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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**8 - 11 NEWTON LANE,  
OLD WINDSOR, BERKSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski (fieldwork & report) Kate Higgs (research)	
NGR: SU 98670 74155	Report No: 4468
District: The Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead	Site Code: AS 1638
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5462
Signed:	Date: 26 November 2013

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	8 – 11 Newton Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire		
<p><i>In November 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation of land at 8 – 11 Newton Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire (NGR SU 98670 74155). 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 new residential development.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies in a prominent location along the western bank of the River Thames. It had a potential for archaeological remains of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date in particular. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Saxon and medieval royal palace at Old Windsor lies some 500m to the north east. This site likely had preceding Roman occupation. In addition the topographic position of the site above the Thames floodplain suggests a potential for remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date, as have been found in similar topographic locations locally.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	15 and 21/11/2013		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	5462	Site code	AS 1638
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Former residential dwellings		
Planned development	Residential redevelopment		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Berkshire	The Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead	Old Windsor
HER/ SMR for area	Berkshire Archaeology HER		
Post code (if known)	SL4 2RY		
Area of site	c. 4,000m <sup>2</sup>		
NGR	SU 98670 74155		
Height AOD (min/max)	18/19m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	Advice from Berkshire Archaeology		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Shanly Homes		
Full title	8 – 11 Newton Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Pozorski, Z., Higgs, K.		
Report no.	4468		
Date (of report)	November 2013		

## **8 - 11 NEWTON LANE, OLD WINDSOR, BERKSHIRE**

### **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In November 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation of land at 8 – 11 Newton Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire (NGR SU 98670 74155). 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 new residential development.*

*The site lies in a prominent location along the western bank of the River Thames. It had a potential for archaeological remains of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date in particular. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Saxon and medieval royal palace at Old Windsor lies some 500m to the north east. This site likely had preceding Roman occupation. In addition the topographic position of the site above the Thames floodplain suggests a potential for remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date, as have been found in similar topographic locations locally.*

*In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In November 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation of land at 8 – 11 Newton Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire (NGR SU 98670 74155; 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 new residential development (The Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead Council (RBWM) Planning Ref. Ref.13/00042).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an advice from Berkshire Archaeology (BA; archaeological advisors to RBWM) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 06/09/2013) and approved by BA and RBWM. 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 liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It was also important to understand the level of any truncation of the site and also to ascertain whether it would be possible to mitigate the development proposals to accommodate any surviving archaeological remains within the area of proposed redevelopment.

### *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 settlement and parish of Old Windsor, which is situated within The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (RBWM) and the county of Berkshire (Fig. 1). Old Windsor lies along the western bank of the River Thames and 3km to the south of the larger town of Windsor. The modern settlement of Old Windsor is located approximately 1km to the south-west of its scheduled historic core, which is focussed on the site of the church, The Manor and The Priory (SAM 79). The site lies 150m to the west of the A308 Straight Road, which is the main thoroughfare through Old Windsor and lies on a north-west to south-east alignment.

2.2 The site comprises a roughly rectangular plot of land covering an area of approximately 4,000m<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 2). It lies to the north of Newton Lane, to the south of Gregory Drive and along the western frontage of Nursery Place. To the west of the site lie residential properties fronting Kingsbury Drive. The site comprised the former residential properties of Nos. 8 - 11 Newton Lane, which had recently been demolished prior to the evaluation taking place. It is

accessed off Newton Lane to the south and lies to the rear of properties fronting Newton Lane. It is proposed to construct a new residential development of 15 dwellings, following the demolition of existing buildings.

### **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The settlement of Old Windsor lies in a predominantly rural location with Windsor Great Park extending westwards only 500m to the west. Old Windsor is situated along the western bank of the River Thames and the site lies 300m to the west of the river. The site thus lies within the natural floodplain of the River Thames between 18 and 19m AOD and generally on flat relief although the land gently slopes southwards. The surrounding relief slopes significantly to the west to Peter's Hill and Windsor Great Park. The solid geology of the area immediately surrounding the site comprises floodplain gravel (British Geological Survey 1978).

