bridge was re-built. The town rapidly expanded during the 16th century largely as a result of its location adjacent to two major routes, the Thames and the London-Bath road. There is a large quantity of 16th century archaeological remains within the vicinity of the site comprising flint and chalk walls, floors and hearths discovered during an archaeological watching brief (MRWs 975, 976, 977, 980, 981, 982 & 983) c.250m to the north-west of the site (LAS 2002) and c.125m to the north-east (MRW 987).

4.3 Archaeological evaluation of the Copthall House site to the immediate south east was carried out by AS in 2015 (Pozorski 2015). In summary:

An earlier evaluation of the site recorded a timber revetment of medieval or post-medieval date on the bank of possible water channel which traversed the site. The current evaluation revealed further remains of the revetment and established presence of the water channel. The timbers were orientated

north/south roughly parallel to the stream c.11m away the east. The wooden stakes were inserted along the eastern bank of the water course or channel, and they may have served as a jetty. C14 dates from the timbers are awaited. No residual finds were recovered during the investigation.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Berkshire Archaeology advice required the excavation of trial trenches to evaluate the presence of any archaeological remains within the area of proposed development. Five trenches of 10-15m x 1.8m were proposed excavated (Fig.2). The trenches avoided existing service runs / easements (including sewers). Two trenches overlay the former gym car park and were located within the gym footprint (Trenches 1 - 3); one trench was in the area to the rear of Nos. 1 -3 The Colonades and one trench was within the area of Nos. 1 - 3 The Colonades (Trenches 1 – 2), following demolition to ground level (Proposed Block C).

5.2 For practical reasons the trenches were excavated over two phases (January and July 2018). The locations of Trenches 3 and 4, excavated in January, had to be moved slightly due to the presence of demolition equipment in the car park, and the need to keep the lorry access free.

5.3 Trench 2 was not excavated due to live water services and a culvert occupying most of this area. In addition, a large number of needles were also present.

5.4 The archaeological investigation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 1A 0.0 = 24.47AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1025	Concrete crush. Friable, pale brown grey silty sand with very frequent crushed concrete fragments.
0.25 – 0.67m	L1027	Modern made ground. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent modern CBM and concrete rubble.
0.67 – 0.88m	L1028	Made ground. Mixed patches of firm pale yellow brown and mid grey yellow silty sand. Frequent medium rounded stones.
0.88 – 1.35m	L1029	Possible alluvium. Dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small angular stones.
1.35 – 1.71m	L1030	Alluvium. Firm, pale-mid brown grey silty clay.
1.71 – 1.83m+	L1031	Alluvium. Firm, pale-mid, slightly grey, brown clay silt with very occasional medium sub-rounded flints.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 24.40m AOD		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1025	Concrete crush. As above
0.18 – 0.55m	L1027	Modern made ground. As above
0.55 – 0.75m	L1028	Made ground. As above
0.75 – 1.20m	L1029	Possible alluvium. As above.
1.20 – 1.65m	L1030	Alluvium. As above.
1.65 – 1.80m+	L1031	Alluvium. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Alluvial Layers L1029, L1030, and L1031. The uppermost layer (L1029) contained 19th century material and Layers L1030 and L1031 were sterile. L1031 did contain a few preserved wood fragments (small branch / root fragments) and snail shells too poorly preserved to identify. No archaeological finds or features were present.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

Trench 2 was not excavated due to live water services and a culvert occupying most of this area

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 4)

