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## **Intern Rapport**

# **GARDEN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH GARDEN AT ALDEN BIESEN**



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## 1. Foreword

The *Neue Garten* at Alden Biesen was created at the end of the *Ancien Régime* for land commander von Reischach. With the creation of the garden ended the building history van Alden Biesen under the Teutonic Order. It had started from the modern time on with a newly build water castle under the land commanders Jan van Goer and Hendrik Reuschenberg in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and with the building of a new church, farm and house for the bailiff under the land commanders Huyn van Amstenraedt and Huyn van Geleen at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Land Commander Hendrik van Wassenaar laid out the French Gardens around 1700 and built the conservatory. Land commander Schönborn transformed the renaissance castle into a noble residence and land commander Belderbusch took down the east wing building of the front yard opening the residence to the landscape. The creation of the *Neue Garten* was the last step in the development of Alden Biesen under the Teutonic Knight.<sup>1</sup>

When land commander Frans Nepomuk von Reischach (1730-1807) took office in March 1784, the idea quickly ripened to create a fashionable garden on the north slope of the Vliegenberg or Winterberg at Alden Biesen. At that time there was a strip of geometrical gardens along the moat at the base of the slope. Uphill, along the Kasteelstraat, was an extensive partially walled orchard, extending to the south and the west with on top a central belvédère pavilion called 'het Vliegentorentje'.<sup>2</sup>

Right from the beginning, one was looking for layers of clay in the neighbourhood<sup>3</sup> as well as for a brick maker to complete the walls and from 1785 on and in the same period the search for attractive garden plants became a major issue.<sup>4</sup>

The *Neue Garten* was laid out between February-March 1786 and June 1787 according to the design of Ghislain-Joseph Henry (1754-1820), a well known architect from Dinant. He made plans for a stone (*steen*) Minerva temple, a Pineapple House in 155 marl stones and small red bricks (*een annanashuijs in 155 mergelblokken en roode steentjes*), two new glass houses (*broijje huijsen*), a grotto in flint (*een grotte in vleeze steenen*), a river with sheet piling (*een revier gepiloteerd met pilotten*), a straw thatched hermitage (*eremytagie*), a painted and wood slated Chinese temple (*een met houten leijen gedekte, geverfde chinoisischen tempel*), straw thatched Tartar houses (*tartaerse huijsen*) and two wooden bridges. A system of lead pipes (*looten buijsen*) brought water from a spring in the *Trompetters weijde* near the Maria gate to the river in the garden. A stone canal (*steen* *canael*) passed the water from the overflow at the end of the river to a pond in front of the grotto and from there to the moat (*huijsweijer*). A cascade between the island with the yews and the mount is also mentioned.<sup>5</sup> Land Commander von Reischach seemed not be an amateur of stone statuary in the garden.<sup>6</sup> All sorts of woody plants (*houdt en houdtgewasch*), one big and 93 small box trees (*palmeboomen*), 29 cartloads of poplars (*populieren*), 108 exotic trees (*vremde boomen*) from

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<sup>1</sup> From Mertens, J. , *De aanleg van de Engelse tuin in Alden Biesen door Landcommandeur Frans von Reischach in 1786-1787*, in *Bijdragen tot de geschiedenis van de Duitse Orde in de Balije Biesen, Bilzen*, 1995, p. 359.

<sup>2</sup> Look at Remacle Ieloup, *Vue du château et commanderie de Vieux-Joncs* (ca. 1740) and the Ferraris map (1771-1777).

<sup>3</sup> The brick maker found suitable clay at the Hertenberg opposite to slope of the English garden.

<sup>4</sup> Mertens, op. cit., p. 370, 377-379.

<sup>5</sup> Idem, p. 372 and 375.

<sup>6</sup> Idem, p. 372.

Mechelen, 200 spruces (*mastbomen*) and a 1000 privets (*ligusterplanten*) were collected and planted.<sup>7</sup>

After the confiscation and auction during the French revolution, Alden Biesen and its English garden became private property. The new owner was Guillaume Claes from Hasselt. Unfortunately, in the privatisation of the Teutonic property were hidden the seeds of decline true heritage, subdivision and impoverishment. A tourist guide dated 1814 still praised the the garden for its interesting plantations.<sup>8</sup> Apparently, many of the remarkable exotic species of trees and shrubs had survived the pillaging of the French time.

We know little about the period Claes-du Vivier-Roelandts. The analysis of the Alden Biesen archivist Jozef Mertens is undoubtedly correct: the decay of Alden Biesen was the result of the impoverishment of the successors and their incapability of preserving the build patrimony. Over the years, many of the more delicate trees and most of the shrubs had perished as well due to age, ruthless plant competition and increasing shade.<sup>9</sup>

As for so many estates with the Great War, the economic crisis in the Interbellum and the rise of salaries came to the point of no return when even poor traditional maintenance was given up.

In a moment of blind opportunism, the owner planted lots of Canadian poplars hoping for short term revenue.

Today the English garden at Alden Biesen has become a typical Hesbay woodland area, where the relic of the 18th century *Neue Garten* hardly survives.

Garden archaeology was necessary to see if the cartography fits with the reality of the place.

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<sup>7</sup> Van den Bossche, H., *De tuinen van Alden Biesen, een nieuwe hof naar oud model*, in Monumenten & Landschappen 10/3, May-June 1991.

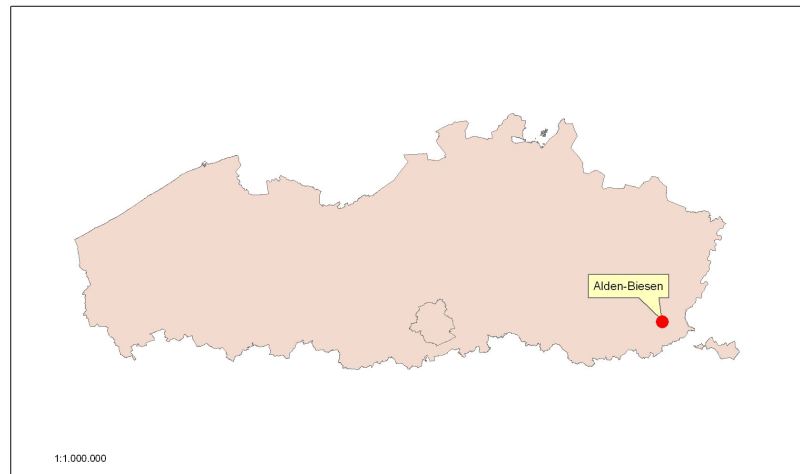
<sup>8</sup> From *Le guide des curieux qui visitent les eaux de Spa*, 1814 (Chris De Maegd).

