

Historic Scotland  
Properties in Care  
Minor Archaeological Works 2008

# Mavisbank House: Archaeological excavations, July 2008

HS PIC Index number: 4921  
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28 November 2008  
Kirkdale Archaeology

<b><u>Site</u></b>	Mavisbank House
<b><u>N.G.R</u></b>	NT 2891 6516, NT 2890 6515, NT 2887 6506
<b><u>Project Description</u></b>	Archaeological excavations
<b><u>Project code</u></b>	HSCO-4921-2008-01

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## **SUMMARY**

*As part of remedial works, excavations were carried out on and near the access track to the east and south of Mavisbank House to investigate areas where a landslip had occurred and where surface water had been seen to accumulate.*

*The excavations revealed several different phases of track construction, and evidence of earlier episodes of water damage. It appeared that the roadway had been constantly raised and narrowed, and the construction of each new roadway surface involved the laying of deposits of ash or other porous material.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Excavations were carried out on the access track to the east and south of Mavisbank House. Trenches 1 and 2 (NGR: NT 2891 6516; NT 2890 6515) were located towards the top of a slope, just south of a sharp bend in the track, in an area where a landslip had occurred during the previous winter. Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated to investigate the road surface and deposits in the area of landslip (Trench 1) and just south of that disturbance (Trench 2). Trench 3 (NGR: NT 2887 6506) was located on a level area of the track where water had been accumulating, immediately to the west of the south-west part of the boundary wall around the nursery.

The work was carried out from 28 July to 1 August 2008.

## **2.0 EXCAVATION ACCOUNT**

### **2.1 Trench 1**

Trench 1 measured 6.60 m north/south, 500 mm wide and mostly 200 mm deep but up to 800 mm deep at the south end. The topsoil, **F100**, comprised mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones, 100–200 mm in depth.

In the south part of the trench there was a patch of small angular stones, **F101**, running east/west across the trench and measuring 300 mm north/south. **F101** sealed **F102**, a compact deposit, mainly angular gravel and pale grey sand. **F102** crossed the trench east/west, measured 600 mm north/south and was 100 mm thick.

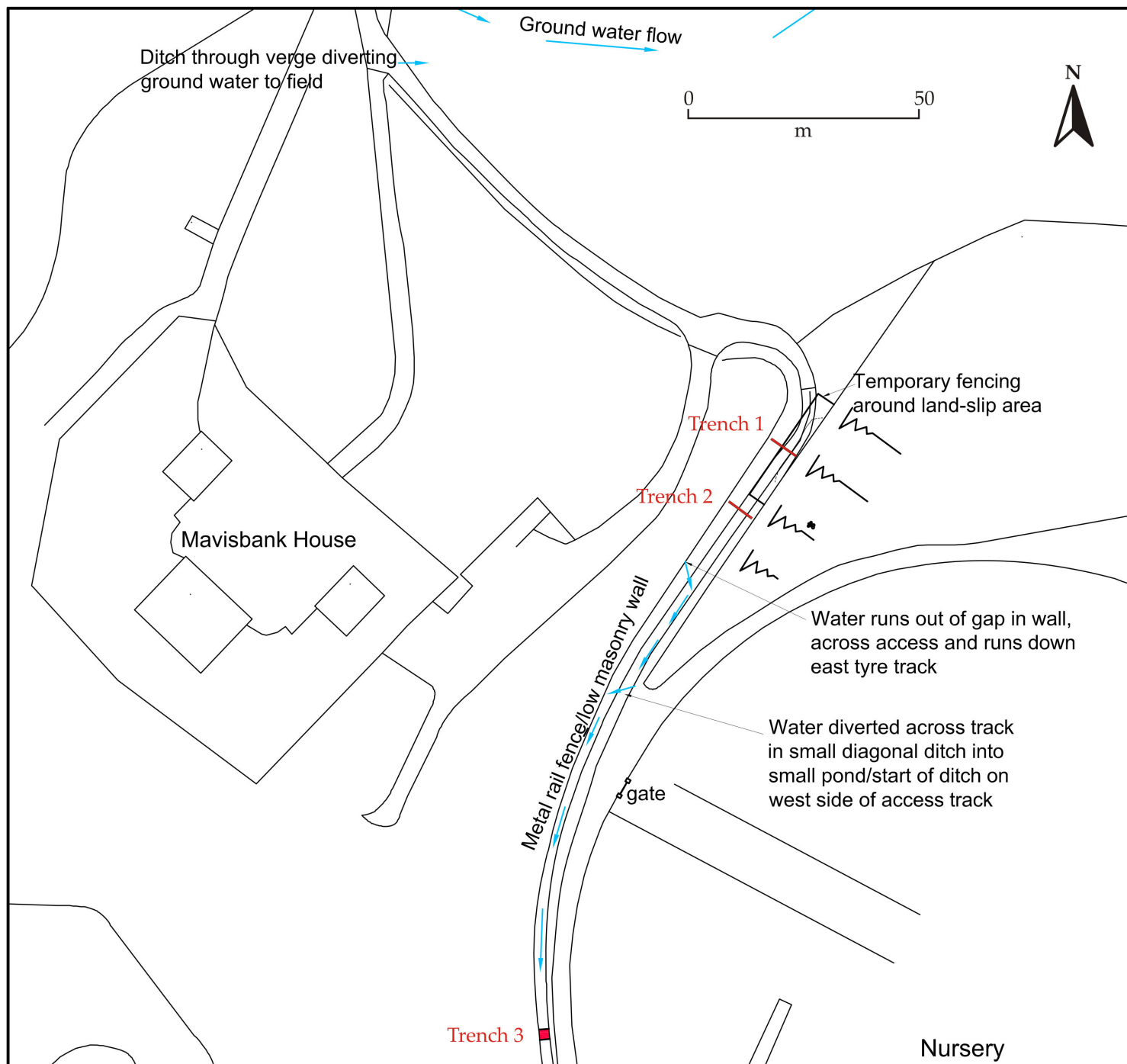


Fig. 1 : Location plan

Towards the south end of the excavation, at the north limit of the deeper part of the trench, there was a void, **F103**, running east/west across the trench and measuring 50 mm wide at the top and 500 mm deep. Also at the south end of the trench **F115** was an edge to the south of which the ground had slumped at least 300 mm. Within **F115**, **F116** was a very loose deposit of dark grey silt and ash that was heavily rooted, seen east/west across the trench, measured 700 mm north/south and although it was not bottomed a depth of 600 mm was removed.

