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**MOUNT KELLETT, 6 - 7 NEWTON LANE,
OLD WINDSOR, BERKSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: SU 9867 7415	Report No: 4997
District: The Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead	Site Code: AS 1799
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6289
Signed:	Date: November 2015

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION***
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS***
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***
- 5 METHODOLOGY***
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL***
- 9 DISCUSSION***
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE***

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)***
- 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE***

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Mount Kellett, 6-7 Newton Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire</i>	
<p><i>In November 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Mount Kellett, 6-7 Newton Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire (NGR SU 9867 7415). The evaluation was commissioned by Mount Kellett and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of six dwellings.</i></p> <p><i>The site had a potential for Roman and Anglo-Saxon archaeology. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Saxon and medieval royal palace at Old Windsor lies some 700m to the north-east. This site likely had preceding Roman occupation. In addition, the topographic location of the site on the Thames floodplain, suggested a potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains, as these have been found in vicinity.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		<i>18/11/2015</i>	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?) <i>N</i>
P. number		<i>6289</i>	Site code <i>AS 1799</i>
Type of project		<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Site status		<i>-</i>	
Current land use		<i>Former dwelling and garden</i>	
Planned development		<i>6 dwellings</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>-</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>-</i>	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Berkshire</i>	<i>The Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead</i> <i>Old Windsor</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Berkshire HER</i>	
Post code (if known)		<i>SL4 2RY</i>	
Area of site		<i>c. 2200m²</i>	
NGR		<i>SU 9867 7415</i>	
Height AOD (min/max)		<i>18/19m</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>Advice from Berkshire Archaeology</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>	
Funded by		<i>Mount Kellett</i>	
Full title		<i>Mount Kellett, 6-7 Newton Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Authors		<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>	
Report no.		<i>4997</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>November 2015</i>	

MOUNT KELLETT, 6 - 7 NEWTON LANE, OLD WINDSOR, BERKSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Mount Kellett, 6-7 Newton Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire (NGR SU 9867 7415). The evaluation was commissioned by Mount Kellett and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of six dwellings.

The site had a potential for Roman and Anglo-Saxon archaeology. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Saxon and medieval royal palace at Old Windsor lies some 700m to the north-east. This site likely had preceding Roman occupation. In addition, the topographic location of the site on the Thames floodplain, suggested a potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains, as these have been found in vicinity.

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Mount Kellett, 6-7 Newton Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire (NGR SU 9867 7415; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mount Kellett and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of six dwellings (The Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead Council (RBWM) Planning Ref. 14/00668).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a planning requirement of RBWM Council (based on the guidance of their archaeological advisors, Berkshire Archaeology (BA)) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 05/06/2015) and approved by BA. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and to the requirements of the Berkshire Archaeology document *General Standards for Historic Environment Projects* (2014).

1.3 The general aims of the evaluation were:

- 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.

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 in 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.

2.2 The site comprises the former residential property of 6-7 Newton Lane and is accessed from Nursery Place to the north-east (Fig. 2). It is surrounded by the residential properties of Newton Lane, Nursery Place and Gregory Drive. The site comprises a rectangular plot of c. 2200m². All structures had been demolished prior to the evaluation taking place.

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 confirmed the presence of floodplain gravel. No archaeological deposits were observed, although late post-medieval and modern pottery and tile were noted in the subsoil (*ibid.*). An archaeological trial trench evaluation of the adjacent site at 8-11 Newton Lane was undertaken in advance of residential development (Pozorski & Higgs 2013). It revealed no archaeology.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The site lies in a prominent location on the western bank of the River Thames. 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 recovered a small assemblage of pottery, including a 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), and 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 derived from a Roman building somewhere in the vicinity. The Priory has been subject to an archaeological excavation which 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 and Medieval

4.4 The site lies 700m to the south-west of Old Windsor's scheduled historic core, which is focussed on 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 15th 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 18th and 19th centuries. Only 30 residences were listed in the 1898 local trade directory and late 19th century maps reveal that development was located only along the frontages of the main thoroughfares, much as Straight Road 150m to the west of the site. The cottage of No.7 is described as a cottage in the grounds of an orchard and may be of 19th century date.