3.2 Previous archaeological work undertaken in the vicinity of the site includes a watching brief at No. 4 Newton Lane and only 40m to the south-east of the site (Wallis 2003; HER ERW179), which confirms the presence of floodplain gravel. The stratigraphy observed in the trenches varied slightly over the No. 4 Newton Lane site, due to the undulations in the natural sand and gravel. However, in general, the stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil onto 0.6m of clayey sand subsoil. This overlay a layer consisting of bands of degraded chalk and yellow sand, which in turn overlay the natural sand and gravel. No archaeological deposits were observed, although late post-medieval and modern pottery and tile were noted in the subsoil (*ibid.*).

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### *Prehistoric*

4.1 The site lies in a prominent location along the western bank of the River Thames, which is known to have attracted human exploitation of its resources for food and transportation from the Palaeolithic period onwards. The fertile floodplain gravel would have also been conducive to early settlement and activity from the later prehistoric period onwards, as suggested by a number of cropmarks, albeit undated, identified to the east of modern Old Windsor (HERs 00347.00.012 - MRW410, 00347.00.013 - MRW411 & 00347.00.015 - MRW413).

4.2 A watching brief on the Old Windsor Flood Alleviation Scheme 400m to the north-east of the site also revealed a small assemblage of 47 sherds of pottery, including a single sherd of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery dated to the middle-late Bronze Age (HERs ERW46 & 06500.00.000 - MRW15518). A late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery sherd was found 400m to the south-east during antiquity (HER 00239.00.000 - MRW7905), whilst two Bronze Age razors have also been found at Old Windsor (HER 03508.00.000 - MRW15530).

### *Romano-British*

4.3 Romano-British occupation of the Old Windsor appears to have been centred upon the site of The Priory, which lies 600m to the east of the site and extends to the eastern edge of modern Old Windsor. Roman tile had previously been discovered at The Priory site and it was considered to have been looted from a Roman building somewhere in the vicinity. The Priory has thus been subject to extensive previous archaeological excavation, which has revealed a small fragment of Roman imbrex tile at a high level (HERs ERW152 & RW15676 - MRW15676), and numerous fragments of Roman tile and a small bronze bell of Roman type (HERs ERW153 & MRW15675). A silvered bronze folis of Diocletian was also found on Ashbrook Road and 400m to the south of the site (HER 02990.00.000 - MRW12654).

### *Anglo-Saxon & medieval*

4.4 The site lies 700m to the south-west of Old Windsor's scheduled historic core, which is focussed upon the site of the church, The Manor and The Priory (SAM 79). The scheduled area contained the late Saxon/early medieval royal palace, which was partly excavated by Dr. Hope-Taylor between 1953 and 1958. These excavations did not locate the probable centre of residence or the settlement which would have supported it and the limits of both the late Saxon and early medieval settlement are not known (Astill 1978). The scheduled area also comprises five constraint areas forming an extensive and high-status early medieval and medieval settlement (HERs 00347.00.000 - MRW399 & DBF49).

4.5 A partial excavation as part of a floodplain development scheme at The Manor uncovered medieval and early post-medieval building foundations (Hindmarch & Ford in prep). Numerous watching briefs have taken place in the area, yet the majority have not located features of Saxon or medieval date. The Saxon palace at Old Windsor is known eventually to have been superseded by the Norman castle of Windsor Castle at 'New' Windsor, located 3.2km to the north-west. As a result, the only medieval findspot recorded in proximity to the site is the Grade II listed Fox and Castle Public House on Burfield Road, which dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> century (HER 04046.00.000 - MRW5440).

### *Post-medieval & modern*

4.6 The modern settlement of Old Windsor is described as '*quite modern*' by the Victoria County History (Ditchfield & Page 1923). Whilst the importance of Old Windsor declined in the medieval period, it became a fashionable residential area throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Only 30 residences were listed in the 1898 local trade directory and late 19<sup>th</sup> century maps reveal that development was located only along the frontages of the main thoroughfares, such as Straight Road 150m to the west of the site. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century cartographic sources suggest that the site formed a small section of the grounds of The Grange, which still stands as Newton Court 200m to the



west, whilst the site was not developed as the residential dwellings of Nos. 8 – 11 Newton Lane until the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Five trenches were excavated using mechanical 180° and 360° excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was relocated c. 10m to the west to avoid modern services and allow access to the site. Trenches 1, 3 and 4 measured 30 x 1.60m and Trenches 2 and 5 measured 30 x 1.90m.