<sup>9</sup> Tom Wright from the Wye College, London, and trustee in the National Trust of England, gave most shrubs a life expectation of 30-1000 years. Examples of changing plant conditions: full sun/deep shade due to mature tree canopies and normal soil/dry soil due to ruthless root competition.

## 2. Introduction

Archaeological investigation was carried out in the English park at Alden Biesen Land Commandery in Rijkhoven-Bilzen (Limburg) between 16-20 July 2007 (fig. 1).

The objective was to characterise the series of rides and paths that have developed within the park since its creation towards the end of the eighteenth century. Forty archaeological trenches were dug by hand across individual routes which can be compared with path alignments shown in historical maps (Chart 1).



**1** *Location of Alden Biesen*

A separate trench was excavated mechanically across the backfilled river channel close to the so-called Temple of Minerva. Geert Vynckier and archaeological technicians<sup>10</sup> from VIOE-Tongerren carried out the fieldwork under the general direction of Brian Dix, consultant garden archaeologist.<sup>11</sup>

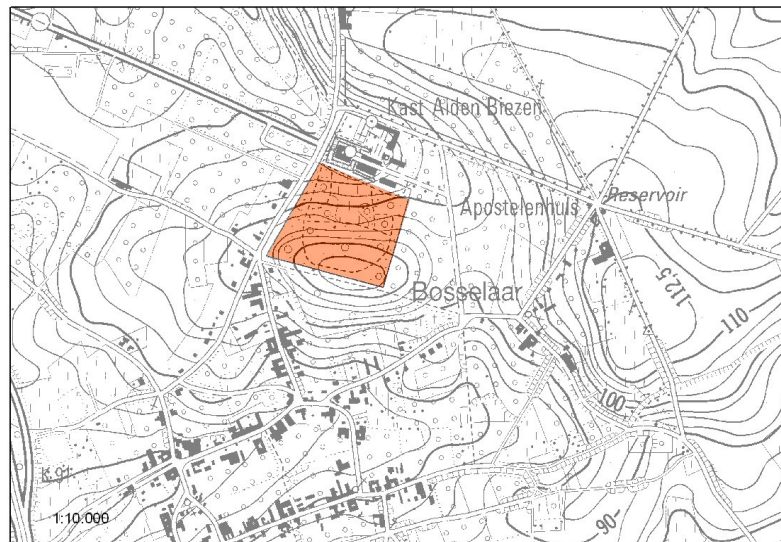
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<sup>10</sup> Archaeological technicians: Rudi Roosen and Jos Wijnants (VIOE-Limburg).

<sup>11</sup> We also want to thank Johan Van Laecke (surveyor of the VIOE) for making the map with the trenches and Kris Vandevorst for making a lot of photographs.

### 3. Site description and results

The landscape park at Alden Biesen was laid out in 1786-7 by Ghislain-Joseph Henry for Land Commander Franz von Reischach and occupies rising ground to the south of the castle (fig.2). The original terrain has been cut into and partially levelled to ease the steepness of its natural gradient. A brick wall crowns the top of the slope and is joined by other walls at each side to enclose an overall area of c. 7.5 ha. It originally contained productive areas as well as ornamental tree planting and a number of decorative structures.



*2 Topographical map with the location of the garden to the south of the castle*

A serpentine lake or river was cut lengthwise across the slope towards the middle of the park. The upcast from its construction was mostly dumped around the eastern end and on its northern edge, with the result that several mounds or small hills have been raised above the original ground level. The central river section is now largely backfilled, presumably because soft unstable ground threatened the existence of the island temple that was a major element of this part of the garden design (cf. Trench 41). Although now lacking its original context, the Minerva temple still remains an important focus, which is made more dominant by the present backdrop of trees in contrast to the largely open aspect it had previously.

Much of the surrounding parkland has grown into a wood but among the young trees there are a number of older ones, which if not survivors from the original planting are certainly replacements. The location of several coincides with historical alignments as depicted in early maps. The short avenue formed by hornbeam trees towards the centre at the base of the slope appears to have developed as a feature along the west side of the kitchen garden quarters as defined by the oldest surviving plan drawn by Hansen in 1813 (fig. 3).



*3 Hansen's plan (1813)*

The original path is up to 2 m wide and was formed by rolling pieces of brick and mortar into the natural clay (Trench 1). By contrast, the present path on the opposite side of the former kitchen garden lacks solid foundation and appears to be modern (Trench 39).

Hansen's survey shows other trees planted as part of a hedge that presumably bordered an area of cultivated ground now denoted by the lower surface level along the western side of the park. The wide spacing of hornbeams still growing there preserves the hedgerow-alignment but excavation in the intervening ground shows that no other trees were planted in-between (Trench 30). The adjacent straight drive that follows the slope is between 2-2.70 m wide and made of compacted clay with occasional brick and mortar fragments rolled into it (Trenches 31, 35 and 37). Its composition is not unlike that of the path to the west of the kitchen garden and both share a similar make-up with the straight drive that previously ran inside the southern end of the park. All may date from the same period of construction.

The consistent path-width of approximately 2 m and homogeneous nature of its make-up exposed around the southern entrance into the park and in areas to the west (Trenches 18-22, 23, 25 and 27; possibly also 26) denote a carefully prepared driveway of crushed brick and mortar rolled into clay. After entering through the gate the path or ride turned at right angles to run approximately parallel to the boundary wall, thereby linking buildings along its axis as well as eventually connecting with the route downslope. The eastern arm and any associated buildings are largely lost under later vegetation but the western extent can still be traced, presumably passing in front of the Belvedere and continuing towards the Hermitage by crossing the pond which lies nearby. No evidence is apparent around the Hermitage itself, which appears to have been built upon a low platform of rammed clay (Trench 28). The present approach to it from the main western drive follows a convenient route or modern desire line (cf. Trench 29).