To the north of **F103**, **F113** was an edge to the south of which the ground had fallen 150 mm. Seen either side of **F103** in an area 1.30 m north/south and running east/west across the trench, **F104** was a 200 mm thick deposit of fairly compact dark grey ash and blaise. There was a fragment of firebrick within this deposit.

**F104** sealed **F108**, a 30 mm thick lens of fine pale grey ash. Below **F108**, **F109** was a compact deposit of pale grey ash and blaise 250 mm thick. Both **F108** and **F109** extended east/west across the trench and had been disturbed by **F103** to the north and **F115** to the south.

Seen east/west across the central part of the trench **F105** was a setting of three rows of red bricks. The southernmost row comprised bricks on their edge while the other two were set face up and dropped towards the margin between them, forming a 30 mm deep central channel. The bricks were hand-made and measured 300 mm by 150 mm and 80 mm thick. **F105** was left *in situ*.

Over and to the north of **F105** there was a compact mix of rounded pebbles, measuring up to 50 mm in diameter, and mid brown sandy silt, **F106**. **F106** extended east/west across the trench, measured 1.10 m north/south and up to 100 mm in depth. At the north end of **F106**, **F107** was a strip of crumbly pale grey mortar with occasional stone grits. **F107** was seen east/west across the trench and measured 150 mm north/south and 60 mm in depth.

Against the south side of **F105**, **F114** was a compact deposit of fine pale grey ash with occasional rounded stones and fragments of blaise throughout. **F114** was seen east/west across the trench, measured 300 mm north/south and up to 150 mm thick.

Seen in the north part of the trench, under **F100**, **F117** was a fairly compact mix of

blaze and ash that was heavily rooted and crossed the trench east/west, measured 1.00 m north/south and up to 100 mm thick. Sealed by **F117**, **F118** comprised mainly medium sized stones (a mix of sandstone and whin) and some pale grey sandy silt. **F118** was seen east/west across the trench measured 800 mm north/south and up to 200 mm in depth. **F118** was seen within feature **F121**.

To the south of **F121**, **F120** was a hollow filled with very root-affected and fairly compact mid brown slightly clayey silt, **F119**. **F120** measured 1.00 m north/south, was seen east/west across the trench and up to 150 mm deep.

Sealed by **F109** in the deeper, south end of the trench, **F110** was a deposit of reddish brown sandy clay measuring 80 mm in depth. Under **F110**, **F111** comprised a fairly compact mix of mid brown sandy clay and rounded sub-angular gravel. **F111** measured 250 mm in depth. **F110**, **F111** and **F112** were all seen east/west across the trench and continued to the north of the part of the trench that was excavated down to the level at which they were seen. **F111** sealed **F112**, compact brown red silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles throughout.

## 2.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located 15.50 m south of Trench 1 and measured 6.20 m east/west, 500 mm in width and up to 600 mm in depth at the north and south ends, while the central part was only excavated to a depth of c 150 mm.

The topsoil, **F200**, was mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones and measured between 100 mm and 400 mm in depth, the deeper part being at the south end. **F201** was a compact deposit of angular gravel with some pale grey sand. **F201** crossed the trench east/west, measured 750 mm north/south and 50 mm in thickness. At the south end of the trench **F202** was a deposit of fairly compact dark grey ash and blaze and although a depth of 400 mm of it was removed the bottom was not seen.

Towards the south end of the trench, **F204** was a brick construction formed with three rows of red, hand-made bricks. The northernmost row of bricks was on edge while the other two rows were set face up and formed a channel where they joined. The bricks measured 300 mm by 150 mm and 80 mm thick. To the north of **F204**,

**F205** was another fairly compact dark grey ash and blaise deposit. **F205** was uncovered but not excavated.

To the south **F204** and north of **F202**, **F203** comprised two very crudely dressed sandstone blocks extending east/west across the trench and 350 mm north/south. The larger, westernmost stone measured 500 mm by 200 mm. To the north of **F204** was **F206**, a mix of compacted rounded pebbles and brown sandy silt which ran east/west across the trench and measured 1.30 m north/south and 50 mm in depth, . **F212** was the number assigned to the dip or cut in which **F206** lay.

Towards the north end of the trench **F207** was a compact mix of heavily rooted ash and blaise. **F207** was seen east/west across the trench, 1.20 m north/south and was up to 80 mm thick. Also at the north end of the trench **F211** was a dip or cut seen east/west across the trench, over 1.00 m north/south and 250 mm deep. The upper fill of **F211** and sealed by **F207**, **F208** was a deposit of fairly compact pale grey silty clay. **F208** sealed **F209**, medium sized undressed yellow sandstone blocks with a patch of pale grey mortar. Below **F209**, **F210** was fairly compact dark grey silty clay.

## 2.3 Trench 3

This trench was excavated with the intention of finding out why water was collecting in the area near the south-west end of the wall surrounding the nursery. It was quickly discovered that any excavation resulted in the trench becoming flooded, so it was necessary to excavate the trench in three parts, Trenches 3a, 3b & 3c.

Immediately west of the current track, Trench 3a measured 1.55 m north/south and 1.50 m east/west. 300 mm to the north of Trench 3a, Trench 3b measured 1.70 m east/west and 800 mm wide. Located 350 mm west of Trench 3a, Trench 3c measured 1.45 m east/west and 900 mm north/south. Trench 3a was separated from 3b and 3c by soil baulks that had to be left *in situ* to prevent the trenches flooding.