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 24.38m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L1000	Black Tarmac. Current car park surface.
0.04 – 0.30m	L1002	Base layer for Tarmac. Friable, pale yellow brown silty sand with frequent concrete rubble.
0.30 – 0.40m	L1003	Made ground. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand, with frequent medium sub-rounded flints.
0.40 – 0.56m	L1004	Made ground. Firm, mid brown orange silty sand with moderate sub-rounded and rounded flint and chalk.
0.56 – 0.81m	L1005	Made ground. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional medium sub-angular flints.
0.81 – 1.04m	L1006	Made ground. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand, with occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
0.91 – 1.00m	L1007	Made ground. Firm, pale yellow brown sand.
1.04 – 1.10m	L1008	Made ground. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with very occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
0.78 – 0.90m	L1012	Made ground. Mixed patches of firm, mid yellow brown and mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
1.10 – 1.18m	L1009	Made ground. Mixed patches of firm, mid yellow brown and mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium sub-angular flints.
1.18 – 1.39m	L1010	?Alluvium. Firm, dark blue grey clay with occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
1.39 – 1.51m	L1011	?Alluvium. Firm, mid orange brown clay with occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
1.51m+	L1001	Natural deposits. Small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel in matrix of pale yellow orange silty sand.

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 24.28m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1021	Modern made ground. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-rounded flints.
0.22 – 0.40m	L1022	?Swimming pool backfill. Mixed patches of firm, pale brown orange and mid brown grey silty clay with moderate medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
0.40 – 0.52m	L1023	?Swimming pool backfill. Friable, very pale grey crushed concrete.
0.52 – 1.06m+	L1024	?Swimming pool backfill. Friable, dark grey brown silt sand with medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.

Description: Trench 3 contained made ground layers (L1003 - L1009 and L1012); alluvial layers (L1010 and L1011); and the remains of, and backfill of, a possible former swimming pool (F1018).

F1018 was linear (8.00 x 0.52 x 0.84m+) with a steep northwest side. It was lined with (L1019) a 0.18m thick layer of red brick rubble with a 0.25m thick layer (L1020) of pale grey concrete over.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 24.27m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L1000	Tarmac. As above
0.04 – 0.27m	L1002	Base layer. As above
0.27m +	L1001	Natural. As above

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 24.34m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L1000	Tarmac. As above
0.04 – 0.29m	L1002	Base layer. As above
0.29m +	L1001	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 5)

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 24.36m AOD		
0.00 – 0.50m	L1025	Concrete crush. As above
0.50 – 1.34m	L1026	Made ground. Friable, mid-dark brown silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-rounded flints, and occasional-moderate modern CBM rubble.
1.34m +	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 28B 0.00 = 24.32m AOD		
0.00 – 0.50m	L1025	Concrete crush. As above
0.50 – 1.34m	L1026	Made ground. As above
1.34m +	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Below the recent concrete crush layer (L1025), a thick (0.84m) modern made ground layer (L1026) directly overlay the natural deposits (L1002). No archaeological finds or features were present.

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 In the south-western sector of the site (Trench 1), uppermost was a 0.18-0.25m thick layer (L1025) of friable, pale brown grey silty sand with very frequent crushed concrete fragments. L1025 overlay a 0.37-0.42m thick made

ground layer (L1027) of friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent modern CBM and concrete rubble. Below L1027 was a made ground layer (L1028) of mixed patches of firm pale yellow brown and mid grey yellow silty sand. Frequent medium rounded stones (0.21m thick). Below this was a 19th century alluvial layer (L1029) of dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small angular stones (0.47m thick). Below L1029 was alluvial layer (L1030) of firm, pale-mid brown grey silty clay (0.45m thick). At the base of the exposed sequence was alluvial layer (L1031) of firm, pale-mid, slightly grey, brown clay silt with very occasional medium sub-rounded flints (0.15m+ thick).

8.2 In the eastern sector of the site (Trench 5) uppermost was a 0.50m thick layer (L1025) of friable, pale brown grey silty sand with very frequent crushed concrete fragments. Below L1025 was a 0.84m thick made ground layer of Friable, mid-dark brown silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-rounded flints, and occasional-moderate modern CBM rubble. The natural deposits (L1001) of small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel in matrix of pale yellow orange silty sand were encountered at a depth of 1.34m below the current ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 None of the trenches contained archaeological features. Trench 1, in the south western sector of the site, contained alluvial layers (L1029, L1030, and L1031) probably relating to a former course of the York stream before it was canalised. The uppermost of these layers (L1029) contained 19th century material.

