

5.3.13 Two small trenches were excavated either side of the original trench, close to where the first posthole was found in 1999.

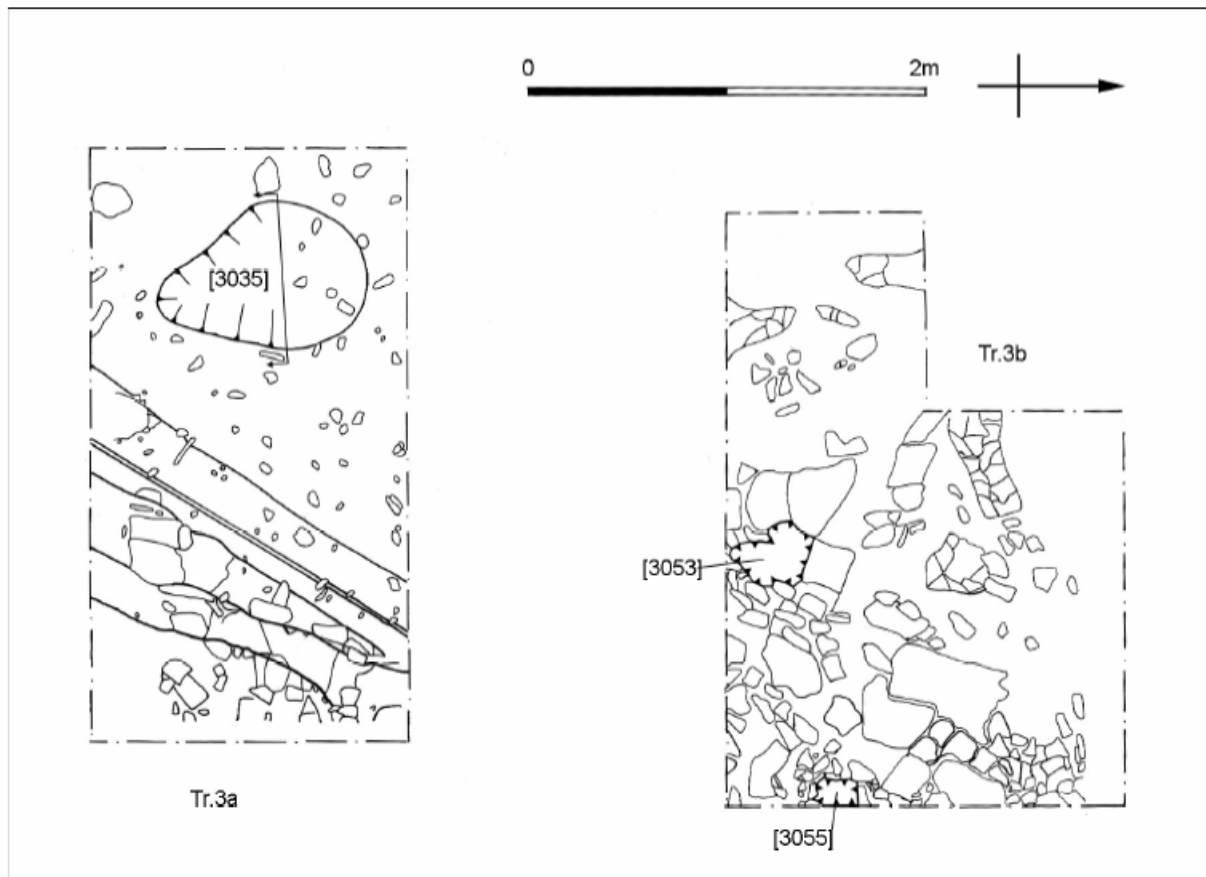


Figure 11: Plan of Trenches 3a and 3b. Scale 1:40

5.3.14 The first, Tr.3a, revealed a sub-ovoid pit and the old water main to the church (Plate 6). The pit [3035] was filled with a mid-brown silt with occasional angular sandstone fragments up to 60mm in diameter and occasional pebbles up to 20mm diameter. The cut measured 0.94m by 0.74m and was orientated north to south. It was 0.3m deep with vertical sides to the west and had exponentially curved sides to the east, leading down to a flat base (Figure 12). No datable material was recovered from the fill.