### 2.3.1 Trench 3a

The upper deposit removed, **F301**, was turf and mid brown silty clay that measured 50 mm in thickness at the east end of the trench and 250 mm to the west. **F301** was excavated as very loose mud. Under **F301** and seen in the east 1.20 m of the trench, **F303** was a loose deposit of red/brown silty clay that measured up to 50 mm in

thickness.

Sealed by **F303**, **F302** comprised small stones mixed with grey/green silty sand. **F302** measured 60 mm in thickness and formed a compact surface; it was seen in the easternmost 400 mm of the trench. There was a deposit of red stone chips and brown sand, **F304**, forming a compact surface under **F303**. **F304** was a maximum of 80 mm thick and sealed **F305**, a 20 mm thick deposit of loose, quite fine, light brown sand.

**F305** was seen in the east edge of the trench but not excavated, the relationship between it and **F306** was not entirely clear but it looked most likely that this deposit was sealed by **F306**. **F306** was a deposit of light-mid grey silt with many stone grits and measured 40 mm in thickness. Under **F306** and sealing **F307**, **F311** was a 20 – 30 mm thick band of pale grey silty ash.

Seen throughout the trench, **F307** comprised very compact mid grey silt and ash that measured up to 70 mm in thickness. Under **F307**, **F308** was a surface of sub-rounded stones (50 mm by 40 mm on average) with orange/brown sand seen between them. **F308** extended under **F307** to the east and ended, in a fairly straight line, 300 mm east of the west baulk. To the west of **F308**, **F309** was a mix of sub-rounded stones and orange brown sand and it measured up to 80 mm in thickness. Below **F309** in the west part of the trench a mix of pale grey and light brown sand with small pieces of stone throughout, **F310**, was uncovered but not excavated.

At the west end of the trench the east face of a wall, **F315**, was seen, formed with large sandstone blocks and one fragment of hand-made brick. Its outer face was straight and flat. The pointing between the stones was hard, light brown gritty mortar that was also seen on the wall face. A height of 650 mm of **F315** was uncovered but the base was not. All of the deposits appeared to be built up against the face of the wall; there was no sign of a cut.

### 2.3.2 *Trench 3b*

This trench was only excavated to a depth of 350 mm before constant flooding made further work impractical and this area was sacrificed to allow full excavation of Trench 3a. The deposits removed here were **F301**, **F303** and **F306** and these were as



described in Trench 3a.

#### 2.3.3 *Trench 3c*

After the excavation of Trenches 3a and 3b the water was diverted to run through that area and this trench was excavated to the west.

The upper deposit, **F301**, was up to 250 mm thick. Below **F301** in this area, **F312** was a deposit of light to mid grey silt with many stone grits. This was very similar to **F306** in Trench 3a but here it measured 250 mm in thickness. Below **F312**, very compact mid grey silt and ash, **F313**, measured up to 80 mm in thickness.

Sealed by **F313**, **F314** was a mix of orange brown sand and sub-rounded / sub-angular stones. Stones made up just less than half of this deposit which measured at least 300 mm in thickness; the bottom was not seen at the excavated level.

### 3.0 PHASING AND INTERPRETATION

#### 3.1 Trenches 1& 2

##### 3.1.1 *Phase 1*

**F112** was interpreted as the *in situ* subsoil.

##### 3.1.2 *Phase 2*

In the deeper south end of the trench **F110** and **F111** were probably re-deposited subsoils. These deposits were 300 mm higher to the north of **F103** than to the south of that void. The original level of these deposits was probably the upper one to the north.

The reason why **F110** and **F111** were redeposited is unclear. It is possible that they were removed from a high area to the north, when the original terrace was being flattened for the track, and deposited in this area to extend the flattened area northwards.

##### 3.1.3 *Phase 3*

**F105** was a kerb at the south side of a roadway; the east/west line could be seen continuing both east and west of the trench. The north row of bricks had been laid

on edge to form the side of the road and the other two rows laid face up and pitched to form a drain outside the track. **F204** is the continuation of the kerb.

To the north of **F105**, **F106** was a surface formed with a mix of compacted rounded pebbles and brown sandy silt. Due to its dimensions it would appear that it was more likely a footpath or track than a roadway designed to bear heavily laden vehicles. The steep slope here would also present difficulty for vehicles and necessitate a more solid surface than the small stones and sandy silt used here.

At the north end of **F106**, **F107** was probably a remnant structure at the north edge of the pathway and had been badly disturbed.

Against the south side of **F105**, **F114** was infill and comprised ash, rounded stones and fragments of blaise. This may have been imported as a base into which the kerb of the path could be set.

In the north part of the trench, **F118** and **F119** infilled hollows **F121** and **F120** respectively. This was an episode of infilling these slight dips and may have been part of the general work during the construction of the pathway. Another possibility is that **F107** does not represent the north edge of the path and that it once extended across the whole of the area south of **F105**, a distance of some 2.80 m. If this wider feature had been there, it would have been little more than a flattened area covered with ashy deposits.

**F206** may have been the remains of the pathway in this area, if so it is even less substantial than **F106** in Trench 1.

It is unclear why **F203** was inserted to the south of **F204** - perhaps they were added to strengthen the kerb when the soil to the south began to slip away.

Towards the north end of the trench **F207** may have been levelling imported during the construction of **F206**.

**F211** could be interpreted as a cut but may just have been a dip, while **F208**, **F209** and **F210** may also represent levelling during the construction of the path. Another possibility is that **F208/F211** was related to a wall separating the area of the track from the woodland to the south of it.

#### 3.1.4 *Phase 4*

**F104**, **F108** and **F109** were all infill deposits at the south end of the trench. These deposits may have formed a footpath up this part of the hill. There may even be two closely dated attempts at forming this path with ash and blaise **F109** being imported, **F108** being a thin deposit of trample or wash and another layer, **F104**, of ash and blaise then being put over this.

**F113** is an edge to the south of which the ground had fallen 150 mm. Deposits **F104**, **F108** and **F109** were over this slumping meaning that it could not be seen in the earlier ground surface.

At the south end of the trench **F202** was a large infilling deposit, possibly imported after the ground had slipped away to the south.