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 (Fig. 2, DP 3-4)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 5): north-east end, south-south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 17.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Modern made ground. Mid to dark brown, loose, sandy silt with CBM rubble and debris.
0.12 – 0.32m	L1001	Made ground. Dark grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.32 – 0.61m	L1002	Subsoil. Light brown, soft, sandy silt with occasional small stones.
0.61m +	L1003	Natural. Grey brown, loose, gravel and yellowish brown, loose, sandy gravel with flint gravel and silty sand patches.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 6): south-west end, south-south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1004	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, soft and friable, sandy silt.
0.40 – 0.60m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
0.60m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 2** (Fig. 2, DP 7-8)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 9): north-west end, west-south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 17.99m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.17 – 0.36m	L1001	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.36 – 0.87m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.87m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 10): south-east end, west-south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 17.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1004	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.31 – 0.57m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.57 – 1.05m	L1005	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown, compact, silty sand.
1.05m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 3** (Fig. 2, DP 11-12)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 13): north-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.05 – 0.37m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.37m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 14): south-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.06 – 0.36m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.36m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 4** (Fig. 2, DP 15-16)

<i>Sample section 4A (DP 17): north-west end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1004	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.38 – 0.52m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.52m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4B (DP 18): south-east end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.09m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1004	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.41 – 0.52m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.52m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

## **Trench 5** (Fig. 2, DP 19-20)

<i>Sample section 5A (DP 21): north end, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1004	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.17 – 0.60m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.60m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 5B (DP 22): south end, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1004	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.20 – 0.89m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.89m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds 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 The majority of the site was commonly overlain by Made ground L1000, a modern deposit related to recent demolition works. L1000 also overlay modern made ground, L1001. These deposits were 0.40m thick (max) and they covered the area of the former dwellings and their immediate surroundings. Elsewhere Topsoil L1004 was present and it consisted of a dark brownish grey, soft and friable, sandy silt (0.15 – 0.40m thick).

8.2 The principal deposit, present within all the trenches was Subsoil L1002, a light brown, soft, sandy silt with occasional small stones (0.12 – 0.70m thick). It may represent an alluvial deposit present on the gentle natural slope of the land within the river floodplain. The subsoil seemed to be substantially thicker in the eastern part of the site where it also overlay Subsoil L1005 (0.50m thick).

8.3 The natural gravels, L1003, were present at 0.36 – 1.05m below existing ground level and comprised a grey brown, loose, gravel and yellowish brown, loose, sandy gravel with flint gravel and silty sand patches.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for those of Roman and Anglo-Saxon origin. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Saxon and medieval royal palace at Old Windsor lies some 500m to the north east. This site likely had preceding Roman occupation. In addition, the topographic position of the site above the Thames floodplain suggests a potential for remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date, as have been found in similar topographic locations locally.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified with the exception of the modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) building remains and associated services. The trenches were located within, potentially, the least disturbed area beyond the former building footprints. No archaeological remains were present and no residual finds were recovered.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the suitable local repository (TBC). 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 funding the project and Mr Paul Roberts for his assistance during the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Fiona Macdonald and Mr Roland Smith of Berkshire Archaeology, the archaeological advisors to The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead 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 Archaeology Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER	NGR SU	Description
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
ERW46	98643 74295	An archaeological on the Old Windsor Flood Alleviation Scheme lay partially within SAM 79 and recovered finds comprising a small assemblage of 47 sherds of pottery, including a single sherd of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery dated to the middle-late Bronze Age
00239.00.000 - MRW7905	99100 73900	A LBA/EIA pot sherd found 21 inches below the surface near The Bells of Ouzeley in July 1888
06500.00.000 - MRW15518	98618 74261	A watching brief on the construction of a flood alleviation scheme revealed a total of 47 sherds of pottery, including a Middle Bronze Age sherd of flint-tempered ware, 1 sherd of early medieval pottery and 45 post-medieval sherds, as well as two struck flakes, one possible retouched and Neolithic in date, and some burnt flint
03508.00.000 - MRW15530	985 746	One of two Bronze Age razors found at Old Windsor
<b>Romano-British</b>		
ERW152	98929 74062	Excavation at The Priory revealed a small fragment of Roman imbrex tile at a high level
ERW153	99064 74276	Excavation at The Priory revealed numerous fragments of Roman tile and a small bronze bell of Roman type
02990.00.000 - MRW12654	98800 73700	A silvered bronze folis of Diocletian was found at 2 Ashbrook Road, Old Windsor
MRW15675	99038 74279	Numerous fragments of Roman tile and a small bronze bell of Roman type were found during trial excavations at The Priory
RW15676 - MRW15676	98938 74080	A small fragment of Roman imbrex tile was recovered during trial excavations at The Priory
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>		
ERM438	98707 74288	A desk based assessment of the proposed sewer and land drainage works at Old Windsor
00347.00.000 - MRW399	99305 74883	SAM 79 comprises five constraint areas forming an extensive and high-status early medieval and medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents on the west bank of the River Thames at Kingsbury, Old Windsor
DBF49	9930 7488	SAM 79 comprises five constraint areas forming an extensive and high-status early medieval and medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents on the west bank of the River Thames at Kingsbury, Old Windsor
<b>Medieval</b>		

