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Waterdale, Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report



Ref: 88221.01
August 2013



**Waterdale, Doncaster
South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

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Waterdale, Doncaster South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
2.1 Introduction	1
3 METHODOLOGY	2
3.1 Aims and objectives	2
3.2 Fieldwork methodology	3
3.3 Evaluation trenching.....	3
3.4 Watching Brief.....	3
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	3
4.1 Evaluation	3
4.2 Trench 1.....	3
4.3 Trench 2.....	4
4.4 Finds	4
4.5 Environmental remains.....	4
4.6 Watching brief	4
5 DISCUSSION.....	5
5.1 Summary.....	5
6 STORAGE AND CURATION	5
6.1 Archive.....	5
6.2 Copyright.....	5
7 REFERENCES.....	7
7.1 Bibliography	7
8 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS.....	8



Figures

- Figure 1 Site location
Figure 2 Plan of Trench 1
Figure 3 Plan of Trench 2 and section of ditch 205

Plates

- Front Cover Trench 2
Plate 1 Trench 1, garden feature 107 in foreground, looking north
Plate 2 Trench 2, ditch 205 in the foreground, looking northwest
Plate 3 Trench 2, ditch 205, looking southwest
Plate 4 Trench 2, garden features **208** and **207**, looking southeast
Plate 5 General shot of watching brief Trench 1, facing northwest



Waterdale, Doncaster South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by URS (hereafter referred to as the 'Client') on behalf of Muse Development Limited, to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching and an archaeological watching brief at College Road, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, NGR 457667 4029944 (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). Previous archaeological fieldwork at Waterdale NPV (Bell 2011), 200m to the west of the Site, revealed a Romano-British cemetery. Following geotechnical investigations within the Site (Bell 2012) an area to the northwest of the former Technical College was targeted for archaeological evaluation.

Two evaluation trenches were excavated and 19th century garden features and an undated ditch and posthole were revealed. A buried ploughsoil contained a sherd of Romano-British pottery but no dating evidence was recovered from the archaeological features. The Site lay within the location of Chequer Lane Gardens, which is shown on OS maps until the early 20th century. The garden features are most likely associated with planting within those gardens.

A watching brief was undertaken on 10th June, and the 19th and 22nd July 2013 during service trench and house foundation excavations and in advance of the land being graded to accommodate a road. No archaeology was encountered during the watching brief.

The project archive is held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield and will be deposited in due course with Doncaster Museum under an appropriate accession number.



Waterdale, Doncaster South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation And Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by URS on behalf of Muse Development Limited and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Nick Finch in this respect. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Andy Lines of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) for his assistance during the work.

The report was compiled by Ralph Collard and Andrew Reid with illustrations prepared by Chris Swales. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton, the finds reported on by Lorraine Mephram and the animal bone by Chris Harrison. The fieldwork was directed by Neil Dransfield with the assistance of Dane Wright.



Waterdale, Doncaster South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by URS (hereafter 'the Client') on behalf of Muse Development Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Doncaster Waterdale, College Road, Doncaster, South Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 The evaluation work follows on from previous archaeological fieldwork carried out to the west of the proposed development Site (Bell 2010 and 2011), and geotechnical investigations within the Site were archaeologically monitored (Bell 2012). The work revealed the potential for preserved Romano-British archaeological remains, beneath an area used as car parking spaces to the northeast of a technical college.
- 1.1.3 As a result of the archaeological potential of the Site, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by the Client (URS 2012) in consultation with the local planning authority. The WSI detailed how the evaluation of two trenches (Trenches 1 & 2), measuring 5m x 5m and 20m x 2m respectively (**Figure 1**), would be carried out.
- 1.1.4 Furthermore, after the completion of the evaluation, a Further Archaeological Design for Archaeological watching brief (URS 2013) detailed the watching of all excavation works within the defined area of archaeological potential (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.5 This report outlines the results of the archaeological evaluation and has been prepared in accordance with industry best practice and standards (IfA 2008a) and in accordance with IfA Codes of Conduct (2010).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located at the former Technical College, Waterdale, Doncaster (NGR 457667 4029944). The Site lies along the south side of College Road at the junction with Chequer Road, at c. 19m aOD.
- 1.2.2 The Site lies on the drift geology of the Doncaster area, recorded as extremely varied glacial and sand gravel by the British Geological Survey.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Site has previously been subject to a full Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) undertaken by CgMs (Bennett-Samuels 2007).