To the north of **F204**, **F205** was probably another ash infill but it was not excavated.

This phase saw deposits imported as infill. In the south part of the trench **F104**, **F108** and **F109** seem to have been part of large scale landscaping. This may have been necessitated by the collapse to the south of **F113**. At the south end of Trench 2, **F202** was apparently a large infilling deposit, possibly imported after the landslide that was seen as **F113** in Trench 1.

#### 3.1.5 *Phase 5*

**F100** and **F200** were topsoil. **F101** and **F102** were recent deposits that were imported by Historic Scotland to form a usable track towards the south side of the clearing.

**F103** was an edge to the south of which the ground level had slumped *c* 300 mm. This was the most recent of the slumping episodes, perhaps immediately pre-dating the Historic Scotland track.

At the south end of the trench **F115** was an edge to the south of which the ground had slumped at least 300 mm. **F115** was a fairly late occurrence, post-dating the phase 4 deposits. **F116** within **F115** was levelling imported to re-establish the ground level after the collapse. This was a fairly late collapse and must have caused a lot of disturbance.

## 3.2 Trench 3

### 3.2.1 Phase 1

Observed below **F309** in the west part of the trench, **F310** was an unexcavated deposit. It could be interpreted as make-up for the phase 2 surface but may also have been the top of the subsoil.

### 3.2.2 Phase 2

**F308** was an earlier road surface and it is notable that it extends 500 mm west of the current one. Further west **F309** was a similar feature although it did not form as good a surface. It is possible that water had damaged this part of the road and it did continue (at least 300 mm) further W. This was a good surface and probably dated to the forming of the estate or soon after. It is not known how far east this surface continued as it is under the current roadway. Similarly, in Trench 3b, **F314** may have been the remains of the road surface but was now in decay due to constant water action. This was possibly the original roadway and if the east edge was found at the nursery wall it would measure at least 4.05 m in width. This track was a substantial construction that would take heavy traffic; it did not seem to run towards the house, more likely around the bottom of the hill or towards an opening in the nursery wall.

**F315** was the east face of a wall forming the boundary between the track and the woodland to the west of it. It appeared to be the earlier of the features uncovered, since all the deposits were against it, and although this suggestion must be treated with some caution - this area was the most waterlogged, perhaps obscuring any cut - the stone face was neat all the way down and there were traces of a mortar facing over them, suggesting it was intended to be visible. The bottom of the wall was not reached.

### 3.2.3 Phase 3

**F304** was an earlier surface that extended slightly west of the current one. This was also thought to date to the 20th century, perhaps a railway construction. **F305** was probably bedding material for **F304**.

**F306**, **F307**, and **F311** were infill deposits, perhaps imported during the construction of **F304** in an attempt to form a dry surface on and immediately around the roadway.

In Trench 3b deposits **F312** and **F313** were probably part of this infilling, and these were probably the same deposits as **F306** and **F307** respectively.

While this phase 3 surface could have taken wheeled traffic it was not as solid a surface as the phase 2 roadway. The path moved outward from the expanding woodland in this phase.

#### 3.2.4 *Phase 4*

The upper deposit, **F301**, was waterlogged and had been continuously added to with rotting vegetation. There was modern rubbish, including pieces of iron fence and tin cans, within the mud.

**F302** was the hardcore of a track, recently constructed by Historic Scotland, and **F303** was trample from its construction.

The current track is c 3.20 m in width from the nursery wall to the west edge of the bottoming for it, with 2.35 m between the outer edges of the ruts. There was water running down much of this track and standing water in some places.

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Trenches 1 and 2 were dug in an area that sloped down steeply from west to east. The area had been flattened north/south to form a terrace that was bounded by a stone wall to the north and a hedge to the south. The hedge may have been planted to solidify the edge of the terrace but it is difficult to estimate when.

Within Trench 1 there were three separate episodes of collapse while in Trench 2 there was evidence for no more than one. From this evidence it appears that the southeast corner of the terrace was unstable and had collapsed several times.

The woodland has extended considerably from its original limits, both from the evidence of the trenches and from earlier maps that show a significantly different line to the track.

Trench 3 was located at the south end of an area that saw constant water-flow. It was dug into both the wet and dry parts with the intention of finding out if there was a drain (perhaps now damaged) taking the water away in the dry part. As soon as any part of the trench was opened it became flooded and necessitated excavation of three

balked areas. A drain was not found in Trench 3.

After discussions with the owner of the nursery to the east of Trench 3, two water-collection tanks were observed to the north-west in the woods above the trench. One of these settling tanks in particular was a large construction. The tanks appeared to gather and filter spring water that ran down the hill. Both tanks were damaged and the channels that continued down from them often blocked. There is little doubt that the water running down from these features is a large part of the problem observed below.

The woods were very thick and often impenetrable but it was also noted that there were stone steps within them. The likelihood is that further structures survive. It was not possible to undertake any recording within the woods during these works other than photographing the tanks.

The excavation in this area revealed several different phases of roadway and water damage. It appears that the roadway has been constantly raised and narrowed, with the west edge moving east. The most likely reasons for these alterations are the water drainage issues and the encroaching woodland respectively.

The woodland has gradually extended east over the track and each time it has been re-formed. Rather than cutting back the woodland the track has simply been pushed a little further east and narrowed. Similarly there has been a long term problem with flooding. The construction of each new roadway has involved the laying of deposits of ash, or other porous material, into the area to the west of it and has raised the level of the road providing only a short term solution to the drainage problems.