The historical pattern can be perceived in the 1813-plan, even though the surveyor may not have determined it entirely accurately and some changes of layout probably had already occurred. The course of the western drive tallies with the straight alignment of hedges on that side of the park and the line of the southern drive is depicted as it crossed the Hermitage pond and passed between adjacent land parcels. Modern excavation between two parallel rows of box planting in that vicinity, however, showed that they were not connected with its alignment, although they might represent a secondary growth or later spread (Trench 24). Further eastwards the boundary between parcels 362 and 364 lies on the presumed axis of the driveway and is in line with two buildings that are both now lost. It seems likely that the map shows the relict features of an earlier alignment that was partly abandoned as the landscape became altered and more sinuous trackways were made. The primary relationship between the largely formal layout of paths in straight lines and the southern entrance threshold suggests that they were coeval (Trench 18) and must therefore date from the creation of the park enclosure.

The eastern continuation of the path along the southern end of the park currently follows a curve and is distinguished by its composition of a distinctive blue-grey clay that contains much comminuted shell (Trench 17; also present in part of Trenches 21 and 22). The raw material appears to have been obtained from an outcrop further down the slope, where the eastern path is of identical construction and similarly winding (Trenches 11 and 14). The branch leading off to the south-east corner of the park lacks proper foundation and is presumably modern (Trenches 15 and 16).

Any evidence that may have existed for an early path surface at the eastern gateway will have been destroyed when the original threshold was removed as part of blocking up the opening (Trench 12). However, examination of the presumed course of a driveway leading from the entrance revealed undisturbed natural clay only (Trench 13) and it is possible therefore that the surface was unmetalled.

A separate path appears to have led around the serpentine river and still survives at its eastern end where it is up to 2.20 m wide. It is largely composed of moderately hard, compacted yellow-grey clay (Trenches 2-5) but also incorporates patches of blue-grey clay, particularly over the mounds of up cast in the central area (Trenches 8-10; also Trench 6). This part of the route is shown in the Dépotkaart of 1871 (fig. 4) but it may already have existed for some time previously.



4 *Dépotkaart* (1871)



The later origin of the path that crosses the infilled river channel is differentiated by narrower width and slightly softer composition (Trench 7).

A machine-cut trench was located to the rear and slightly west of the Minerva temple in order to examine the old river channel (Trench 41). The silts of the former streambed were exposed at a depth of 2.10 m below the modern surface, where a thick clay capping has been introduced as a levelling layer above individual dumps of clay backfill. Despite the collapse of the trench due to soil instability, enough was observed to show that the base of the river had been over 3.50 m wide and was constructed with steep sides, which rose at an approximate angle of 27 degrees from horizontal to form a slope with a gradient of almost 1 in 2, or 50%. The bottom of the sides appears to have been revetted with wooden piles.

The current paths around the western end of the former river lack clear edges and other distinct form, and are nothing more than a stain upon the underlying natural subsoil (Trenches 32-34). They appear to be wholly modern and caused by visitor use and wear rather than being part of a purposeful design. By contrast, the path immediately in front of the Grotto/Ruin seems older and comprises a 2-m wide band of moderately hard, compacted clay with occasional brick fragments, which is not unlike the straight drive to the rear (Trench 36). The link between them has no foundation, however, and is another modern line that merely stains the underlying soft natural clay (Trench 38). Although there is no obvious location for the irregular-shaped pond that once lay in front of the Grotto/Ruin, as depicted by the 1813-survey, a homogeneous yellow-brown clay which occurs *c.* 2 m from the outer path edge may be connected with its backfilling. The evidence requires further investigation, together with the associated structure.

#### 4. Individual trench descriptions

Apart from the machine-dug trench across the former river channel (Trench 41) all trenches were excavated by hand and were generally 0.30 m wide. Where present, historic path surfaces were cleaned and their surviving width was recorded together with its depth below modern ground level.

##### Trench 1

Path of very hard natural clay with brick and mortar inclusions rolled into it; c. 2 m wide and 20 mm below the present surface.

##### Trench 2

Path of yellow-grey clay, 2.20 m wide and buried up to 50 mm deep.

##### Trench 3

Path of moderately hard, compact yellow-grey clay, 1.90 m across, beneath shallow depth of humus, 20 mm deep.

##### Trench 4

Path of moderately hard yellow-grey clay, 2.20 m wide and 40-50 mm below modern surface.

##### Trench 5

Worn-out hollow path of moderately hard yellow-grey clay at depth of 40mm; 2.20 m wide.

##### Trench 6

Slightly hollowed or worn path of moderately hard yellow-brown clay with some admixture of blue-grey clay; 1.85 m wide and buried 20-50 mm deep.

##### Trench 7

Narrow band of blackened, slightly soft natural clay, up to 1.30 m across and 60-90 mm below modern ground level.

##### Trench 8

Fragmentary path of mixed yellow-grey and blue-grey clay with occasional brick pieces; surviving to only 1.20 m wide at a depth of 40mm.

##### Trench 9

Path of hard yellow-grey and blue-grey clay, c. 2 m wide and buried 90 mm beneath a modern dump of lime and plastic resting on 20 mm thickness of old topsoil.

##### Trench 10

Path of compact yellow-grey and blue-grey clay stained by rotted wood chips; 1.90 m wide and 30-40mm below present ground surface.

#### Trench 11

Path of compact blue-grey clay with finely comminuted shell, c. 2 m wide and up to 50 mm deep below present path level. A dark band along the west side may denote some form of ribbon planting.

#### Trench 12

A sondage, 1.20 m x 0.80 m, excavated at the southern end of the inner face of the walled-up East Gate. The surroundings were found to have been disturbed to a depth of 230 mm in order to create the offset foundation that supports the brickwork blocking up the gateway.

By removing the original threshold, which was keyed into the adjacent gate pier at a depth of 90 mm below the current surface level, the construction works will have destroyed any evidence of a former driveway at this point (fig. 5).



*5 Trench 12: detail of blocked gateway*

#### Trench 13

A small sounding, 1.00 m x 0.35 m, tested the presumed course of a driveway that may have led into the park from the East Gate. No evidence was found, with only natural clay being located at a depth of 80 mm below the present surface.

#### Trench 14

Path denoted by a spread of moderately hard blue-grey clay, 3.20 m wide and up to 150 mm below the modern path surface which has worn a hollow along its middle. A distinct band of clay and comminuted shell, 1.30 m wide, along the western side may represent a separate phase.

#### Trench 15

A thin scatter of pebbles and brick, 1.00 m wide and just below the present surface, coincides with the modern path alignment and appears to share its recent origin.

#### Trench 16

As Trench 15.