- 2.1.2 Previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the Waterdale NPV, approximately 200m to the west of the Site, revealed the remains of a Romano-British cremation cemetery (Bell 2011).
- 2.1.3 A geotechnical investigation (Bell 2012) established that the majority of the Site comprised deep deposits of post-medieval and modern demolition layers, forming made-ground directly overlying the natural sands and clay. A large proportion of the Site therefore offered no potential for the preservation of archaeological remains.
- 2.1.4 The only area within the Site identified as having potential preservation for archaeological remains was to the northeast of the previous technical college. Here, undisturbed 19th century remains were identified beneath an area once used as a car park.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The general project objectives for the evaluation trenching outlined in the WSI (URS 2012) are detailed below:
- To identify the presence/absence of buried archaeological remains.
 - To determine the nature, depth, extent, date and character of any archaeological deposits or features encountered.
 - To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the Site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed.
 - To determine the state or condition of the preservation of any archaeological remains or features encountered.
 - To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.
 - To determine the possible quality, quantity, of artefactual and environmental evidence present.
- 3.1.2 The general project objectives for the watching brief outlined in the WSI (URS 2012) are detailed below:
- To identify the presence/absence and nature any of buried archaeological remains in areas of archaeological potential that have not been covered by the evaluation trenching and to mitigate against their disturbance.



3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The full methodology for the evaluation can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (URS 2012). Archaeology guidelines and procedures conformed to industry best practice, as outlined in guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2008a and 2008c), English Heritage (2006 and 2011), the Museum and Galleries Commission (1992), the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC 2001) and the relevant local and regional frameworks.

3.3 Evaluation trenching

3.3.1 The trenches were positioned using survey grade GPS equipment to an accuracy of +/- 500mm in accordance with the agreed Site plan. The trenches were located in relation to the OS grid.

3.3.2 Prior to any mechanical excavation each trench was scanned with a CAT to check for uncharted services.

3.3.3 Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil/overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first.

3.3.4 Any revealed deposits were hand cleaned, excavated and recorded in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's standard guidelines.

3.4 Watching Brief

3.4.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with industry best practice as outlined in guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a, 2008b and 2010).

3.4.2 Watching brief trenches were tied in using a pre-existing engineers drawing of the Site showing the designated location for the, services, foundations and road.

3.4.3 Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil/overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first.

3.4.4 Any revealed deposits were hand cleaned, excavated and recorded in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's standard guidelines.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Evaluation

4.1.1 Two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were excavated covering an area of approximately 65m² (**Figure 2**). A full list of the trench descriptions, context numbers and context descriptions is contained in Appendix 1.

4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 The natural geology (**106**) of Trench 1 was mid reddish brown sandy clay, which was overlain by a buried soil (**105**) that had a maximum depth of 0.13m. The soil was overlain by a second buried soil (**104**), which had a maximum depth of 0.28m. Both layers were



present throughout the trench and one sherd of pot was recovered from buried subsoil **105**.

- 4.2.2 Buried soil **104** was truncated by a sub-rectangular garden feature (**107**; **Figure 2**). The feature was vertically sided and flat based with a maximum depth of 0.3m. It was lined by a deposit of crushed shell fragments (**108**; **Plate 1**) that was abutted by a dark grey sandy clay (**109**), derived from buried soil (**104**).
- 4.2.3 The feature was overlain by 0.52m of made ground (**103**), a levelling layer (**102**) and the tarmac car park (**101**).