04046.00.000 - MRW5440	98364 74159	Fox and Castle Public House, Burfield Road is a Grade II listed 15 <sup>th</sup> century and later house
<b>Undated</b>		
ERW51	99104 74003	A watching brief at The Priory recorded no archaeological artefacts or features and the ground seemed to have been quite disturbed recently, probably when the housing estate was built
ERW154	98914 74182	Excavation at The Priory revealed that rubbish formerly dumped on its surface had been bulldozed deep into the soil
ERW155	98992 74217	Excavation at The Priory revealed only araded tile fragments were occasionally found in the top soil and more rarely in the silt
ERW179	98738 74100	An archaeological watching brief at 4 Newton Lane, Old Windsor, did not locate any finds or deposits of archaeological interest
ERM420	98906 74301	No. 2 Saxon Way lies in close proximity to the late Saxon Royal Place of Edward the Confessor (SAM 79), but the watching brief did not reveal any deposits or finds of archaeological interest
ERM1002	990 741	A watching brief at 23 Saxon Way, Old Windsor, did not reveal any deposits or finds of archaeological interest
ERM1019	99072 74439	A geophysical survey was carried out at Old Windsor but no distinctively archaeological magnetic anomalies were identified
00347.00.012 - MRW410	98960 74500	Cropmarks within SAM 79, Old Windsor, suggest an enclosure in this area, yet agricultural marks may be responsible for some of the patterning
00347.00.013 - MRW411	99000 74340	A complete dark ring vegetation mark, poorly defined, but visible on aerial photographs within environs of SAM 79, Old Windsor
00347.00.015 - MRW413	99090 74410	A dubious double ditched vegetation mark in dark crop or sown grass

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking north-east.



DP 2. The site. Looking north-west.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking north-east.



DP 4. Trench 1. Looking west-south-west.



DP 5. Trench 1, north-east end. Sample section 1A. Looking north-north-west.



DP 6. Trench 1, south-west end. Sample section 1B. Looking north-north-west.





DP 7. Trench 2. Looking north.



DP 8. Trench 2. Looking south-south-east.



DP 9. Trench 2, north-west end. Sample section 2A. Looking east-north-east.



DP 10. Trench 2, south-east end. Sample section 2B. Looking east-north-east.



DP 11. Trench 3. Looking east.



DP 12. Trench 3. Looking south-west.



DP 13. Trench 3, north-east end. Sample section 3A. Looking south-east.



DP 14. Trench 3, south-west end. Sample section 3B. Looking south-east.



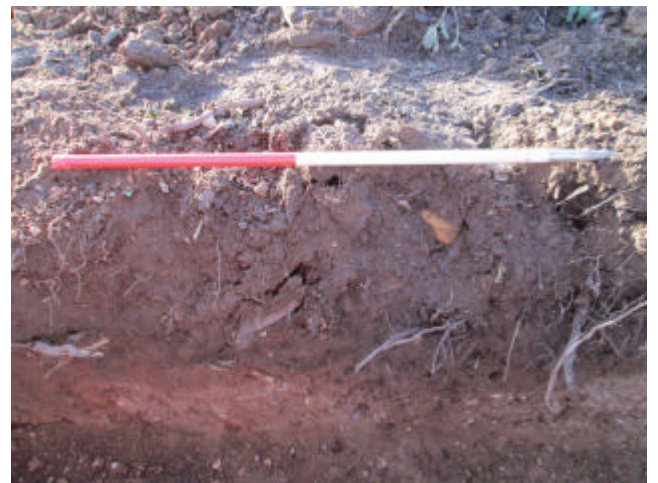
DP 15. Trench 4. Looking east-south-east.