### Trench 17

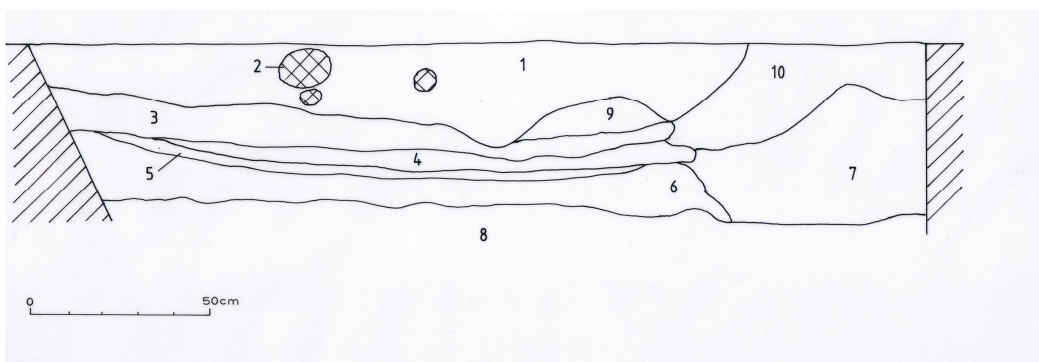
Path, c. 2.20 m across, composed of soft blue-grey clay mixed with comminuted shell along the south side; up to 15 mm deep from the present surface where the spread has caused dark staining.

### Trenches 18-22

Investigation at the park entrance around the South Gate revealed a well-made road that filled the 3-m wide gap of the gateway and extended about 10 m into the park before creating a T-junction with the straight alignment of an east-west drive or ride. The road was constructed within an excavated bed and comprised a series of carefully built-up layers (figs 6 and 7). Rubble had been deliberately rammed on top of the natural subsoil to create a compact base of crushed brick 50-60 mm thick, above which there was a similar thickness of clay and soil. A layer of trampled mortar up to 25 mm deep had become pressed into the top before the introduction of a solid surface formed by further broken and crushed brick, up to 100 mm thick.



**6** Trench 18: detail of blocked gateway



**7** Drawn profile of section photographed to South Gate: 1: topsoil; 2: tree wrooths; 3: solid red layer; 4: thin layer trampled mortar; 5: thin solid yellow-red layer; 6: solid red layer; 7: filling with rumble fragments; 8: natural subsoil; 9: same as 3; 10: same as 7

The strength of construction was presumably intended to overcome excessive wear by traffic around the entrance but also partly may have been in response to ground disturbance created by building the adjacent walls. The remains are now buried beneath 170 mm of topsoil at the entrance but their depth reduces to 140-150 mm after entering the park (Fig. 8). The present east-west path lies slightly north of its predecessor and partly on top of a later phase of construction indicated by a moderately hard blue-grey and yellow-grey clay surface containing comminuted shell at a depth of 70-80 mm below the modern level. The occurrence of similar material in the adjacent part of trenches 21 and 22 suggests that it may have been *c.* 2.5 m wide.



**8** *Road surface near South Gate*

#### Trench 23

The area immediately adjacent to the Belvedere contains dumps of waste material and clearly was disturbed during repairs to the building. The ground in front of the rebuilt steps has been similarly affected, destroying the relationship to the original driveway. Excavation at a point *c.* 12 m to the west revealed a spread of clay with pieces of brick denoting the southern edge of the original drive beneath 180-200 mm of roots and soil approximately 2m outside the present path edge.

#### Trench 24

A trench 3.00 m x 0.30 m was excavated between two approximately parallel rows of box planting to assess their relationship with any previous east-west

path. There was no evidence for an earlier surface, however, and only natural subsoil was present beneath topsoil at a depth of 75-80 mm.

#### Trench 25

A trench 5.50m x 0.40 m was extended southwards from the edge of the modern path at a point close to its north-east corner. An earlier alignment was denoted by a surface of hard, compacted yellow-brown clay, 2.20 m wide, which contains much finely crushed brick and mortar. It shares the same orientation as the hollow which leads to the causeway across the Hermitage Pond nearby.

#### Trench 26

Excavation at the western end of the causeway over the Hermitage Pond exposed the surface of a wide drive or path, 3.10 m across and 100 mm below present level. Its composition of compact clay containing rounded pebbles and occasional brick fragments contrasts with friable clay along its southern edge and light yellow-brown clay at the edge of the causeway.

#### Trench 27

Excavation across the hollow east of the Hermitage Pond revealed a hard clay surface containing small pieces of brick and mortar at a depth of 100-150 mm. Its original width of *c.* 2.30 m has been partly encroached upon by erosion or slumping of the adjacent sides.

#### Trench 28

A T-shaped trench, approximately 2.80 m x 0.75 m by 2.00 m x 0.60 m, was excavated to establish if a metalled path had once led around the yew trees outside the Hermitage. No evidence for this was forthcoming but at a depth of 160-180 mm a very hard, blocky clay was consistent with having been rammed to form a platform for the building to stand upon (fig. 9). A similar kind of clay is visible as an exposure around the north-east corner.



**9** *Trench 28: building platform around Hermitage*

#### Trench 29

A band of dirty clay with a few pebble and brick inclusions lies just beneath the present surface and coincides with the modern path; *c.* 1.20 m wide, but the edges are indistinct.

#### Trench 30

A trench 4.60 m x 1.00 m was dug parallel to the outer edge of the western drive between two hornbeam trees to check for previous planting. There was no indication of intermediate spacing of trees and clean, undisturbed subsoil was exposed at a depth of 110 mm.

#### Trench 31

Path of compact yellow-grey clay with lumps of mortar and small pieces of brick at a depth of 110-120 mm forming a surface *c.* 2 m wide, which extends *c.* 1.10 m west beneath the present verge.

#### Trench 32

A band of darkened natural clay, *c.* 1.20 m wide, coincides with the modern path just below its surface.

#### Trench 33

The present path has caused a dark stain *c.* 1.00 m wide in the subsoil below it but there is no evidence that the route was used historically.

#### Trench 34

As Trench 33.

#### Trench 35

Path of hard, compact yellow-grey clay with some blue-grey clay, also containing crushed brick and mortar; 2.70 m wide but encroached upon by the present verges at either side. An area of very soft planting disturbance occurs 0.60 m beyond the inner path edge.