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 The natural geology (**214**) of Trench 2 was a light reddish yellow sandy clay at a depth of 1.06m below ground level.
- 4.3.2 Cut through the natural geology (**214**) was a west to east aligned ditch (**205**; **Figure 3** and **Plates 2** and **3**) with a width of 1.64m and depth of 0.56m. The ditch had a single undated fill (**204**) of light brown silty sand.
- 4.3.3 An undated posthole (**212**; **Figure 3**) was cut through the natural geology (**214**) to the north of ditch **205**. The posthole had a depth of 0.46m and diameter of 0.27m, and was filled by a light brown clayey sand (**213**).
- 4.3.4 The fills were overlain by a buried soil (**203**), which had a maximum depth of 0.95m, below buried soil **202** that had a maximum depth of 0.8m.
- 4.3.5 Cut into buried soil **202** were three rectangular garden features (**207**, **208** and **211**). The features had vertical shallow sides to a depth of 0.12m and **208** and **211** contained a dark brown humic fill (**209** and **210**). A sherd of pottery and animal bone were recovered from **209**. Garden feature **208** was truncated to the northwest by garden feature **207**, which was filled by a pink sand (**206**) that contained no dating evidence (**Plate 4**).
- 4.3.6 Overlaying the garden features was tarmac and made ground (**201**) to a maximum depth of 0.6m below ground level.

4.4 Finds

- 4.4.1 The only finds recovered from the Site comprise four pottery sherds and a fragment of vessel glass.

4.5 Environmental remains

- 4.5.1 No environmental samples were taken due to the relatively modern date of the garden features and lack of dating evidence within the ditch.
- 4.5.2 A well preserved cattle vertebrae and rib were recovered from Trench 2 (context 209). These elements displayed evidence for defleshing by knife. The faunal assemblage is too small to warrant any further work.

4.6 Watching brief

- 4.6.1 Watching brief areas (**Figure 1**) were monitored during general groundworks, including the excavation of a service trench (WB Tr 1; **Plate 5**) and the excavations of foundations, a water duct trench and in advance of grading for road construction (WB Tr 2-5).



- 4.6.2 The archaeological sequence in WB Tr 1 mirrored that seen in the evaluation trench with a buried soil overlying natural deposits. However, the sequence revealed in WB Trs 2-5 reflected the disturbance caused by the construction of the college building.
- 4.6.3 The sequence in WB Tr 3 was as follows.
- 4.6.4 The natural geology (**302**) of WB Trench 3 comprised a clean yellow silty clay encountered at 1.02m below the ground surface.
- 4.6.5 Cut through the natural geology (**302**) was a northeast to southwest steep sided cut (**303**) containing brick college foundations **304** at a depth of 2.6m.
- 4.6.6 Overlying the foundations was a medium brown slightly silt sand with frequent inclusions of brick and other associated demolition rubble (**301**).
- 4.6.7 The foundations were not visible elsewhere but a demolition layer (**401**) and service trench (**405**) were visible in WB Tr 4.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 The evaluation demonstrated the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the Site. The posthole and ditch within Trench 2 were overlain by post-medieval/modern soils but were of uncertain date.
- 5.1.2 The garden features and buried soils within Trenches 1 and 2 are probably 19th century in date and associated with Chequer Lane Gardens, which are visible on OS maps from the mid-19th century to the start of the 20th century - prior to the construction of the recently demolished school. The crushed shell fill within pit **107** is indicative of an alkaline bedding layer.
- 5.1.3 The watching brief revealed no archaeological features with the area of the northernmost trenches having been heavily disturbed by the construction of the college.

6 STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Archive

- 6.1.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd Edition, English Heritage 1991), and Archaeological archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2007). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 88220. The archive will be deposited with Doncaster Museum under an agreed accession number in due course. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.

6.2 Copyright

- 6.2.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for



limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.