DP 16. Trench 4. Looking north-west.



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



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



DP 19. Trench 5. Looking south-south-west.



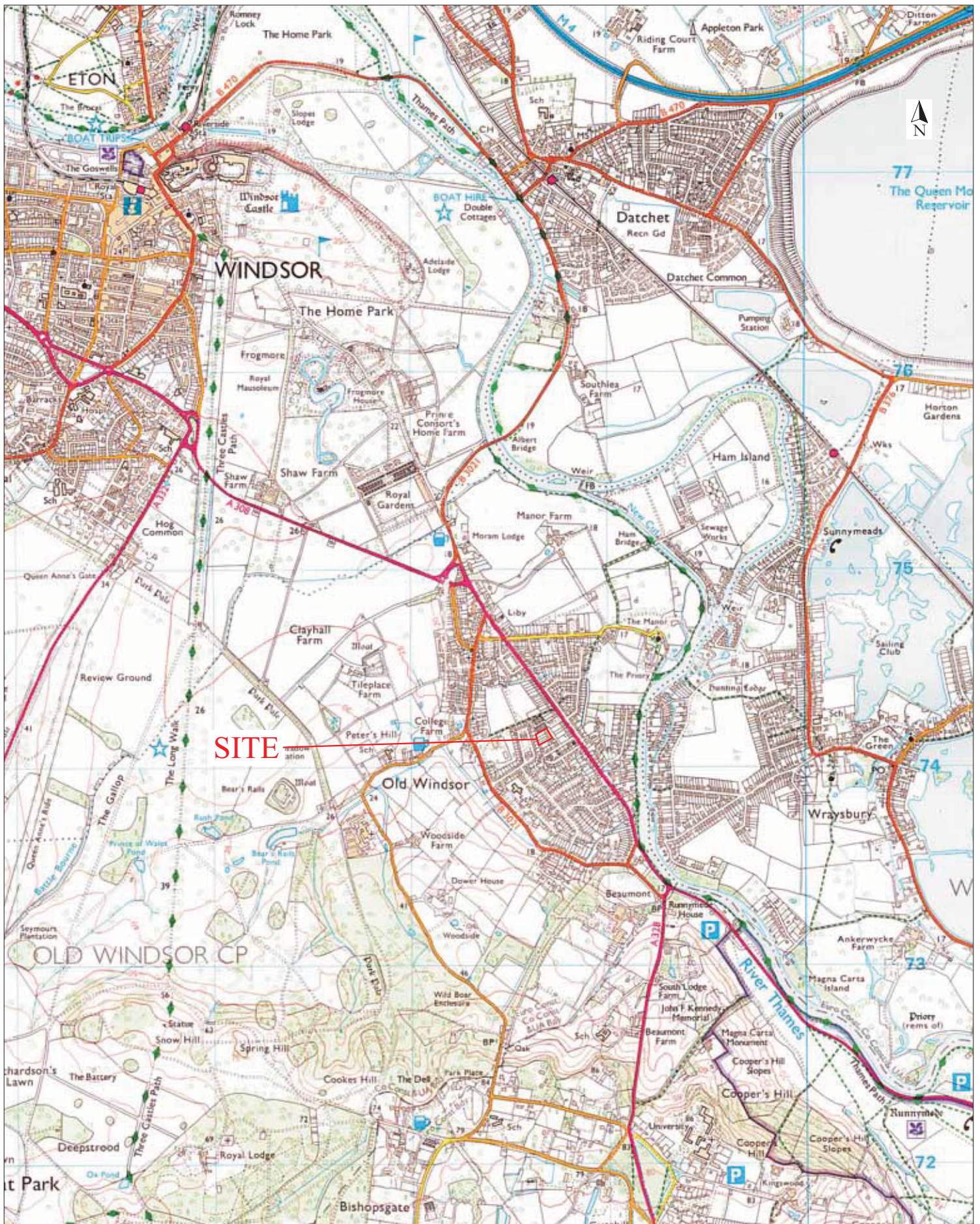
DP 20. Trench 5. Looking north-north-west.