#### Trench 36

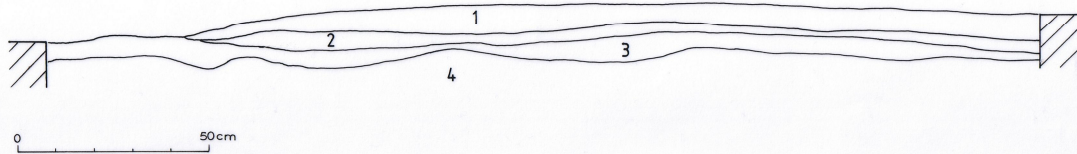
Path, 2 m wide, composed of moderately hard yellow-grey clay with occasional brick fragments at a depth of 70 mm below the modern surface. An area of homogeneous yellow-brown clay *c.* 2 m to the east may be connected with the former pond.

### Trench 37

Path of moderately hard yellow-grey clay with occasional brick fragments, 120 mm deep and somewhat stained by rotted wood chips on the present surface; 1.80 m wide with a slight camber (figs 10 and 11).



**10** *Trench 37: section profile*



**11** *Drawn profile of south-facing section in Trench 37: 1: wooden chips (recent cover); 2 path in yellow-grey clay; 3 grey-brown forest soil; 4 yellow-grey subsoil*

### Trench 38

The modern path has made a dark stain in the soft natural clay underneath; *c.* 1.50 m wide.

### Trench 39

The modern path has formed a band of hardened subsoil 1.50 m wide, but there is no evidence for an earlier route on its alignment.

### Trench 40

A trench 1.40 m x 0.30 m was excavated across part of the hollow that lies to the east and behind the Upper Grotto. A clinker or cinder surface was present at a depth of up to 160 mm beneath topsoil and leaf mould.



#### Trench 41

A mechanically excavated trench *c.* 2.50 m wide x 10 m long was dug to the rear and slightly west of the Minerva temple in order to examine the old river channel (fig. 12). The unstable condition of the surrounding soils led to the side



**12** *Trench 41: section during cleaning prior to collapse*

collapsing before detailed recording could be undertaken and the trench was backfilled thereafter for safety reasons. The upper silts of the former streambed were exposed at a depth of 2.10 m below the modern surface where they appear to have accumulated within a channel approximately 3.60 m wide; their thickness could not be determined. The adjacent bank was revetted with wooden piles above which the side rose at an angle of *c.* 27 degrees from horizontal, creating a slope of approximately 1 in 2. A series of clays and subsoil had been dumped on top of the silt, comprising 340-400 mm thickness of grey-brown clay beneath 280 mm of light brown clay with 260 mm of brown clay subsoil above. A further 790 mm of yellow-brown clay covered all beneath 300 mm of topsoil, providing a thick capping which also served as a levelling-out layer.

## **5. Summary and Conclusion**

Although lacking direct dating evidence, the system of paths and rides in the park at Alden Biesen can be placed in a relative sequence which can be compared with the historical map evidence. The earliest driveway system – and probably the basis of the original layout – still survives in the western half of the park. It appears to be contemporary with the southern gate and associated walls that were constructed to enclose the park, and served to link several of the buildings and other structures within it. The carriage drive largely followed a straight course and only the hornbeam avenue around the kitchen garden shows softening of the stiff lines. Elements of the early layout can be detected in the 1813-plan, together with less formal components and areas of land division designed to create irregular parcels. The most prominent feature is the serpentine river which crossed the middle ground. Its banks eventually proved unstable, however, and resulted in abandonment and backfilling around the temple island. A former circuit path still survives at the eastern end and matches the route depicted in the 1871-map, although it could have originated earlier. Part of the present course of the perimeter path around the south-east corner of the park may also correspond with this mapping. Apart from the path outside the Grotto/Ruin, which may be contemporary with its construction, most of the other paths investigated seem to be of recent origin.

## **6. Management issues**

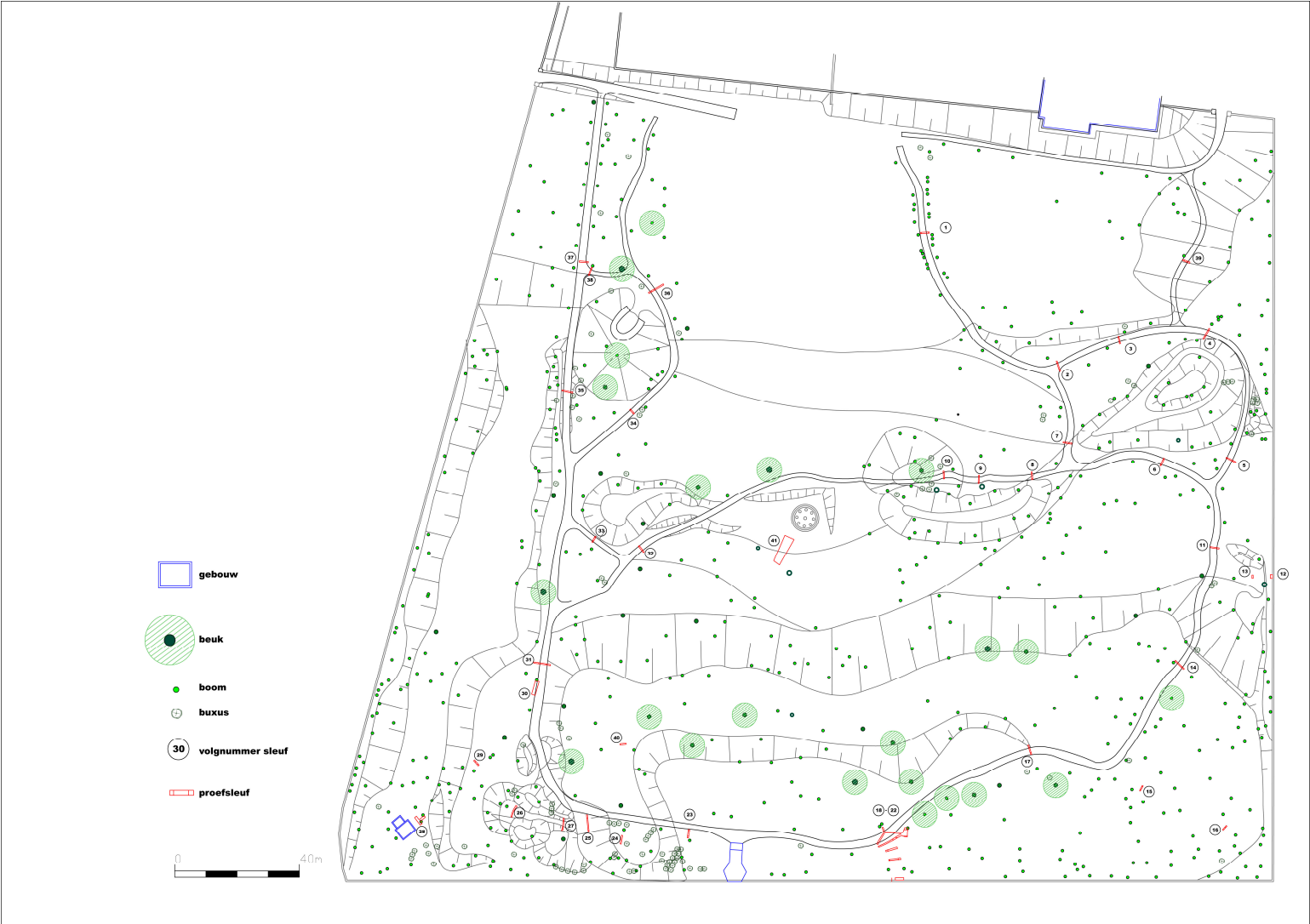
The vestigial nature and shallow depth of the remains of most of the historical paths makes them especially vulnerable to damage. Disturbance should be avoided wherever possible and careful consideration must be given to tree-felling and other clearance, and the access routes that may be needed for these activities, particularly where they may cause erosion with the consequent loss of archaeological features and information.

