

interpreted as being natural but it is possible that it is a re-deposited layer. Other nearby layers also interpreted as probably being natural, such as (1006) and (1101), were composed mainly of sand; while (1050) was mainly silt and had a larger stone component in its matrix.

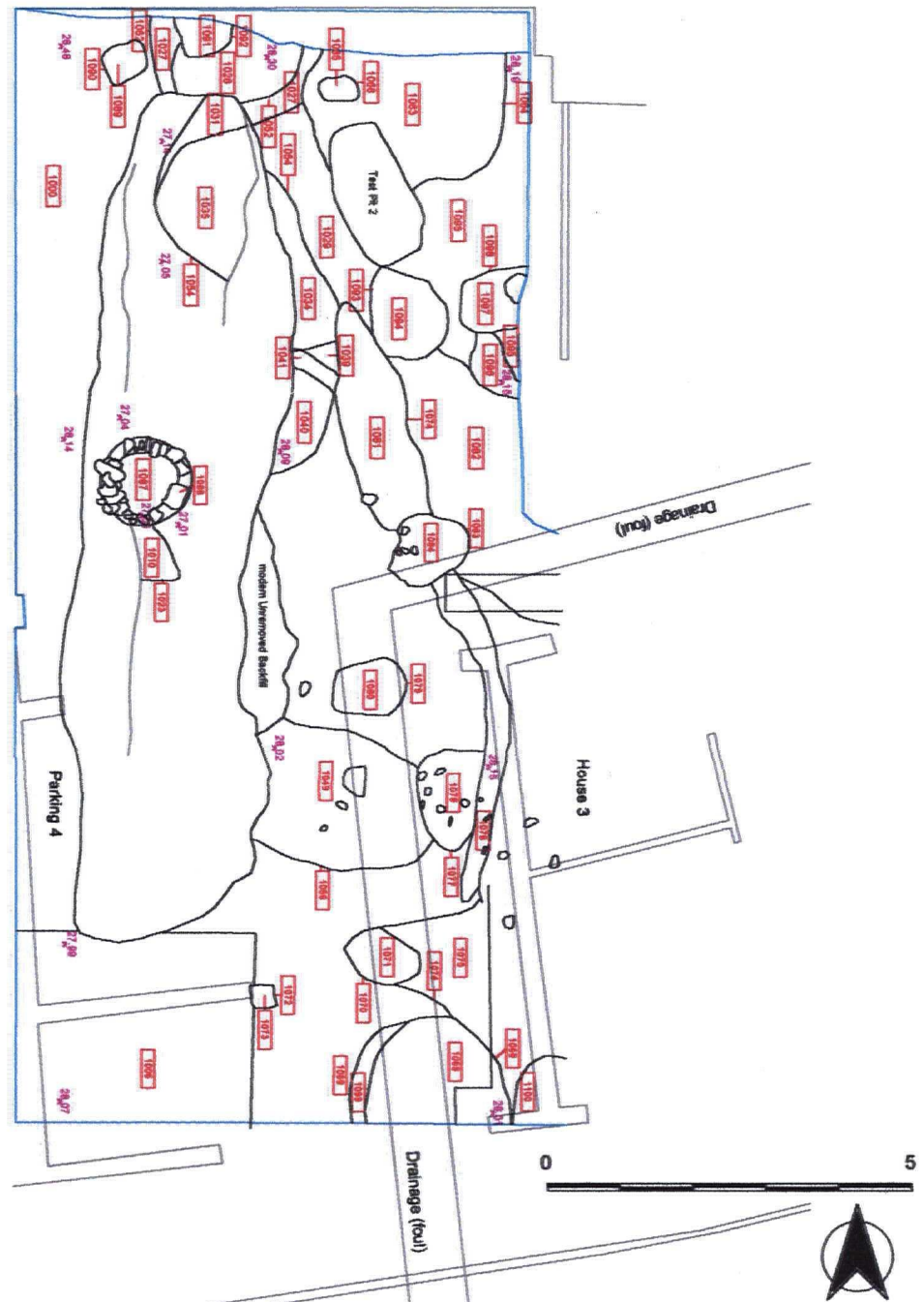