9.2 On the eastern side of the site, in the area of the former gym, Trench 3 revealed a 20th century wall, made ground layers, and the backfilled remains of a possible swimming pool (F1018). Trench 5 contained only 0.84m thick made ground layer containing 20th century material. Trench 4 revealed natural deposits at a depth of only 0.29m.

9.3 The trial trench evaluation suggests that in the area of the gym building at least, the ground had been greatly reduced during its construction, thereby removing any archaeological remains that may have been present (Trenches 3 – 5). The area of Nos. 1 - 3 The Colonnades has been built over the possible former course of the York Stream, and/or a tributary, as suggested by the defunct culvert and alluvial layers (L1029, L1030, and L1031) (Trenches 1 – 2). Elsewhere, in this area the ground had been truncated by basements

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the local repository. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Shanly Homes for commissioning and funding the archaeological evaluation and for all their assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Roland Smith of Berkshire Archaeology.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-329548

Project details

Project name	CHAPEL ARCHES, PHASE 3 MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE (TT)
Short description of the project	In January and July 2018 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Chapel Arches (Phase 3) Maidenhead, Berkshire (NGR SU 8930 8135; Figs.1 and 2). The evaluation was undertaken a planning requirement of RBWM Council (based on the advice of their archaeological advisors, Berkshire Archaeology). It is proposed, as part of the wider Chapel Arches Regeneration Scheme, to construct residential apartments, retail and commercial units, office accommodation and basement car parks. The evaluation revealed that in the area of the gym building, the ground had been greatly reduced during its construction, thereby removing any archaeological remains that may have been present. The area of 1-3 The Colonnades has been built over the possible former course of the York Stream, and/or a tributary, as suggested by the presence of the defunct culvert and alluvial layers (L1029, L1030, and L1031). Elsewhere, in this area the ground had been truncated by basements.
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2018 End: 30-08-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P6477 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS 1929 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location BERKSHIRE WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD MAIDENHEAD Chapel Acres Phase 3
Maidenhead, Berkshire

Postcode SL6 8LT

Study area 0.3 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 8930 8135 51.523512668729 -0.712682028339 51 31 24 N 000 42 45 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 35m Max: 35m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project brief originator Berkshire Archaeology

Project design originator Jon Murray

Project director/manager Jon Murray

Project supervisor Barlow, G

Type of sponsor/funding body Shanly Homes

Name of sponsor/funding body Shanly Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Unknown

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Unknown

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Chapel Arches, Phase 3, Maidenhead, Berkshire. Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Barlow, G

Other bibliographic details R5614

Date 2018

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Hollie Wesson (admin@ascontract.co.uk)
Entered on 27 September 2018

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P6477)