4.7 An archaeological trial trench evaluation of the larger adjacent site at 8-11 Newton Lane was undertaken in advance of residential development (Pozorski & Higgs 2013). It revealed no archaeology. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified excepting modern building remains and associated services.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Three trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by Berkshire Archaeology and were situated within the footprints of the proposed new dwellings. Trench 1 measured 16.50 x 1.60m, Trench 2 measured 15 x 1.60m and Trench 3 measured 16 x 1.60m.

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 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 4): north end, west-south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.28m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, soft, sandy silt.
0.16 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brown, soft, sandy and clayey silt with occasional small stones.
0.72m +	L1002	Natural light to mid brownish grey and mid yellowish brown, loose, sandy gravel with patches of brownish yellow, firm, sandy silt.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 5): south end, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.26 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.75m +	L1002	Natural gravel. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 6-7)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 8): north end, west-south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.18 – 0.45m	L1003	Made ground. Mid brownish grey, compacted, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.45 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.73m +	L1002	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 9): south end, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.13 – 0.47m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.47 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.75m +	L1002	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. Modern truncation probably related to former structures was evident.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2, DP 10-11)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 12): north end, west-south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 18.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1004	Modern made ground. Dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.13 – 0.50m	L1003	Made ground. As above, Tr. 2.
0.50 – 0.95m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.95m +	L1002	Natural gravel. As Tr. 1 but mainly light grey, friable, chalky silt and patches of mid to dark brownish yellow, firm, sandy silt.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 13): south end, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 17.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1004	Modern made ground. As above.
0.37 – 1.02m	L1005	Modern made ground. Mid brown, loose, sandy silt with CBM rubble and debris.
1.02m +	L1002	Natural gravel and silt. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. Modern disturbance, likely the result of recent demolition works, was evident in the northern part of the trench

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 Topsoil L1000, a dark brownish grey, soft, sandy silt (0.13 – 0.26m thick). It overlay Subsoil L1001, a light

brown, soft, sandy and clayey silt with occasional small stones (0.25 – 0.58m thick). Deposits of modern made ground were mainly present in the central and eastern parts of the site, in particular within Trench 3.

8.2 The natural gravel, L1002, was present at 0.70 – 1.10m below existing ground level and comprised a light to mid brownish grey and mid yellowish brown, loose, sandy gravel with patches of brownish yellow, firm, sandy silt. Within Trench 3 the natural ground was dominated by mainly light grey, friable, chalky silt.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon archaeology. The Saxon and medieval royal palace is located nearby, and prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeology have been recorded in the vicinity.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. Some modern disturbance related to the recently demolished modern dwelling was evident. No residual finds were recovered. The site may have been located just beyond the area of past settlements judged to be located along the main Straight Road crossing Old Windsor. No earlier activity was identified.

9.3 It is understood that no further archaeological works will be required.

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 Mount Kellett for funding the project and for assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of 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 Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER	NGR SU	Description
Prehistoric		
ERW46	98643 74295	An archaeological excavation 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
Romano-British		
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

Anglo-Saxon		
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
Medieval		
04046.00.000 - MRW5440	98364 74159	Fox and Castle Public House, Burfield Road is a Grade II listed 15 th century and later house
Undated		
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

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Photo, Digital Photo, Drawing)
Context Sheets	6
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	2
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	4
Site photographs colour slides	4
Digital Photographs	13

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking south-west.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking north.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking south-south-east.



DP 4. Trench 1, north end. Sample section 1A. Looking east-north-east.



DP 5. Trench 1, south end. Sample section 1B. Looking west-south-west.



DP 6. Trench 2. Looking south.



DP 7. Trench 2. Looking north-north-west.



DP 8. Trench 2, north end. Sample section 2A. Looking east-north-east.



DP 9. Trench 2, south end. Sample section 2B. Looking west-south-west.



DP 10. Trench 3. Looking south.



DP 11. Trench 3. Looking north-north-west.