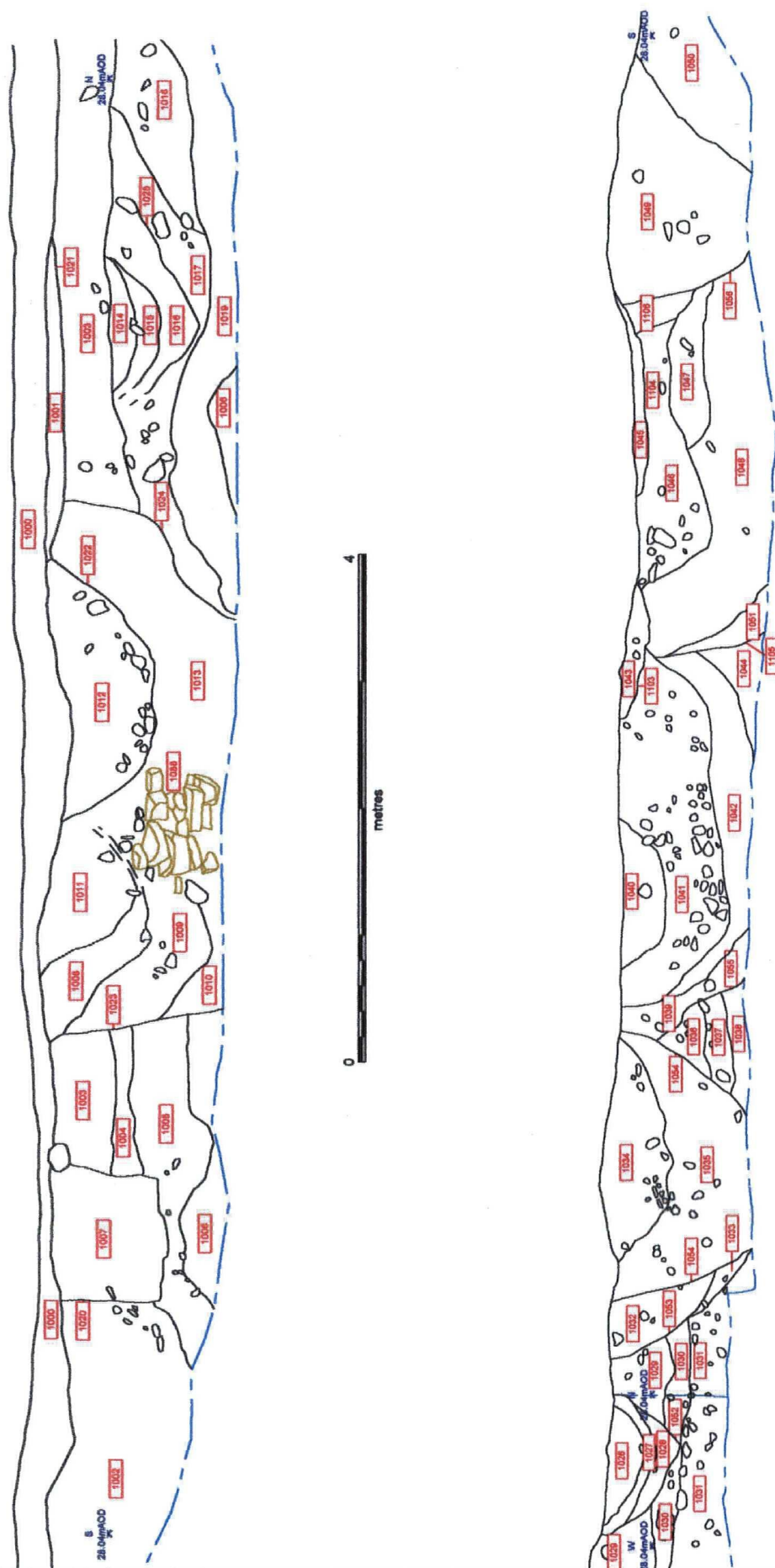


Figure 3. Surface plan of Area A. (Scale 1:100)

Figures 4 & 5. East, south & west facing section of Trench 1 (Inspection pit). (Scale 1:50)



5.1.4 Trench 3

Trench 3 contained a single layer 1101 that was interpreted as being natural. This deposit was excavated to a depth of 0.1m.