1
Trench 1 looking south-east



2
Sample section 1A



3
Trench 3 looking north-east



4
South end of Trench 3 showing M1015 and M1017



5
Sample section 3A



6
Sample section 3B



7
Trench 4 being machined showing services



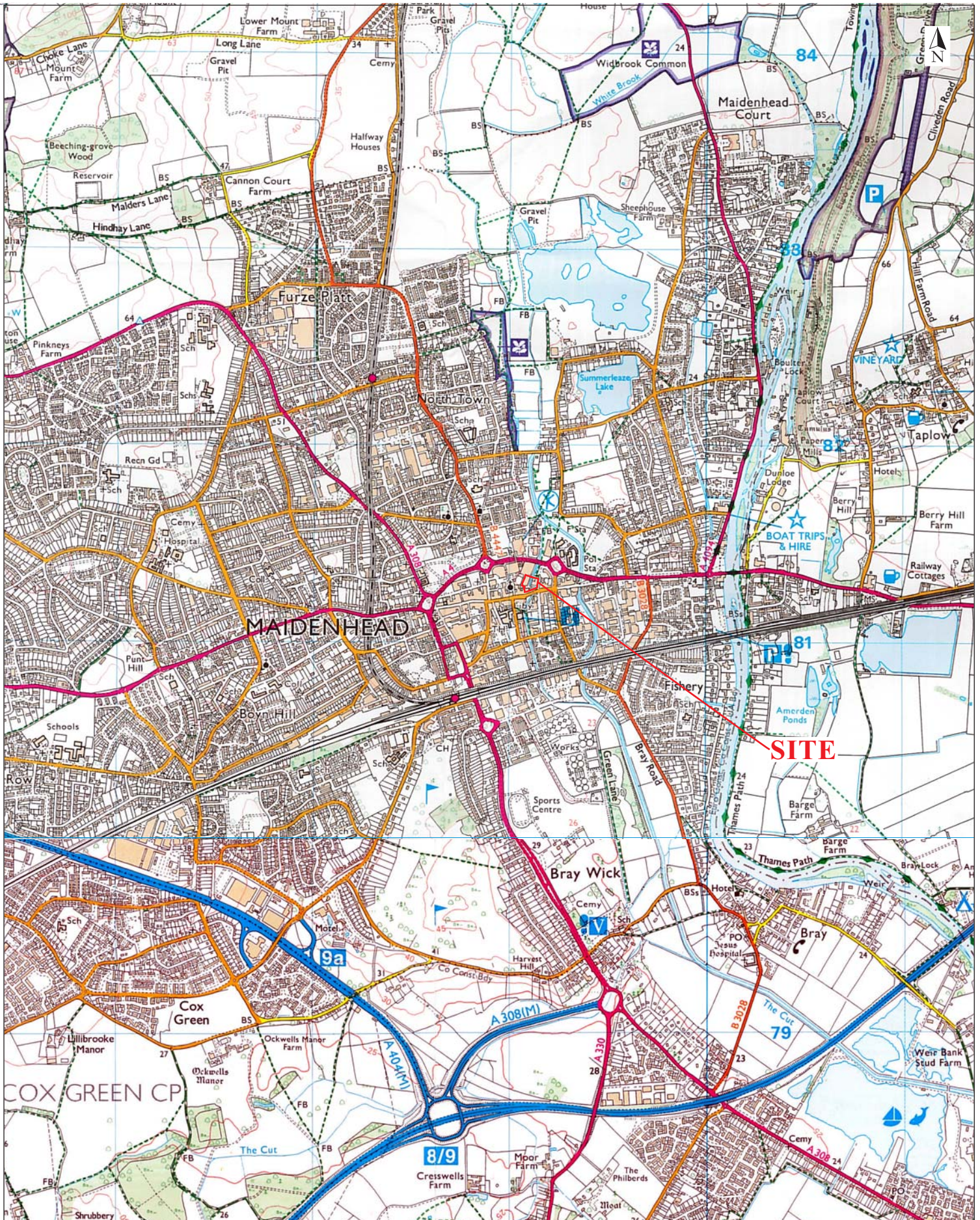
8
Trench 5 looking west



9
Sample section 5A

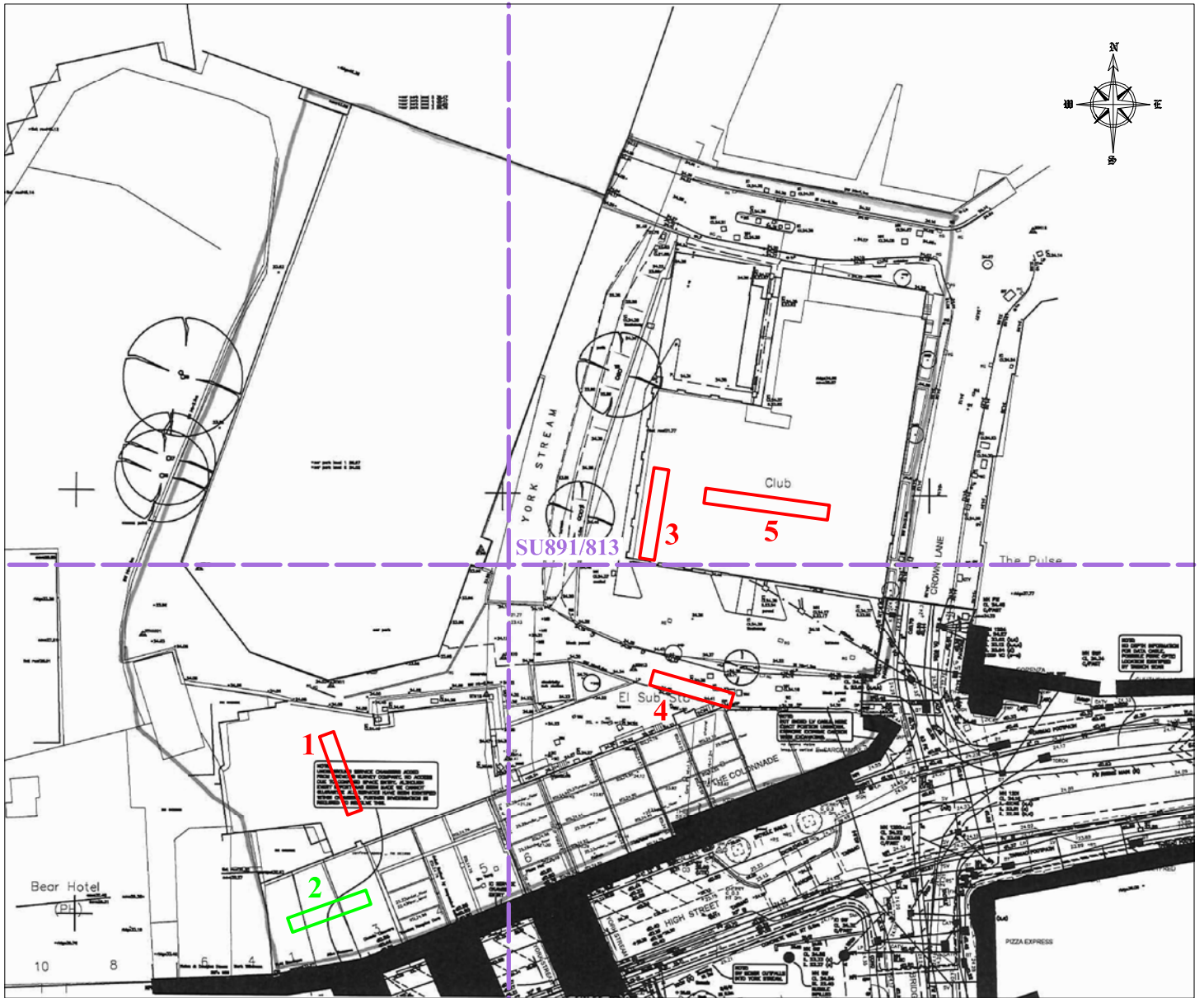



10
Sample section 5B