DP 12. Trench 3, north end. Sample section 3A. Looking east-north-east.

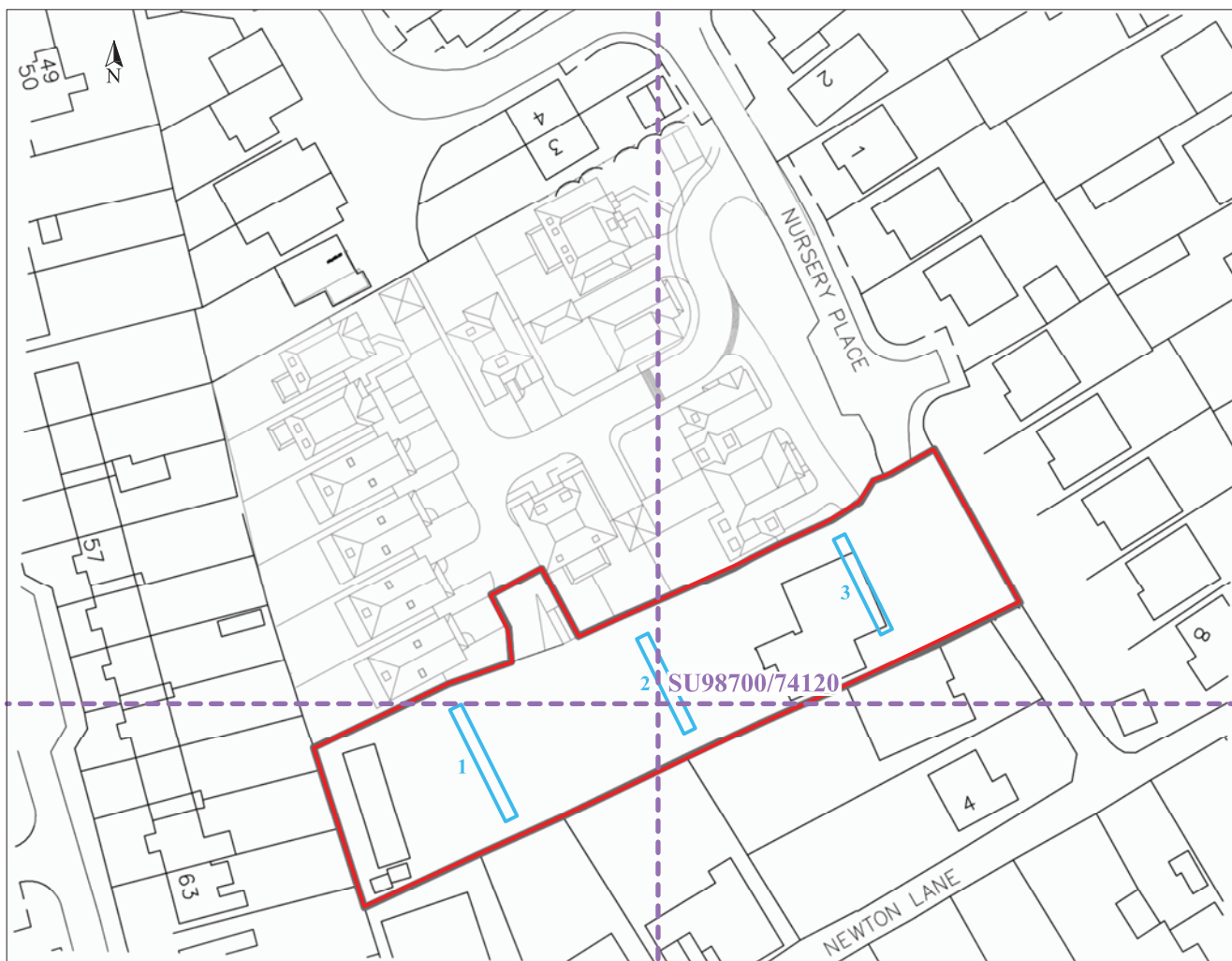


DP 13. Trench 3, south end. Sample section 3B. Looking west-south-west.