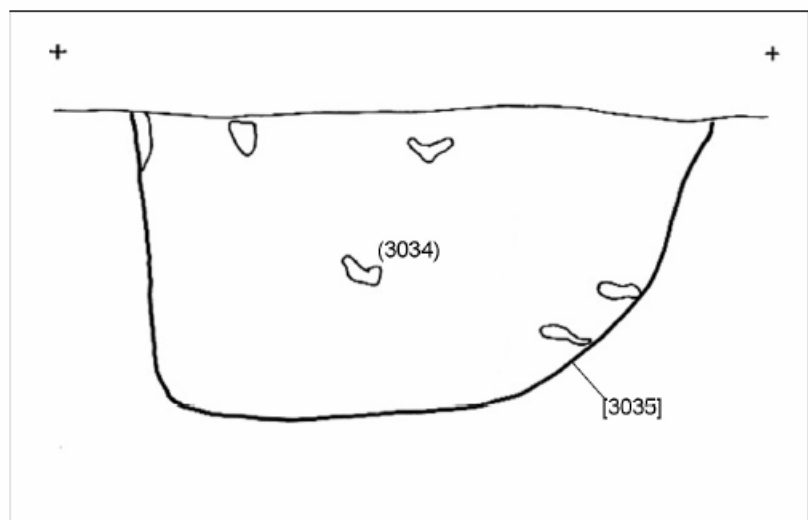


Figure 12: South facing section through pit [3035]. Scale 1:10 RL 222.16m AOD

5.3.15 In Tr.3b two more possible postholes were found cut into the bedrock (Plate 7). The first [3053] was sub-circular in shape, 0.28m in diameter and located 1.6m from the southwestern corner and tight against the southern limit of excavation (approximately 1.4m to the northeast of the posthole discovered in 1999). The sides were vertical 0.13m deep and the base flat (Figure 13), filled with a light to mid brown silty loam with occasional angular sandstone fragments up to 60mm in diameter.

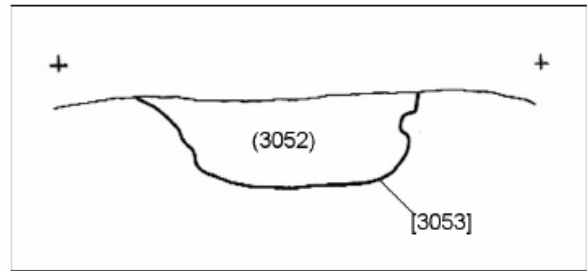


Figure 13: North facing section through [3053].
Scale 1:10 RL 222.07m AOD

5.3.16 The second [3055], also sub-circular in shape, was located 0.6m from the southeastern corner and close against the eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.23m in diameter and 0.21m in depth, with vertical sides which stepped slightly halfway down and a flat base. The fill was a dark brown silty loam with occasional sandstone fragments up to 80mm and one sherd of Iron Age pottery was found within it.

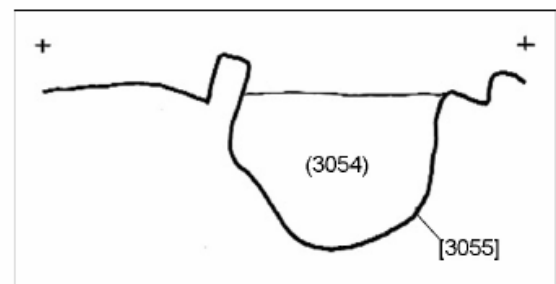


Figure 14: West facing section through [3055].
Scale 1:10 RL 222.22m AOD