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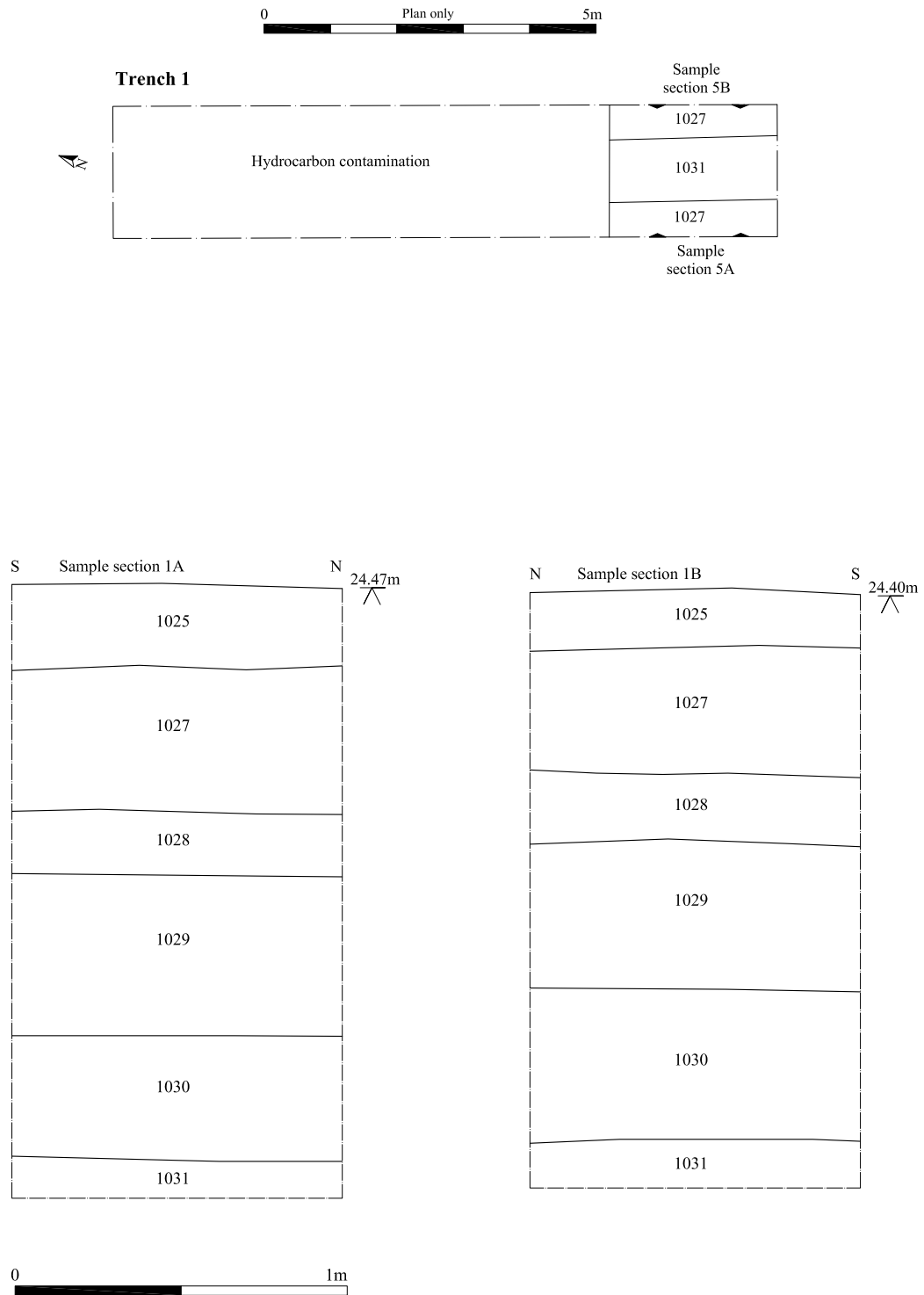
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Chapel Arches, Maidenhead, Berkshire (P6477)