DP 21. Trench 5, north end. Sample section 5A. Looking west-south-west.

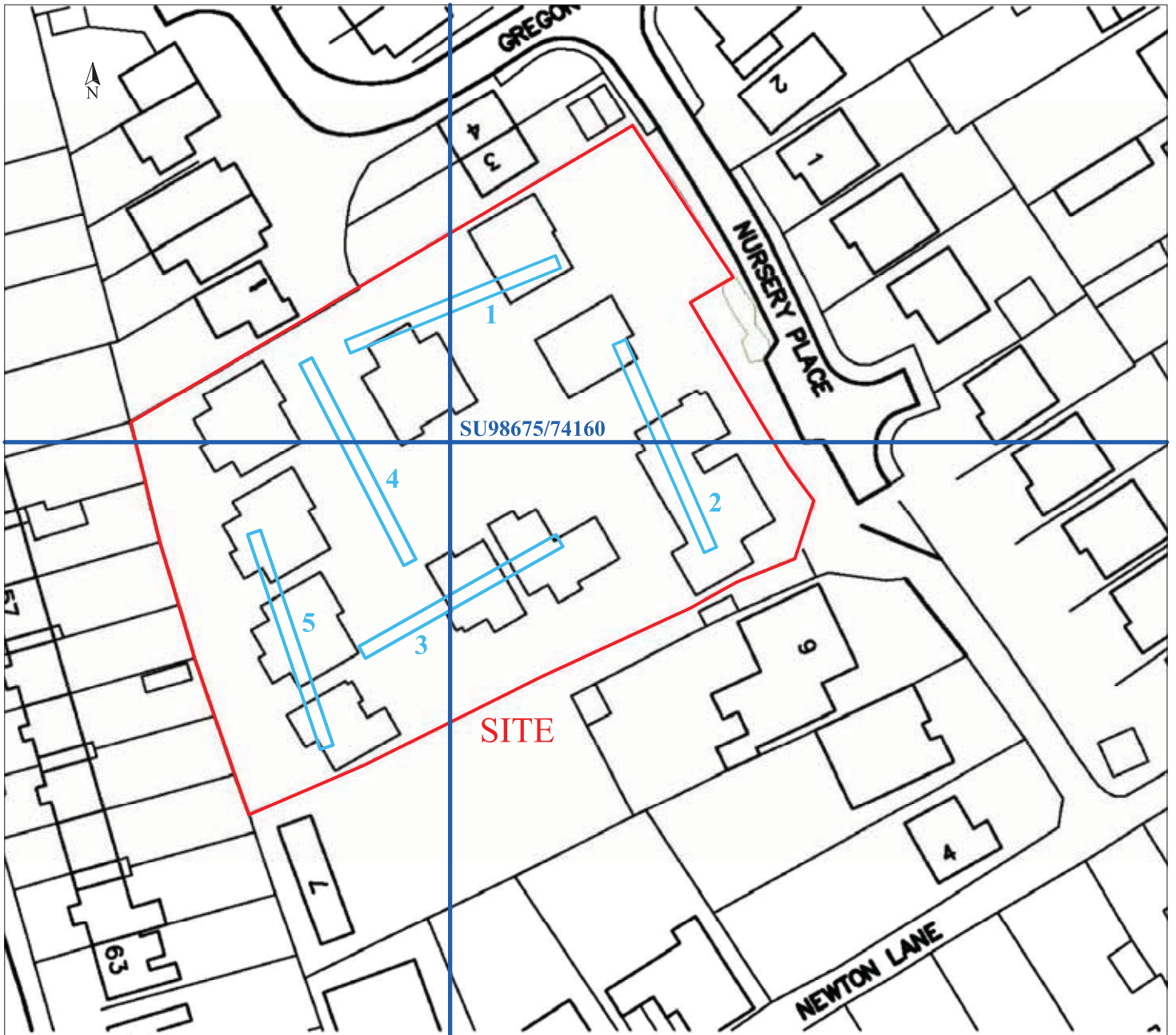


DP 22. Trench 5, south end. Sample section 5B. Looking west-south-west.