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8 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

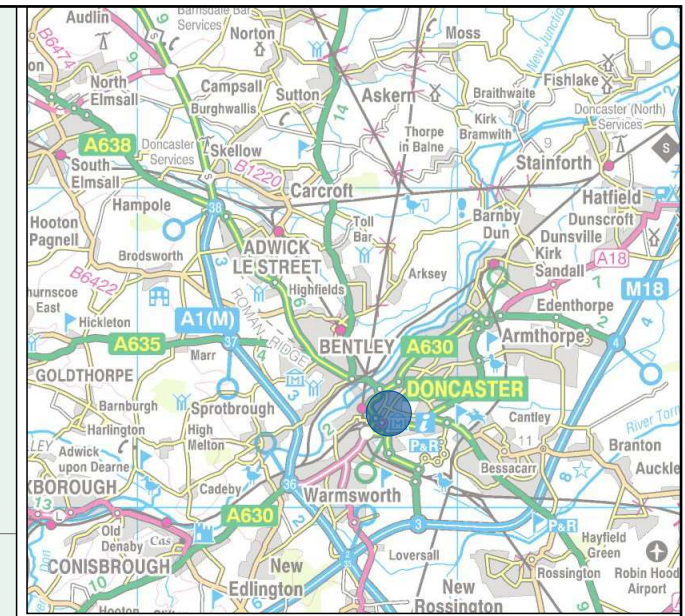
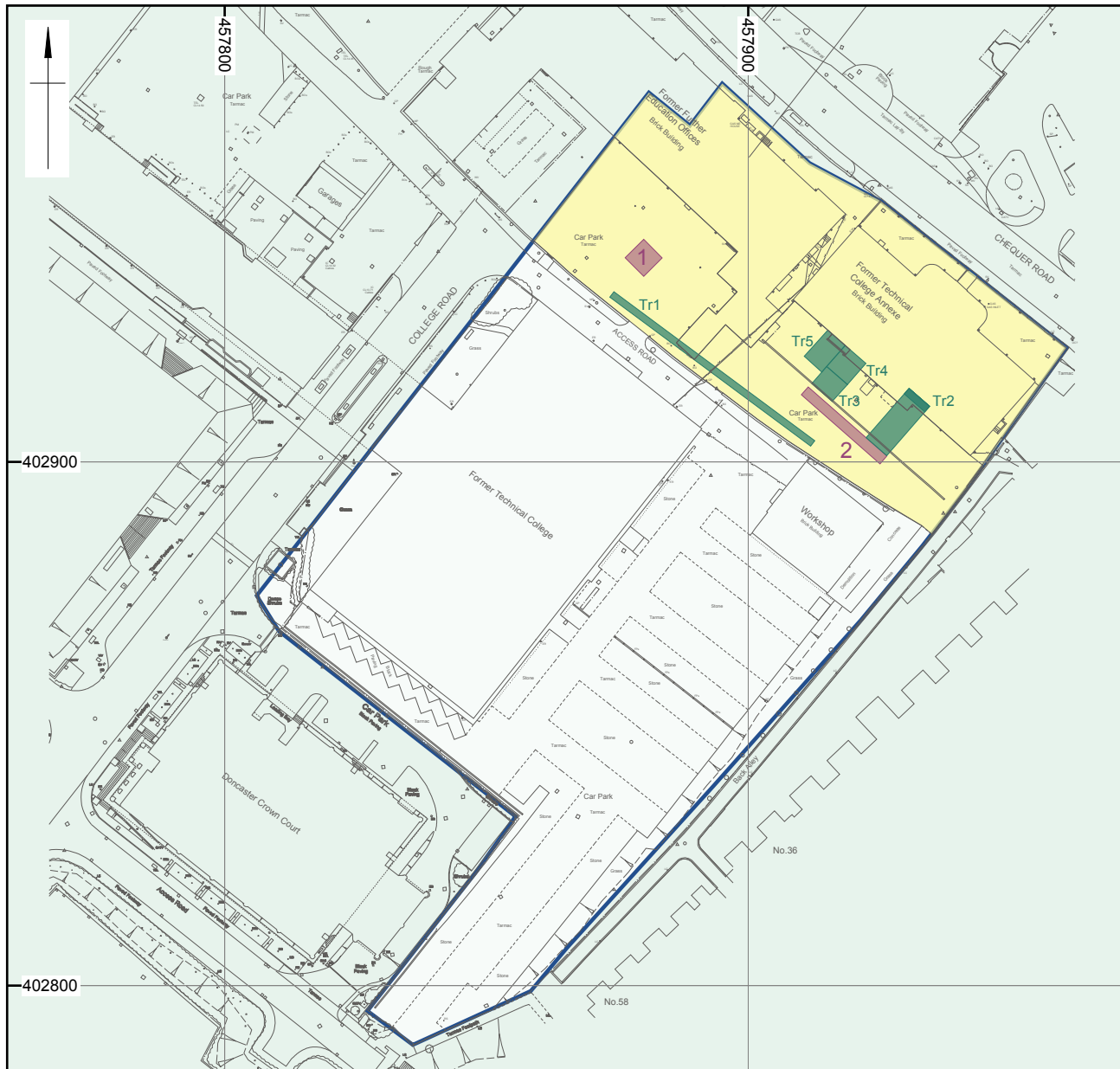
Trench No. 1	Archaeological Evaluation	Dimensions: 5m x 5m Max depth 0.93 m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Car park surface: Tarmac.	0 – 0.12
102	Levelling layer: Hardcore and grey tar.	0.12 – 0.24
103	Made ground: Brick rubble and mortar.	0.24 – 0.52
104	Buried soil: Dark yellowish grey sandy clay.	0.52 – 0.7
105	Buried soil: Mid reddish brown sandy clay.	0.7 – 0.83
106	Natural: Mid	0.83 +
107	Cut of 19th century garden feature: Rectangular, vertical sided cut filled by 108 & 109	0.63 – 0.93
108	Shell bedding: Small crushed shell fragment primary fill of 107 .	0.83 – 0.93
109	Soil bedding: Dark grey sandy clay secondary fill of 107 .	0.83 – 0.89