5.2 Phase 2 (Trench 2)

Layer (2041) covered most of the surface of the site to a depth of up to 0.25m. The same deposit was also used to fill the garage inspection pit [2013]. This layer consisted of a mixture of material, deposited below the concrete base (2027) created during the construction of the garage and comprised of demolition debris from the garages destruction.

Only two features cut layer (2041). One was the drain cut [2036] that contained a ceramic drain and the single fill (2037). This cut was at least 2.0m long, 0.54m wide and 0.6m deep and ran parallel to the street front. The second feature was the garage foundation cut [2030], this contained a concrete wall base (2027) that intruded into the northeast corner of Trench 2 and was removed by a mechanical digger prior to the excavation. It is likely that the foundation cut [2030] partially cut through layer (2041) and then more material from this deposit was butted up against the concrete foundation (2027).

Several shallow pits contaminated with oil residues and dating from the building of the garage were recorded under a single cut [2009] and a single fill (2008).

Pit [2001] was situated at the L shaped corner of the trench and so its size could be obtained as two of its sides were excavated. Pit [2001] was 1.14m long west to east and a little over 1.04m wide and 0.19m deep with a single fill (2000).

Cut [2003] seemed to incorporate a number of features including two small pits or postholes and a possible linear, that were all filled with deposit (2002). Cut [2003] was truncated to the northeast by pit [2009], to the south by pipe trench [2036] and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the west. Cut [2003] was 2.08m long north to south, 1.26m wide west to east and up to 0.28m deep. The pits and possible linear appear to be aligned northeast to southwest although, due to the complex nature of these features and the small area of the cut that was excavated, this cannot be substantiated.

Pit [2031] was over 1.05m long and had been truncated by cut [2003] to the south. Cut [2031] extended beyond the 0.2m width and 0.3m depth that was excavated. Pit [2031] contained a single fill (2032) which had within it a single roughly faced rectangular ashlar block with light pink silty sand (30:60) mortar on some surfaces. It was possible that this ashlar block came from the demolished terrace along the Allhallowgate street frontage. If fill (2032) contained material from the terrace then it was likely that cut [2003] was of recent origin.

Cut [2012] was 0.83m long east to west before being truncated by the inspection pit [2013] and 0.9m north to south. Cut [2012] was probably a pit filled with a single fill (2011) that was 0.25m deep.

Cut [2007] extended westwards 0.86m to a depth of 0.52m before steeply cutting down beyond the limit of excavation. Its fills extended westwards for another 1.76m before being truncated by the inspection pit [2013]. Cut [2007] was at least 0.96m wide with its northern edge extending beyond the limit of excavation. This cut, at over 2.62m long was larger than would be expected for a refuse pit. It is possible that cut [2007] was created during mineral extraction, probably gravel, and was then back filled.

Cut [2007] contained at least four fills all of which extended beyond the 0.9m wide trench on both sides except (2010) which extended up to only 0.2m south of the northern trench edge. The upper fill (2015) was 0.24m deep and only 2.2m long as it was truncated at its western end by pit [2012].

The second fill (2006) was up to 0.16m deep and extended for the length of the cut. Fill (2006) also filled a post hole [2018] that was cut through fill (2010). Cut [2018] was 0.24m in diameter and 0.39m deep tapering to a point. As there was no evidence of a post packing it was likely that the posthole was created by pushing a pointed stake into the ground.