Future programmes of landscape enhancement should be monitored therefore to ensure that significant features are not lost or obscured. At the same time, the individual proposals may afford an opportunity for further archaeological survey consistent with conservation objectives. In particular, there is potential for archaeological investigation of other features associated with the designed landscape, both around the water features and relating to ruined buildings and lost structures.

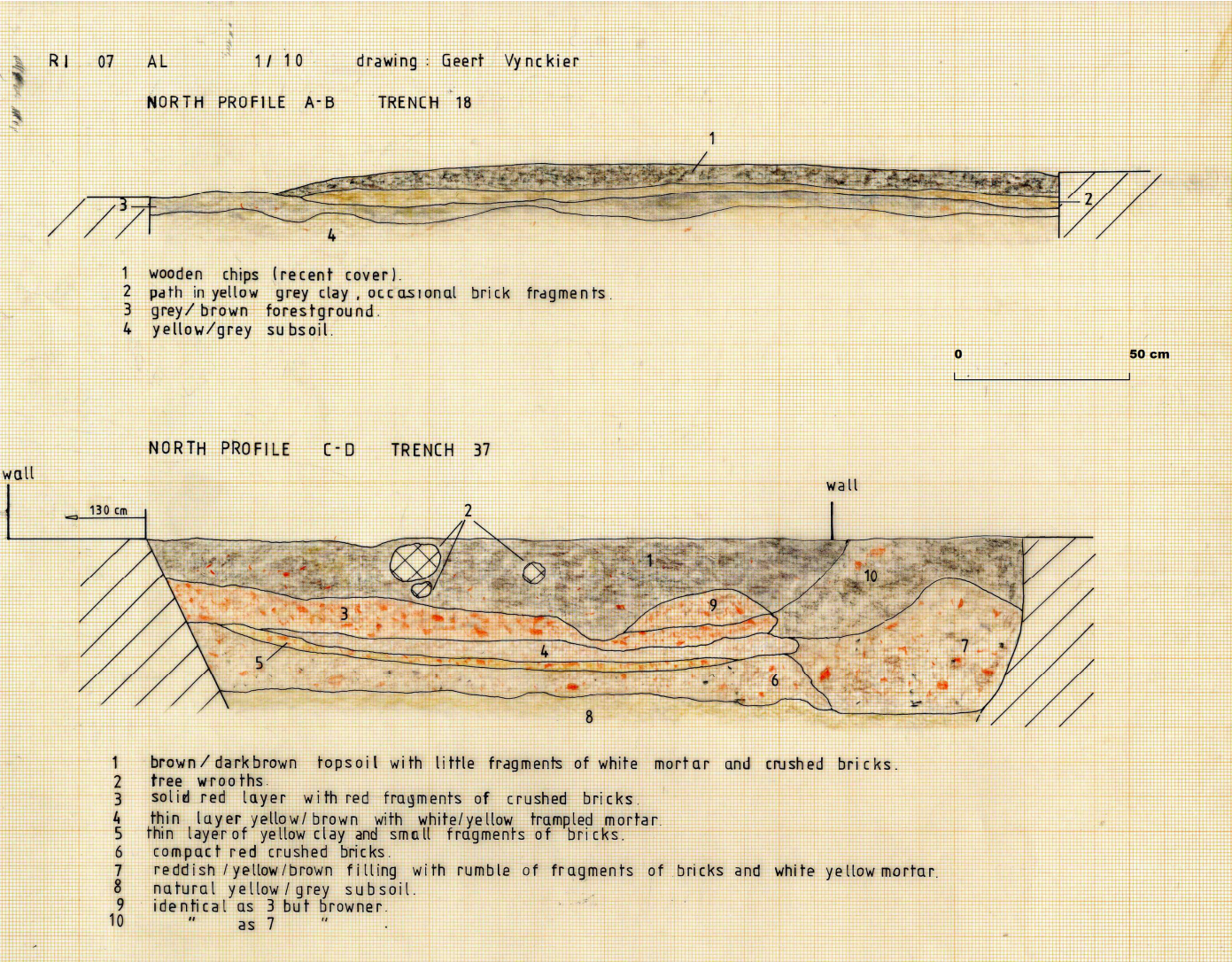
## **Annexes**

- Chart 1
- Chart 2
- Inventory of plans
- Inventory of photographs
- Inventory of features
- Inventory of finds

**Chart 1:** Plan of the present garden showing the location of individual numbered trenches in relation to modern paths and other features



**Chart 2:** Drawing of profiles of trench 18 and 37



## *Planinventaris*

<i>Tekening</i>	<i>Blad</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Schaal</i>	<i>Tekenaar</i>	<i>Datum</i>
1	1	18	Profieltekening	noordelijk profiel sleuf 18	1:20	Geert	18/07/2007
2	1	37	Profieltekening	noordelijk profiel sleuf 37	1:20	Geert	18/07/2007