#	Description
100	Topsoil.
101	Small patch of angular gravel.
102	Area of gravel and sand.
103	Void, subsidence.
104	Dark grey ash and blaise.
105	Brick setting, kerb at N side of road.
106	Small rounded stones and mid brown sandy silt, possible roadway.
107	Strip of pale grey mortar.
108	Lens of pale grey ash.
109	Compact pale grey ash and blaise.
110	Thin deposit of red brown sandy clay.
111	Mix of silty clay and gravel.
112	Compact brown/red silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles.
113	Subsidence.
114	Compact pale grey ash with occasional rounded stones.
115	Subsidence at the N end of the trench.
116	Mix of loose dark grey silt and ash.
117	Mix of blaise and ash.
118	Fairly large stones and pale grey sandy silt.
119	Moderately compact mid brown slightly clayey silt.
120	Cut filled with 119.
121	Very shallow cut filled with 118.
200	Topsoil.
201	Area of gravel and sand.
202	Dark grey ash and blaise.
203	Stone kerb to the N of 204.
204	Brick setting, kerb at N side of road.
205	Dark grey ash and blaise.
206	Small rounded stones and mid brown sandy silt, possible roadway.
207	Mix of blaise and ash at the S end of the trench.
208	Pale grey silty clay.
209	Stone and mortar under 208.
210	Dark grey silty clay.
211	Cut in the S end of the trench, filled with 208, 209 and 210.
212	Possible cut filled with 206.

#	Description
301	Turf and topsoil.
302	Historic Scotland hardcore.
303	Loose dark red/brown sand.
304	Red stone chips, possible surface.
305	Loose sand, bedding for 304.
306	Light-mid grey silt, infill.
307	Compact mid grey silt and ash, infill.
308	Earlier stone surface.
309	Mix of sub rounded stones and sand, possible surface.
310	Mix of pale grey and light brown sand, subsoil?
311	Band of pale grey silty ash.
312	Light-mid grey silt, infill.
313	Light-mid grey silt, infill.
314	Mix of sand and sub rounded stones, possible disturbed surface.
315	S face of upstanding wall at the W end of the trench.

## A2.0

### APPENDIX 2: LIST OF DRAWINGS

No	Type	Description	Scale	Date
001	Elevation	W section of Trench 1.	1:10	31/07/08
002	Plan	Location of Trenches 1 and 2.	1:10	30/07/08
003	Elevation	W section of Trench 2.	1:10	01/08/08
004	Elevation	S section of Trenches 3a and 3c.	1:20	31/07/08
005	Plan	Plan of Trench 3 and adjacent track.	1:20	01/08/08

## A3.0

### APPENDIX 3: LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

No	From	Tr	Description	Date
1	W	1	S end of the trench, general shot.	29/07/08
2	W	1	S end of the trench, detail of 101, 102 and 103.	29/07/08
3	W	1	Detail of track, 104 and 105.	29/07/08
4	W	1	E section at the S end of the trench.	29/07/08
5	S	1	E section at the S end of the trench, collapse 103.	29/07/08
6	W	1	E section to the S of 105.	29/07/08
7	W	1	E section to the N of 105, 106 and 107.	29/07/08
8	W	1	Detail of 107.	29/07/08
9	W	1	Detail of 107.	29/07/08



No	From	Tr	Description	Date
10	E	3	Trench 3A possible roadway.	29/07/08
11	N	3	Trench 3A possible roadway.	29/07/08
12	N	3	Trench 3A possible roadway.	29/07/08
13	N	1	Trench post excavation, general view.	30/07/08
14	N	1	Trench post excavation, general view.	30/07/08
15	S	1	Trench post excavation, general view.	30/07/08
16	S	1	Trench post excavation, general view.	30/07/08
17	W	1	Trench post excavation in plan, S end.	30/07/08
18	W	1	Trench post excavation in plan, N of photo no. 17.	30/07/08
19	W	1	Trench post excavation in plan, N of photo no.18.	30/07/08
20	W	1	Trench post excavation in plan, N of photo no.19.	30/07/08
21	W	1	Trench post excavation in plan, N of photo no.20	30/07/08
22	W	1	E (W facing) section, S end.	30/07/08
23	W	1	E (W facing) section, N of photo no.22.	30/07/08
24	W	1	E (W facing) section, N of photo no.23.	30/07/08
25	W	1	E (W facing) section, N of photo no.24	30/07/08
26	W	1	E (W facing) section, N of photo no.25 (S end).	30/07/08
27	E	3	Trench 3A and 3B post excavation.	30/07/08
28	S	3	Trench 3A and 3B post excavation.	30/07/08
29	E	3	Trench 3B, wall 315.	31/07/08
30	S	3	Trench 3B in plan, wall 315.	31/07/08
31	W	2	Trench post excavation in plan, S end.	01/08/08
32	W	2	Trench post excavation in plan, N of photo no. 31.	01/08/08
33	W	2	Trench post excavation in plan, N of photo no. 32.	01/08/08
34	W	2	Trench post excavation in plan, N of photo no. 33.	01/08/08
35	W	2	Trench post excavation in plan, N of photo no. 34.	01/08/08
36	W	2	E (W facing) section, S end of the trench.	01/08/08
37	W	2	E (W facing) section, N of photo no.36.	01/08/08
38	W	2	E (W facing) section, N of photo no.37	01/08/08
39	W	2	E (W facing) section, N of photo no.38.	01/08/08
40	N	3	Trench 3C post excavation, wall 315.	01/08/08
41	N	3	Trench 3C post excavation, wall 315.	01/08/08
42	W	3	Trench 3C post excavation, detail of wall 315.	01/08/08
43-49	-	-	Unlisted photographs – general views etc	01/08/08