Fill (2010) was up to 0.12m deep but was only 2.25m long as it did not extend to the full length of the cut to the west. The lowest fill (2014) was at least 1.3m long and over 0.2m deep as it filled the edge of cut [2007] and it dipped down beyond the limit of excavation.

The interpretation of cut [2042] was not straight forward, it is possible that only one fill remains (2025) which was over 2.14m long north to south, 0.8m wide and at least 0.5m deep where it continued below the base of the trench.), and this is stratigraphically cut by [2026] which ran NNE- SSW and then made a right angle turn to the SW encompassing an area of at least 2.56m long and 1.27m wide [2026] was filled by (2020) which extended for at least 2.1m north to south and 1.28m from east to west. At its southern end fill (2020) appeared to be thinning and was truncated by cut [2009]. At the limit of excavation at north end of the trench fill (2020) was at least 0.65m deep at the base of the trench. A possible beam slot [2019] was cut through cut [2026] before being filled by (2020). This feature was over 0.83m long and 0.23m wide. To the northwest it was 0.26m deep and continued beyond the trench edge. Cut [2019] was 0.1m deep and narrowed at its southeast terminus. This fill (2026) was subsequently cut by [2028], a possible cut containing fill (2029) that was 1.02m long, over 0.76m wide, 0.26m deep.

Conversely [2028] & [2026] may represent tip lines and pit [2042] may have contained 3 fills namely (2029), (2025) & (2020), the latter being truncated to the west by pit [2007]. If this latter interpretation was accurate then cut [2042] was at least 2.56m long, 1.93m wide and over 0.56m deep. The large size of this feature suggested that it may have been created through mineral extraction, possibly of sand or gravel.

Pit [2044] contained a single fill (2043) that was at least 0.84m long north-south and continued beyond the trench edge to the north and east. To the west fill (2043) was truncated by cut [2042] making it at least 0.11m wide and over 0.41m deep at the base of the trench.

Layer (2040) was truncated by pit [2044] to the north and pit [2021] to the south. Layer (2040) was over 2.41m long north to south and at least 0.36m wide continuing beyond the trench edge to the east. At the base of the trench layer (2040) was 0.48m deep.

Cut into the top of layer (2040) was a possible post hole [2045] containing a single fill (2038) that was 0.38m long north to south, 0.17m wide and 0.34m deep. Fill (2038) was truncated by pit [2046] that contained a single fill (2047). Pit [2046] was at least 1.14m long, over 0.22m wide and 0.25m deep.

Linear [2016] was at least 2.08m long from west to east; continuing beyond the limits of the trench on both sides. At the west facing section it was 1.51m wide and 0.38m deep. Cut [2016] widened towards the east facing section where it was 2.9m wide and over 0.9m deep at the base of the trench.

Although filled by a single fill (2017) it is possible that cut [2016] contained at least two features. The ditch running west to east has a clearly defined southern edge and a parallel northern edge, 0.67m of which was excavated at the eastern end. In the central area the northern edge of [2016] is only visible in plan as this area was unexcavated. In addition a modern pit [2009] obscured part of the edge of cut [2016]. Thus the only secure link between the ditch [2016] and the area to the north was in the 0.2m western trench where a cut through similar deposits may have not been visible. It is likely that the northern part of [2016] was a separate feature possibly a pit or pit group filled with a similar deposit to the west-east ditch.

The ditch [2016] cut through a pit [2021] that contained a single fill (2022). Pit [2021] was at least 2.52m long from north to south and extended beyond the 0.8m trench on both the east and west sides. Cut [2021] was tentatively interpreted as being a pit due to the curved nature of its excavated north and south edges, it was at least 0.45m deep and continued down below the base of the trench.

Ditch [2016] also cut through a post hole [2033] with a single fill (2034). Post hole [2033] was probably just over 0.38m long, over 0.2m wide and only 0.2m deep with steep sides. The fill consisted of 95% pebbles less than 0.1m across that may have been used as packing.

Layer (2035) was truncated to the south by pit [2031] and to the north by ditch [2016]. Layer (2035) extended across the 0.2m trench and was over 1.1m long from north to south with a depth of 0.33m at the base of the trench.