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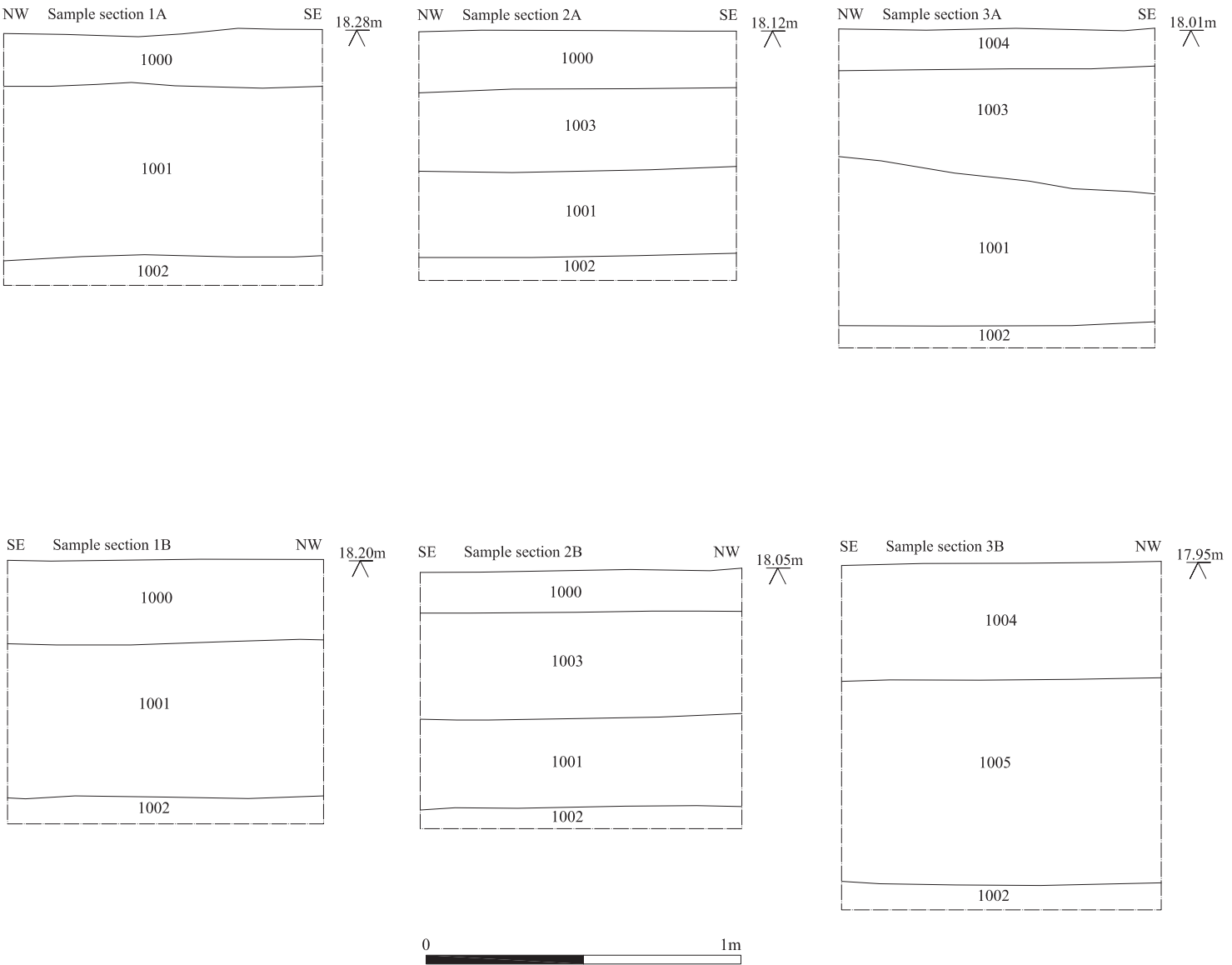
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Old Windsor, Berkshire (P6289)



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0 75m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4
Old Windsor, Berkshire (P6289)



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Fig. 3 Sample sections
Scale 1:20 at A4
Old Windsor, Berkshire (P6289)