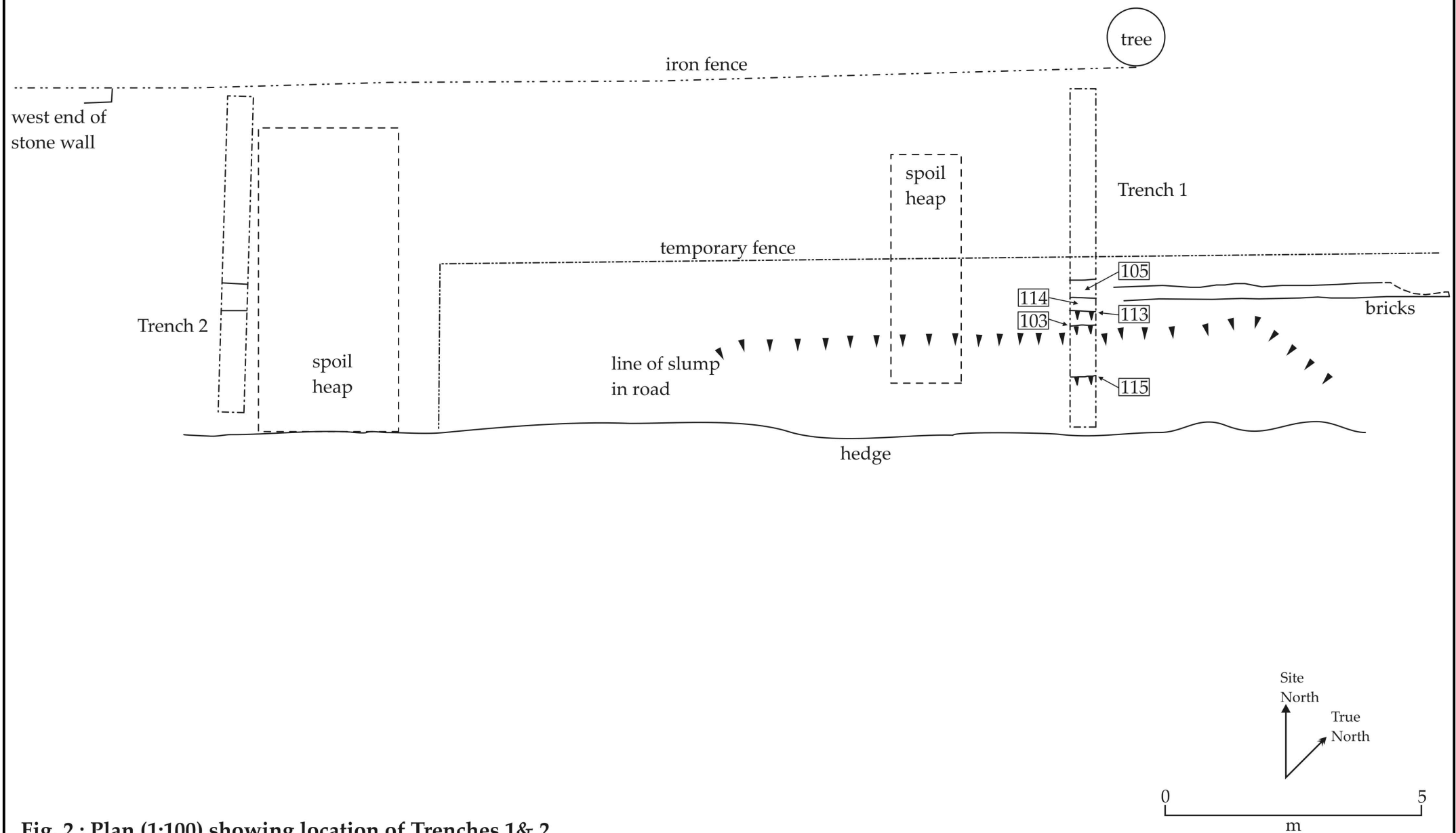


Fig. 2 : Plan (1:100) showing location of Trenches 1& 2

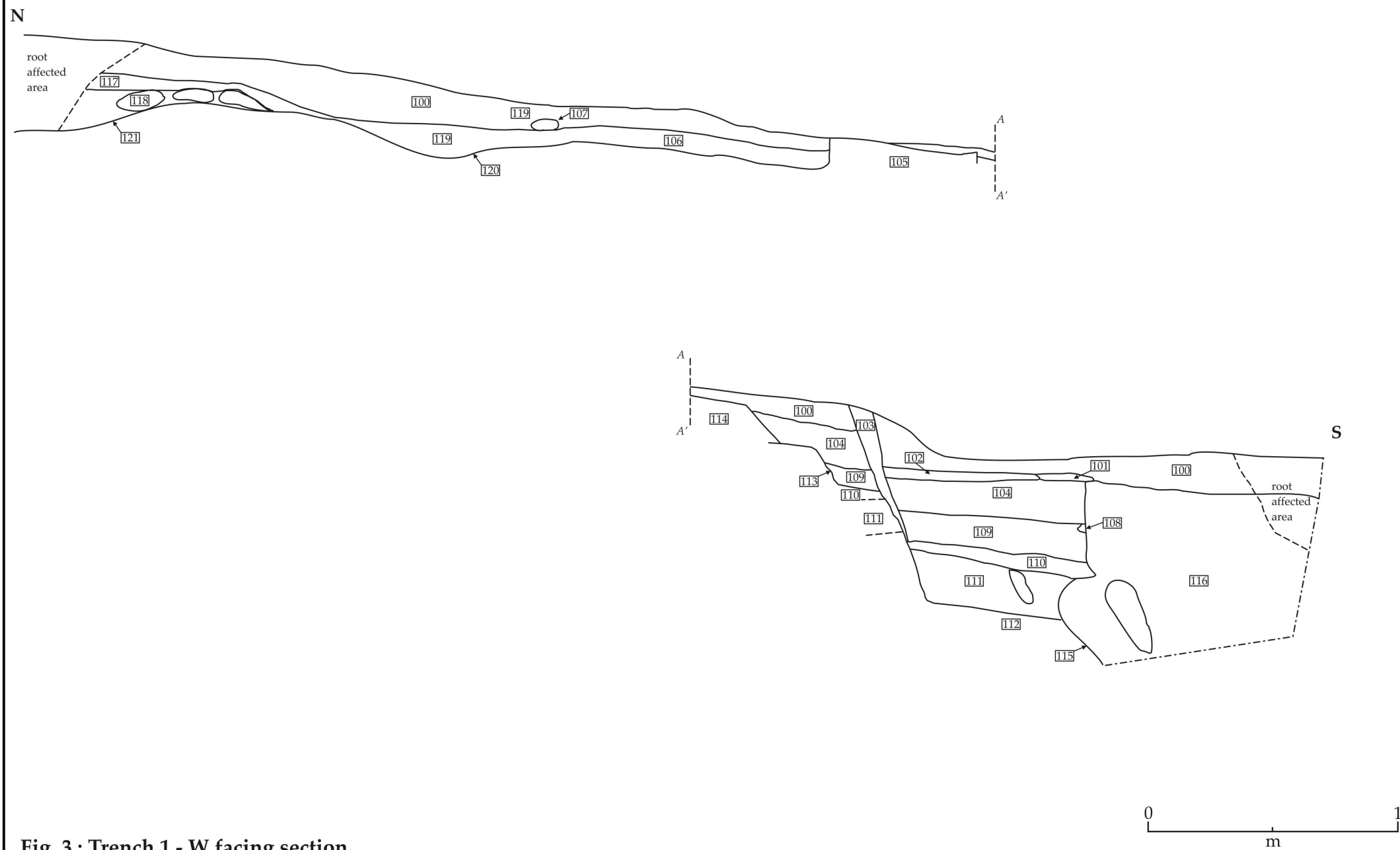