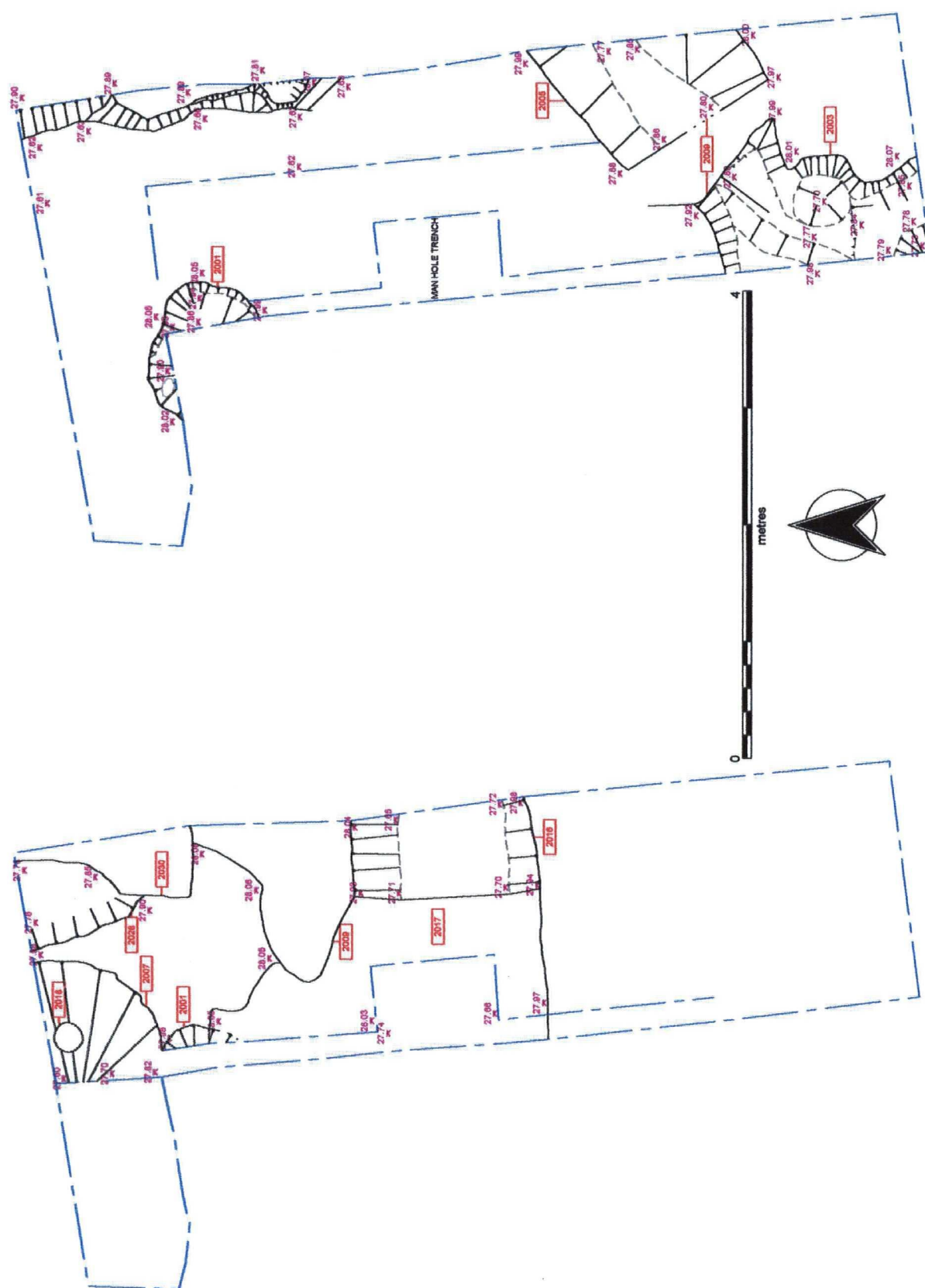
Pit [2039] contained a single fill (2023) that was 0.7m long and over 0.52m deep. Only 0.1m of cut [2039] extended into Trench 2 from the west facing section.