## *Fotoinventaris*

<i>Foto</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Oriëntatie</i>
1			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken aan de zuidelijk poort	
2			Sfeerbeeld	Brian neemt foto' s van de sleuf aan de zuidelijke poort	
3			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken aan de zuidelijke poort	
4			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken aan de zuidelijke poort	
5			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de picknick plaats met het kasteel in de achtergrond	
6			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de picknick plaats met het kasteel in de achtergrond	
7			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de het kasteel	
8			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de picknick plaats	
9			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de picknick plaats	
10			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het kasteel	
11			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
12			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
13			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op graafwerken van een sleufje	
14			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
15			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
16			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
17			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken aan zuidelijke poort	
18			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken aan zuidelijke poort	
19			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in de voormalige keukentuin	
20			Sfeerbeeld	De opgravingsploeg	
21			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het Minerva tempeltje	
22			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het Minerva tempeltje	
23			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het Minerva tempeltje	
24			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het Minervatempeltje	
25			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het kasteel en de gracht	
26			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de oostelijke toegangspoort en het voorhof van het kasteel	
27			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het kasteel en de slotgracht	
28			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de slotgracht en de Minerva tempel	
29			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de slotgracht en de Minerva tempel	
30			Sfeerbeeld	Foto van de basis van de stam van één van de grote beuken	
31			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op een wandelpad in het bos	
32			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht vanuit het bos op het kasteel	
33			Sfeerbeeld	De topograaf (Johan)bespreekt met de fotograaf (Kris)het plan van het bos	



<i>Foto</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Oriëntatie</i>
34	41		Sfeerbeeld	Fotograaf aan het werk bij sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
35			Sfeerbeeld	Topograaf Johan aan het werk	
36			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
37			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de zgn. rivier; eilandje in het oostelijk deel	
38			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
39			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op plaatsen waar sleufjes moesten gemaakt worden	
40			Sfeerbeeld	De opgravingsploeg. Vlnr: Brian, Rudi, Jos	
41			Sfeerbeeld	De opgravingsploeg. Vlnr: Brian, Rudi, Jos	
42			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
43			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de heuvel waar de Engelse tuin zich bevindt	zuidoosten
44			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de heuvel waar de Engelse tuin zich bevindt	zuidoosten
45			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de heuvel waar de Engelse tuin zich bevindt	zuidoosten
46			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de heuvel waar de Engelse tuin zich bevindt	zuidoosten
47			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de heuvel waar de Engelse tuin zich bevindt	zuidoosten
48			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het domein	oosten
49			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het domein	oosten
50			Sfeerbeeld	Poortgebouw en apostelhuis	oosten
51			Sfeerbeeld	Maastrichterallée	westen
52			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het domein	oosten
53			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het domein	oosten
54			Sfeerbeeld	Johan aan het werk in het bos	
55			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
56			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
57			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
58			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
59	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
60	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
61	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
62	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
63	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
64	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	

<i>Foto</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Oriëntatie</i>
65	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
66			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
67	12		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
68	12		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
69	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
70	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
71	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
72	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
73	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
74	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
75	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
76	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
77	12		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
78	12		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
79	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
80	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
81	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
82	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg sleuf 41 bij Minerva tempel	
83	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg sleuf 41 bij Minerva tempel	
84	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg sleuf 41 bij Minerva tempel	
85			Overzichtsfoto	Eerste kijk op het spoor van de zgn.rivier nabij de Minerva tempel	
86			Overzichtsfoto	Onderste groengrijze sliblaag uit de zgn. rivier nabij de Minerva tempel	
87			Overzichtsfoto	Onderste groengrijze sliblaag uit de zgn. rivier nabij de Minerva tempel	
88			Profielfoto	zuidoostprofiel; doorsnede van de zgn.rivier nabij de Minerva tempel	
89			Profielfoto	zuidoostprofiel; doorsnede van de zgn.rivier nabij de Minerva tempel	
90	41		Overzichtsfoto	zuivermaken van sleufbodem en het profiel van sleuf 41	
91	41		Overzichtsfoto	zuivermaken van sleufbodem en het profiel van sleuf 41	
92	41		Sfeerbeeld	Profielwand sleuf 41 ingestort	
93	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
94	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
95	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
96	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	

<i>Foto</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Oriëntatie</i>
97	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
98	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
99	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
100	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
101	41		Profielfoto	Profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
102	41		Profielfoto	Profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
103	41		Profielfoto	Profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
104	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
105	41		Sfeerbeeld	Inmeten profiel sleuf 41	
106	1		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 1	
107	2		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 2	
108	3		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 3	
109	4		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 4	
110	5		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 5	
111	6		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 6	
112	7		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 7	
113	8		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 8	
114	9		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 9	
115	10		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 10	
116	11		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 11	
117	12		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 12	
118	13		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 13	
119	14		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 14	
120	15		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 15	
121	16		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 16	
122	17		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 17	
123	18		Profielfoto	Sleuf 18	
124	18		Profielfoto	Sleuf 18	
125	19		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 19	
126	20		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 20	
127	21		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 21 en 22	
128	22		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 22	
129	23		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 23	
130	25		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 25	
131	26		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 26	
132	27		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 27	

133	31	Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 31
134	32	Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 32
135	33	Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 33
136	34	Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 34
137	35	Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 35
138	36	Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 36
139	37	Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 37
140	37	Profiefoto	Sleuf 37
141	37	Detailfoto	Sleuf 37
142	28	Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 28
143	28	Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 28

## *Spoorinventaris*

*Spoor   Werkput   Vlak   Textuur   Kleur   Vulling   Interpretatie   Vorm   Vondst(en)   Bemerkingen*

Cfr. Trench description

## *Vondstinventaris*

<i>Vondst</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Spoor</i>	<i>Monster</i>	<i>Materiaalcategorie</i>	<i>Aard</i>	<i>Type(s)</i>	<i>Datering</i>	<i>Aantal</i>	<i>Bemerkingen</i>
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There were no finds