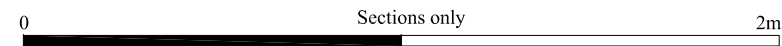
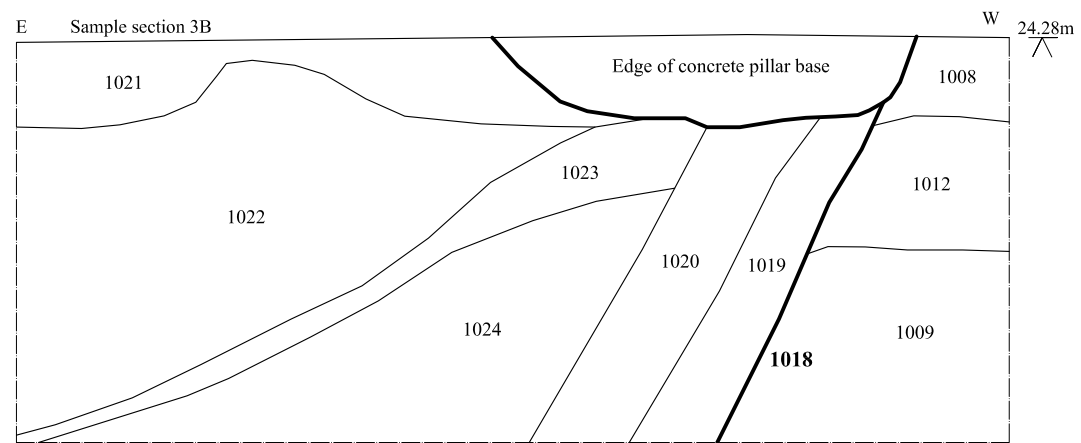
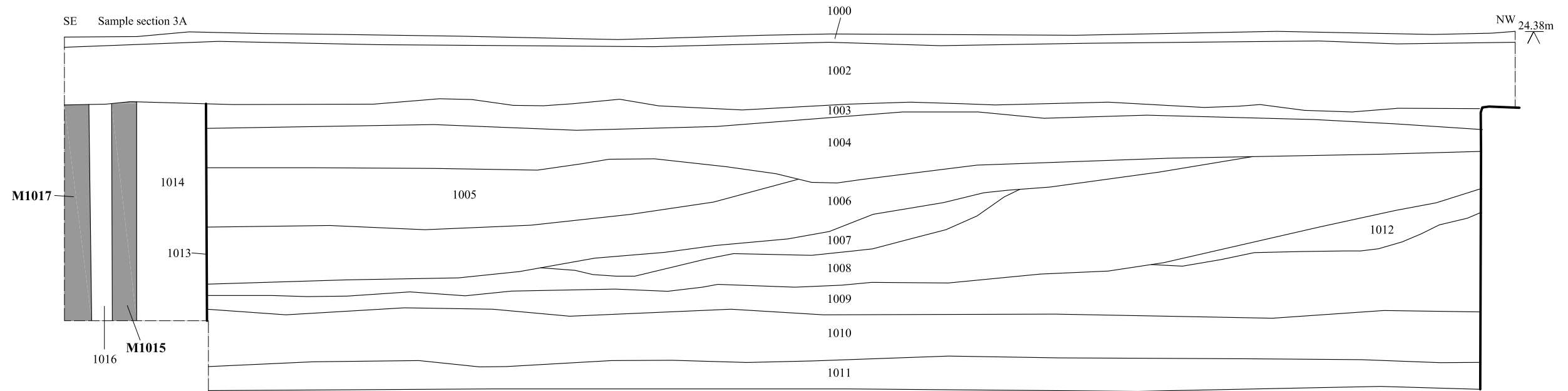
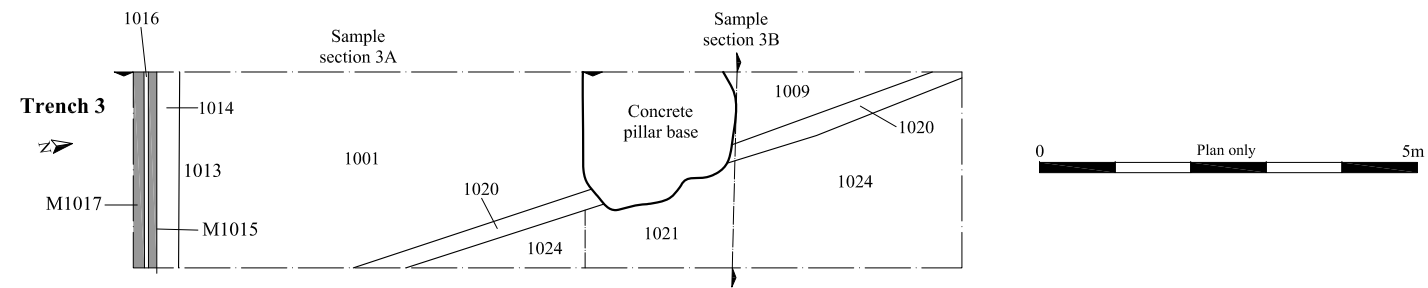
 Trench not excavated