Trench No. 2	Archaeological Evaluation	Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth 1.1m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Car park: Tarmac and made ground with demolition rubble, bricks and concrete.	0 – 0.6
202	Buried soil: Dark greenish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and frequent small stones.	0.6 – 0.8
203	Buried soil: Light greenish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and small stones.	0.8 – 0.95
204	Ditch fill: Light yellowish brown silty sand with occasional large sandstones. Fill of 205 .	0.95 – 1.54
205	Cut of ditch: W-E linear cut with moderate sides and round base. Filled by 204 .	
206	Garden feature fill: Reddish pink sand fill of 207 .	
207	Garden feature: Rectangular vertical sided cut with a flat base. Cuts 209 and filled by 206 .	
208	Garden Feature: Rectangular vertical sided cut with flat base. Cuts 202 and filled by 209 .	
209	Garden feature fill: Dark brown humic soil. Fill of 208 .	
210	Garden feature fill: White limestone flecks and amorphous soil. Fill of 211 .	
211	Garden feature: Rectangular vertical sided cut with flat base. Filled by 210 .	
212	Posthole cut: Circular, very steep sided cut. Filled by 213 , 0.27m diameter and 0.46m deep.	
213	Posthole fill: Light yellowish brown clayey sand. Fill of 212 .	
214	Natural: Light orange yellow sandy clay.	1.06 +



WB Trench No. 3	Archaeological Watching Brief	Dimensions: 10.87m x 4.12m Max depth 3.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Medium brown slightly silty sand with frequent brick rubble inclusions. Made ground	0 – 2.16
302	Yellow silty clay, very clean. Natural	1.02+
303	Steep sided cut into natural. Filled with (101) suggesting it belongs to the previous building and filled after demolition	1.02 – 2.67
304	Two course wall aligned north east to south west comprised of frogged red bricks, headers on bed, bonded by black mortar. The bricks appeared to have little wear and the foundation was not visible due to the depth of the trench.	2.6 – 2.74