## *Fotoinventaris*

<i>Foto</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Oriëntatie</i>
9			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de picknick plaats	
10			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het kasteel	
11			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
12			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
13			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op graafwerken van een sleufje	
14			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
15			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
16			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
17			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken aan zuidelijke poort	
18			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken aan zuidelijke poort	
19			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in de voormalige keukentuin	
20			Sfeerbeeld	De opgravingsploeg	
21			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het Minerva tempeltje	
22			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het Minerva tempeltje	
23			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het Minerva tempeltje	
24			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het Minervatempeltje	
25			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het kasteel en de gracht	
26			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de oostelijke toegangspoort en het voorhof van het kasteel	
27			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het kasteel en de slotgracht	
28			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de slotgracht en de Minerva tempel	
29			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de slotgracht en de Minerva tempel	
30			Sfeerbeeld	Foto van de basis van de stam van één van de grote beuken	
31			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op een wandelpad in het bos	
32			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht vanuit het bos op het kasteel	
33			Sfeerbeeld	De topograaf (Johan) bespreekt met de fotograaf (Kris) het plan van het bos	
34	41		Sfeerbeeld	Fotograaf aan het werk bij sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
35			Sfeerbeeld	Topograaf Johan aan het werk	

<i>Foto</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Oriëntatie</i>
36			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
37			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de zgn. rivier; eilandje in het oostelijk deel	
38			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
39			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op plaatsen waar sleufjes moesten gemaakt worden	
40			Sfeerbeeld	De opgravingsploeg. Vlnr: Brian, Rudi, Jos	
41			Sfeerbeeld	De opgravingsploeg. Vlnr: Brian, Rudi, Jos	
42			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
43			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de heuvel waar de Engelse tuin zich bevindt	zuidoosten
44			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de heuvel waar de Engelse tuin zich bevindt	zuidoosten
45			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de heuvel waar de Engelse tuin zich bevindt	zuidoosten
46			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de heuvel waar de Engelse tuin zich bevindt	zuidoosten
47			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de heuvel waar de Engelse tuin zich bevindt	zuidoosten
48			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het domein	oosten
49			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het domein	oosten
50			Sfeerbeeld	Poortgebouw en apostelhuis	oosten
51			Sfeerbeeld	Maastrichterallée	westen
52			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het domein	oosten
53			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op het domein	oosten
54			Sfeerbeeld	Johan aan het werk in het bos	
55			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
56			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
57			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
58			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
59	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
60	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
61	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	



<i>Foto</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Oriëntatie</i>
62	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
63	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
64	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
65	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg van sleuf 41 bij de Minerva tempel	
66			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken in het bos	
67	12		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
68	12		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
69	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
71	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
72	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
73	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
74	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
75	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
76	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
77	12		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
78	12		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
79	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
80	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
81	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
82	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg sleuf 41 bij Minerva tempel	
83	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg sleuf 41 bij Minerva tempel	
84	41		Sfeerbeeld	Aanleg sleuf 41 bij Minerva tempel	
85			Overzichtsfoto	Eerste kijk op het spoor van de zgn.rivier nabij de Minerva tempel	
86			Overzichtsfoto	Onderste groengrijze sliblaag uit de zgn. rivier nabij de Minerva tempel	
87			Overzichtsfoto	Onderste groengrijze sliblaag uit de zgn. rivier nabij de Minerva tempel	
88			Profielfoto	zuidoostprofiel; doorsnede van de zgn.rivier nabij de Minerva tempel	
89			Profielfoto	zuidoostprofiel; doorsnede van de zgn.rivier nabij de Minerva tempel	
90	41		Overzichtsfoto	zuivermaken van sleufbodem en het profiel van sleuf 41	

<i>Foto</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Oriëntatie</i>
91	41		Overzichtsfoto	zuivermaken van sleufbodem en het profiel van sleuf 41	
92	41		Sfeerbeeld	Profielwand sleuf 41 ingestort	
93	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
94	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
95	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
96	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
97	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
98	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
99	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
100	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
101	41		Profielfoto	Profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
102	41		Profielfoto	Profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
103	41		Profielfoto	Profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
104	41		Profielfoto	Detail profielwand sleuf 41 na het instorten en opkrabben	
105	41		Sfeerbeeld	Inmeten profiel sleuf 41	
106	1		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 1	
107	2		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 2	
108	3		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 3	
109	4		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 4	
110	5		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 5	
111	6		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 6	
112	7		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 7	
113	8		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 8	
114	9		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 9	
115	10		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 10	
116	11		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 11	

<i>Foto</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Oriëntatie</i>
117	12		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 12	
118	13		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 13	
119	14		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 14	
120	15		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 15	
121	16		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 16	
122	17		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 17	
123	18		Profielfoto	Sleuf 18	
124	18		Profielfoto	Sleuf 18	
125	19		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 19	
126	20		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 20	
127	21		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 21 en 22	
128	22		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 22	
129	23		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 23	
130	25		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 25	
131	26		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 26	
132	27		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 27	
133	31		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 31	
134	32		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 32	
135	33		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 33	
136	34		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 34	
137	35		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 35	
138	36		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 36	
139	37		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 37	
140	37		Profielfoto	Sleuf 37	
141	37		Detailfoto	Sleuf 37	
142	28		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 28	
143	28		Overzichtsfoto	Sleuf 28	
70	12		Detailfoto	Sleuf 12 aan de oostelijke poort	
1			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken aan de zuidelijk poort	
2			Sfeerbeeld	Brian neemt foto' s van de sleuf aan de zuidelijke poort	
3			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken aan de zuidelijke poort	
4			Sfeerbeeld	Graafwerken aan de zuidelijke poort	

<i>Foto</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Oriëntatie</i>
5			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de picknick plaats met het kasteel in de achtergrond	
6			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de picknick plaats met het kasteel in de achtergrond	
7			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de het kasteel	
8			Sfeerbeeld	Zicht op de picknick plaats	

## *Planinventaris*

<i>Tekening</i>	<i>Blad</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Categorie</i>	<i>Onderwerp</i>	<i>Schaal</i>	<i>Tekenaar</i>	<i>Datum</i>
1	1	18	Profieltekening	noordelijk profiel sleuf 18	1:20	Geert	18/07/2007
2	1	37	Detailtekening	noordelijk profiel sleuf 37	1:20	Geert	18/07/2007

# *Spoorinventaris*

<i>Spoor</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Textuur</i>	<i>Kleur</i>	<i>Vulling</i>	<i>Interpretatie</i>	<i>Vorm</i>	<i>Vondst(en)</i>	<i>Bemerkingen</i>
Cfr. Trench discription									

## *Vondstinventaris*

<i>Vondst</i>	<i>Werkput</i>	<i>Vlak</i>	<i>Spoor</i>	<i>Monster</i>	<i>Materiaalcategorie</i>	<i>Aard</i>	<i>Type(s)</i>	<i>Datering</i>	<i>Aantal</i>	<i>Bemerkingen</i>
There were no finds										