0  50m

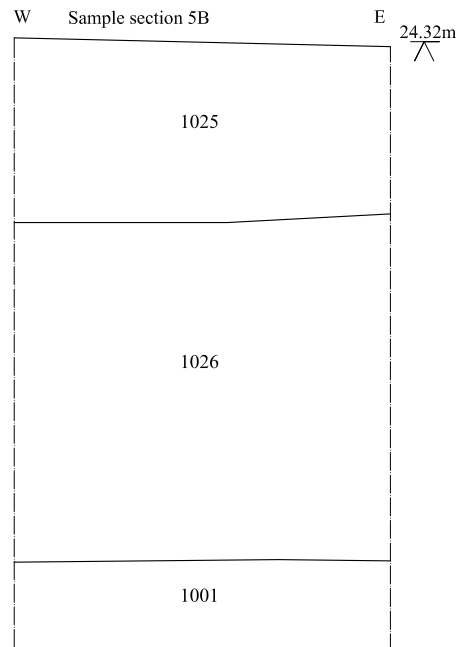
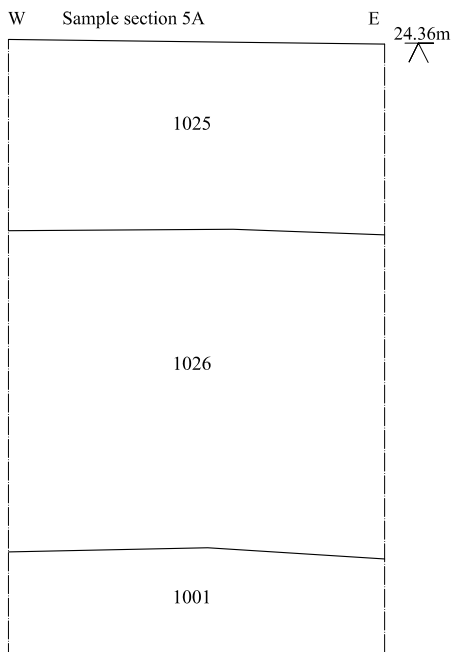
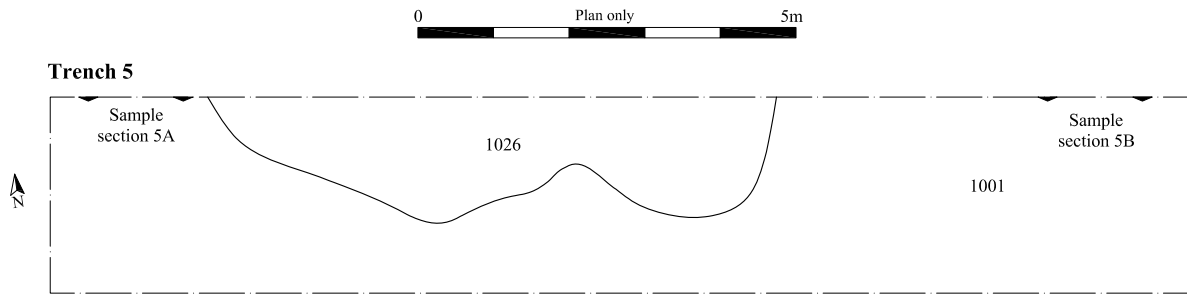
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4
 Chapel Arches, Maidenhead, Berkshire (P6477)



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Fig. 3 Trench 1 plan & sections
Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4
Chapel Arches, Maidenhead, Berkshire (P6477)



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Fig. 4 Trench 3 plan & sections
 Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4
 Chapel Arches, Maidenhead, Berkshire (P6477)



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Fig. 5 Trench 5 plan & sections
Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4
Chapel Arches, Maidenhead, Berkshire (P6477)