Ditch [2005] was orientated southwest to northeast. It continued beyond the trench to the northeast and extended to the southwest for 1.8m before being truncated by later features.

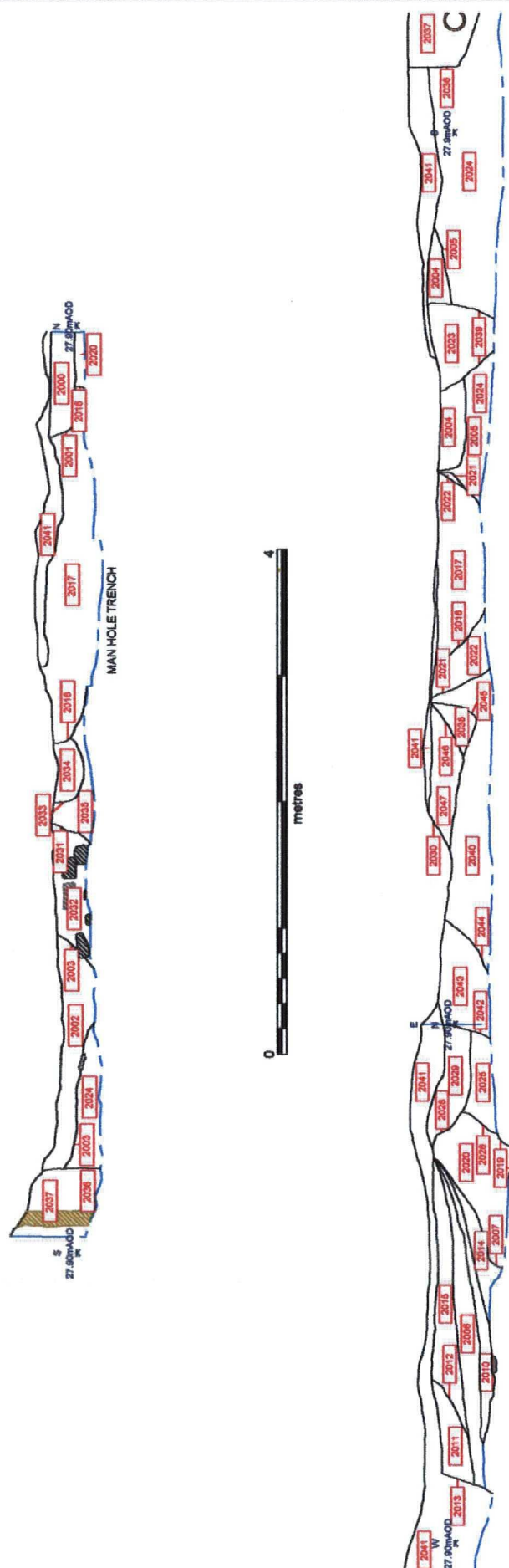
Ditch [2005] was 1.5m wide and contained a single fill (2004) that was 0.22m deep at the west facing section.

Layer (2024) extended beyond both the west and east sides of the 2m wide trench. Deposit (2024) was truncated to the south by the service trench [2036] and to the north by pit [2021], and also by the pit group [2003], but still extended for over 3.97m from north to south. Layer (2024) was over 0.58m deep and continued down beyond the base of the trench.

The extent of layer (2024) suggested that it was either natural or that it consisted of re-deposited natural used to level the surface. The similarities between layers (2024), (2035) and (2040) suggested that they might all belong to the same layer which was separated by later intrusive features. All are deposits of soft brownish silty sands that extended below the limit of excavation.



Figures 6 & 7. Post-excavation plans of Trench 2. (Scale 1:50)



Figures 8 & 9. East, south & west facing section of Trench 2. (Scale 1:50)