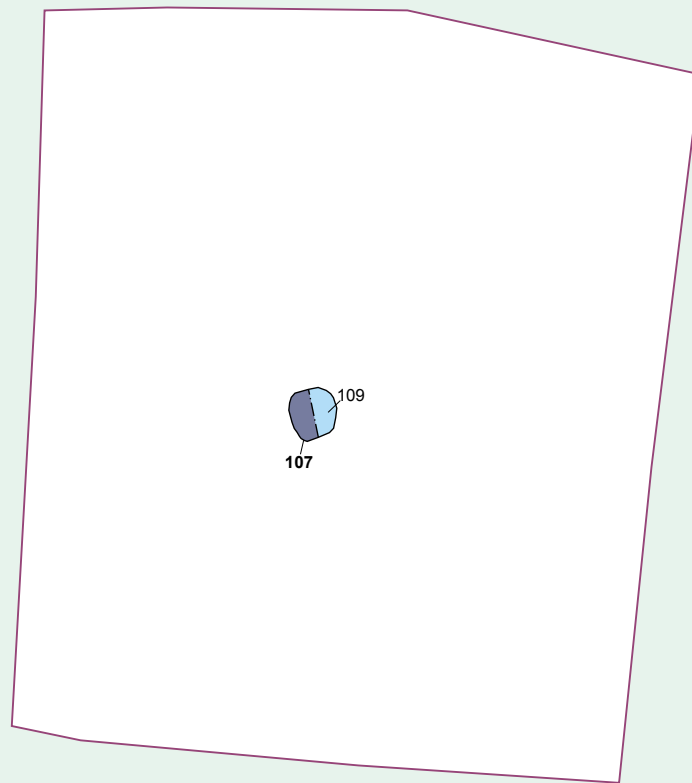
WB Trench No. 4	Archaeological Watching Brief	Dimensions: 5.6m x 0.8m Max depth: 1.02 m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Medium brown slightly silty sand with frequent brick rubble inclusions and other modern debitage. Made ground	0 – 0.61
402	Brown clayey sand with rare alluvial, sandstone and shale inclusions. Naturally formed layer	0.61-0.94
403	Yellow silty clay, very clean. Natural	0.94+
404	Grey gravel used to pack service trench	0.32
405	Vertical sided cut into made ground for service	0.32



<p>Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2010 Additional digital mapping provided by Client This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	Site location Site boundary Area of archaeological potential Evaluation trench WB trench	Date: 07/01/2013	Revision Number: 0
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Site location