Fig. 3 : Trench 1 - W facing section

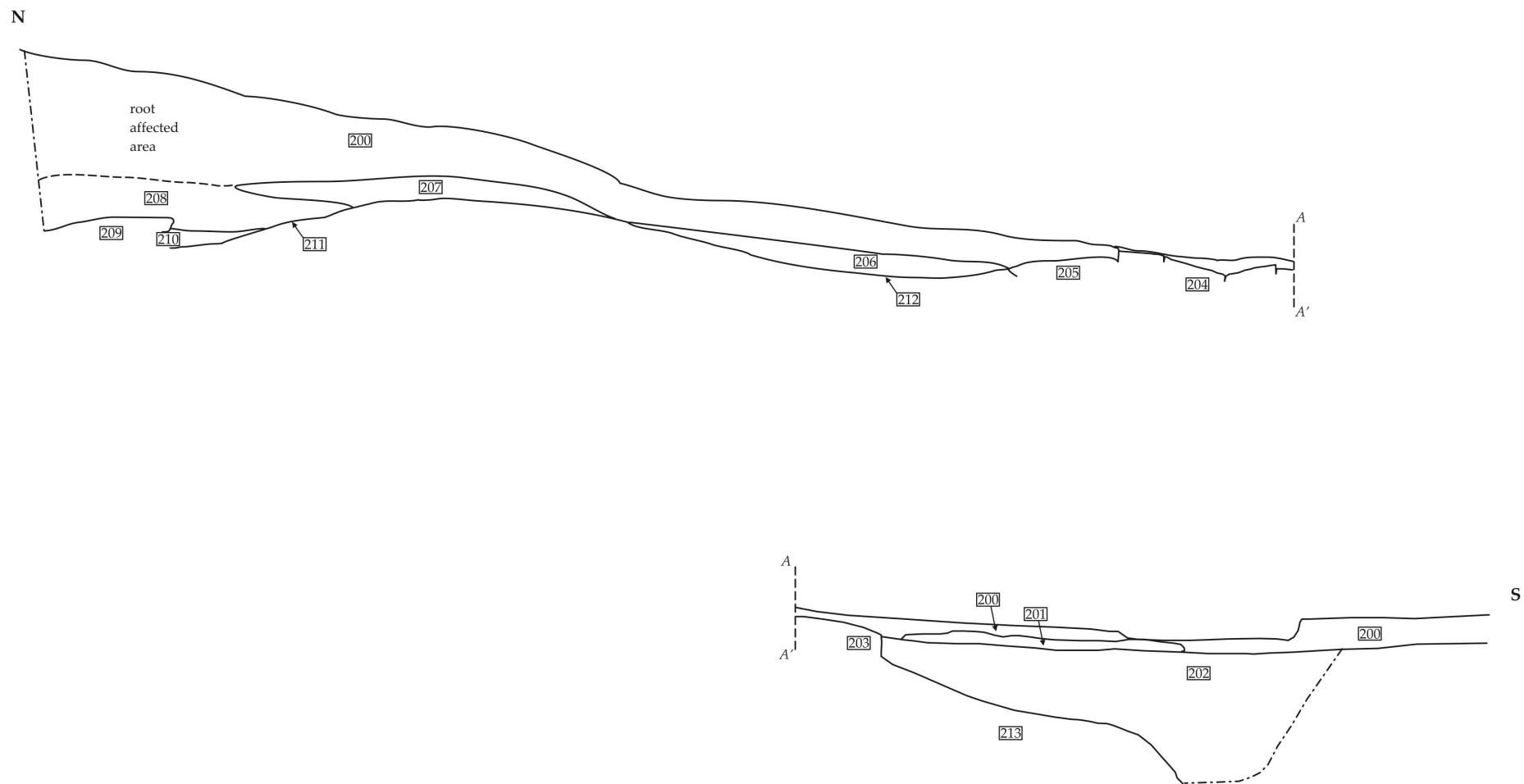
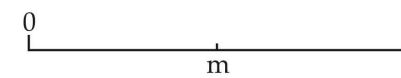