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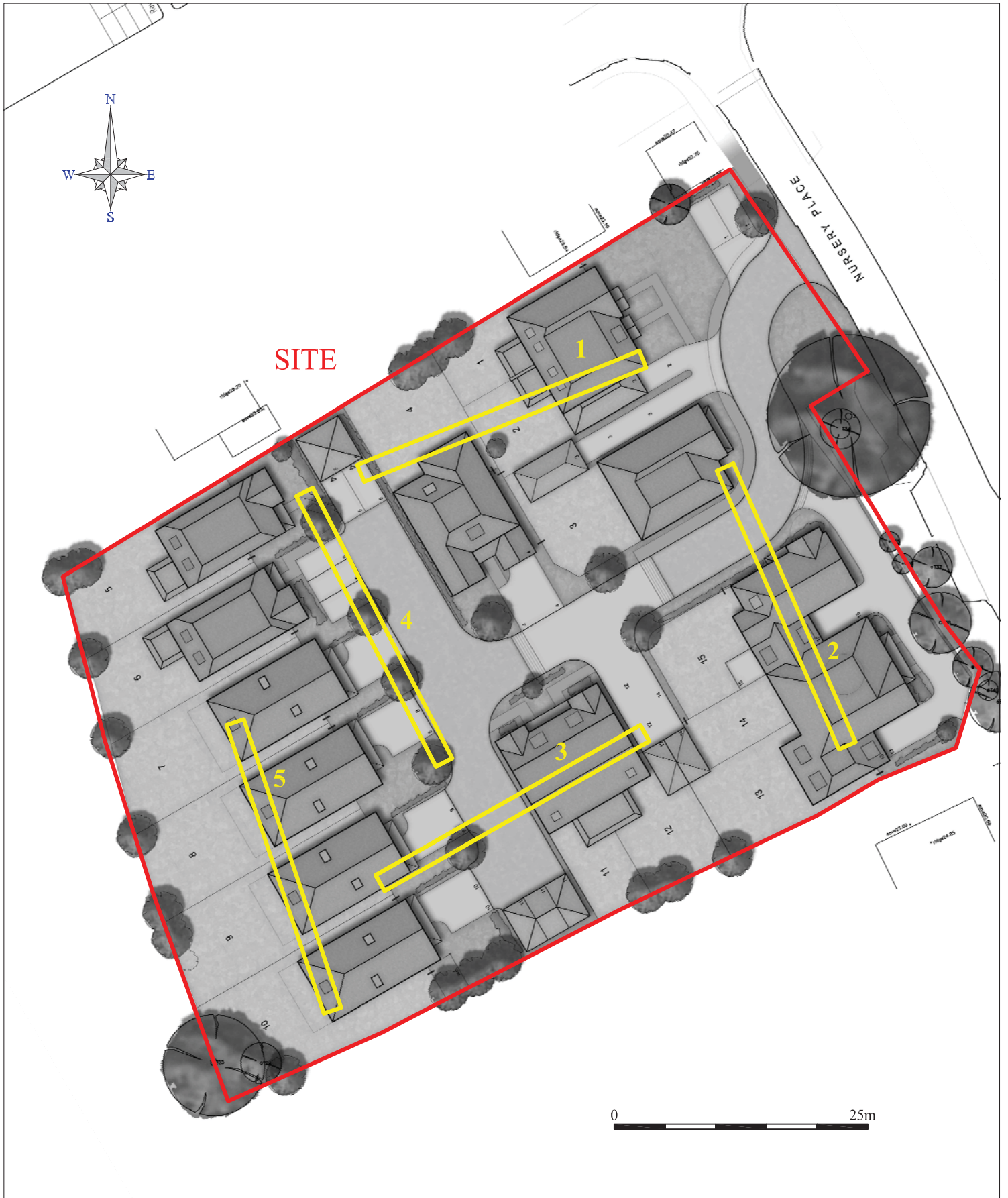
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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<b>Detailed site location plan</b>
Scale 1:800 at A4



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**Fig. 3 Proposed development plan**  
Scale 1:500 at A4