Figure 1



- Evaluation trench
- Posthole/Excavated

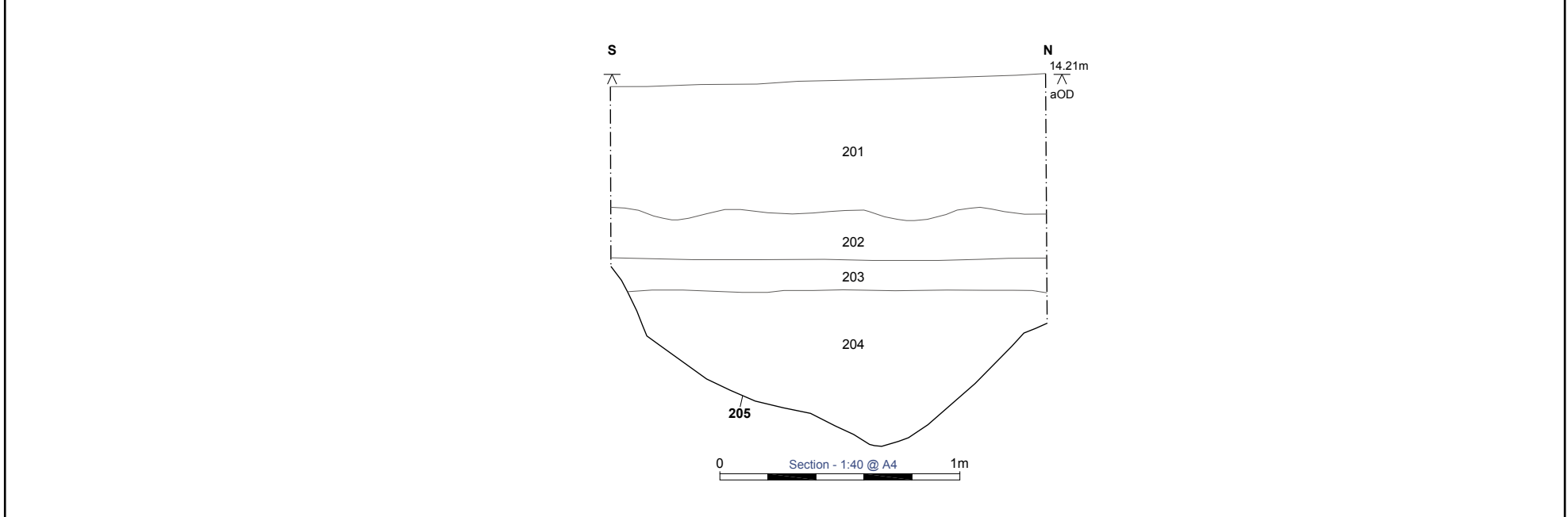
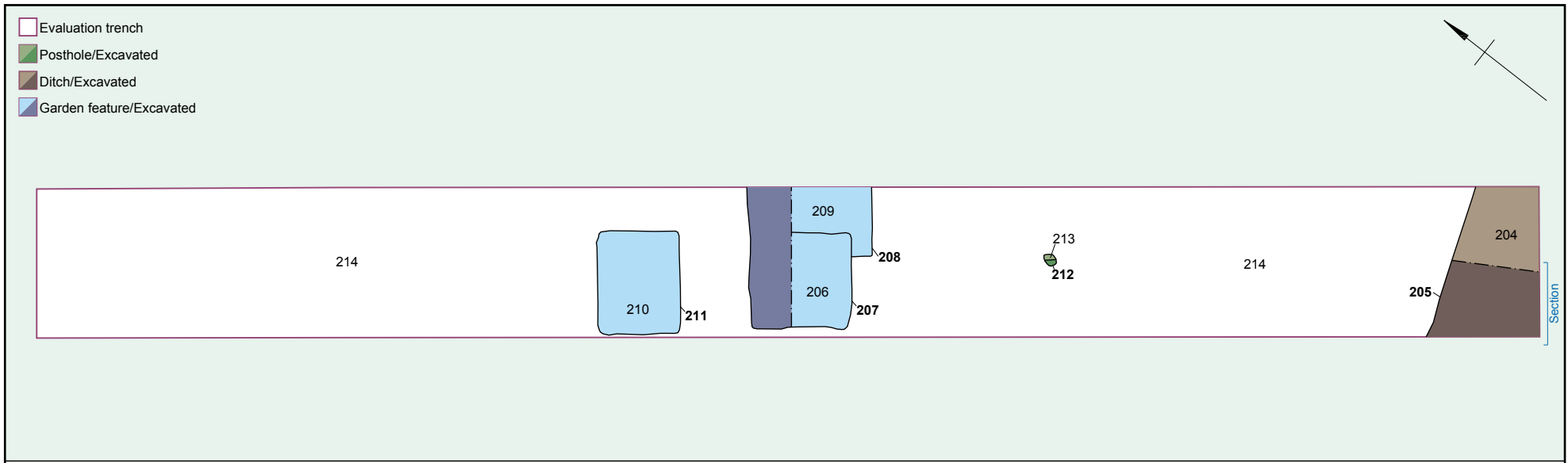


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Plan of Trench 1

Figure 2



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Plan of Trench 2 and section of ditch 205

Figure 3



Plate 1: Trench 1, garden feature **107** in foreground, looking north.



Plate 2: Trench 2, ditch **205** in the foreground, looking northwest.



Plate 3: Trench 2, ditch **205**, looking southwest.



Plate 4: Trench 2, garden features **208** and **207**, looking southeast.



Plate 5: General shot of watching brief Trench 1, facing northwest.



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