Fig. 4 : Trench 2 - W facing section



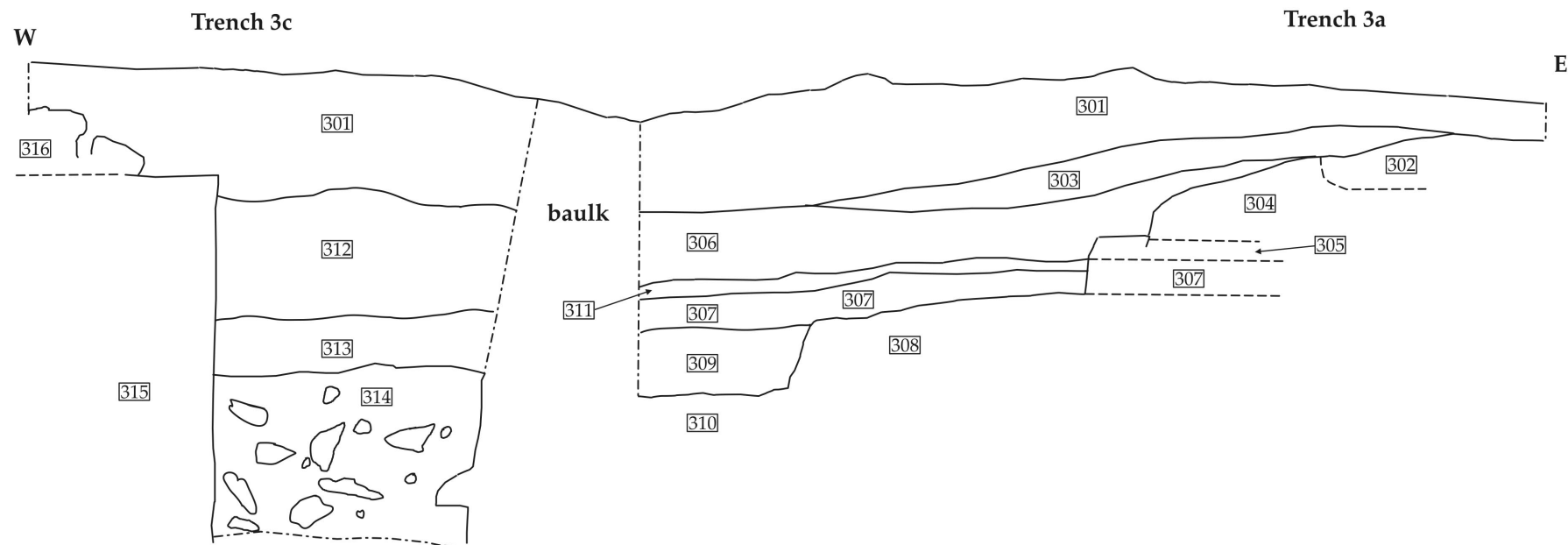
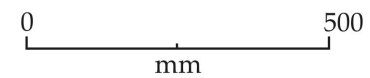


Fig. 5 : Trenches 3a & 3c - S facing section



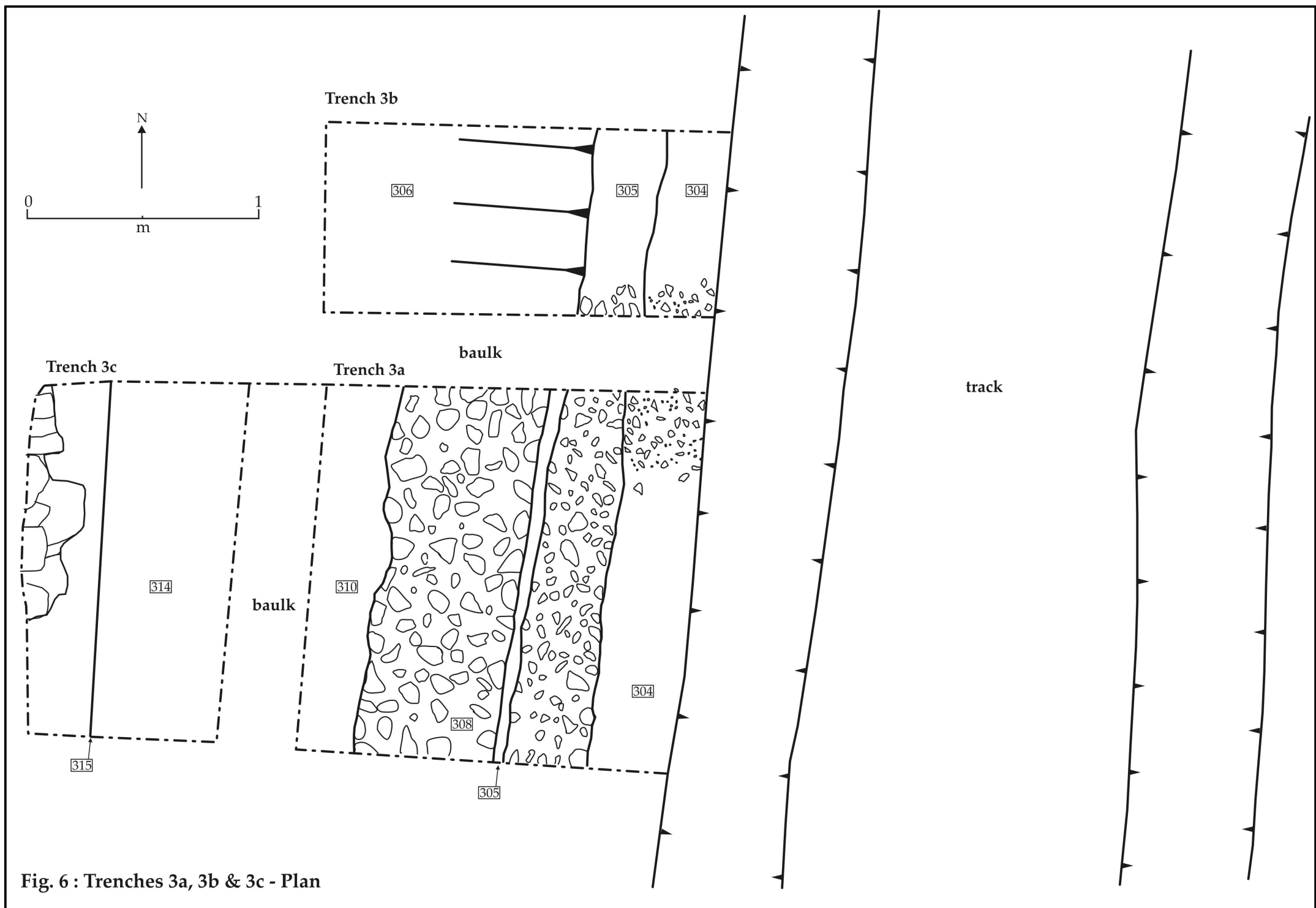


Fig. 6 : Trenches 3a, 3b & 3c - Plan