Area CB.4.8 was selected for excavation based on the results of the magnetometry search. The search showed what would appear to be the northwestern corner of a large building falling within the boundary of CB.4.8. Another reason for CB.4.8's excavation was to try to reach the street-level outside the main building, thereby determining the preservation of the buildings walls.

Four main periods of occupation were found in CB.4.8. Hellenistic material, with assorted Persian and pre-Persian material, forms the earliest occupation uncovered this session. The Hellenistic period accounts for nearly all of CB.4.8's walls, including the meter-thick walls of the "large building" apparent in the magnetometry. The Hellenistic remains account for the majority of the excavated material.

The next main era of occupation is Roman. The Roman material lies, for the most part, directly above the Hellenistic remains. The exception to this is an area of rubble in the NW corner of the excavated area. This rubble extends vertically downward through the Hellenistic remains only in that area of the trench. There are no walls or other architecture associated with the Roman occupation.
The next era of occupation is Byzantine. Byzantine material was found sealed underneath wall CB48001 in the SW corner of the trench. The Byzantine material continues vertically upward to the topsoil of the trench on the southern side of the trench only. The northern side of the trench has no Byzantine remains whatsoever. Strangely, the wall CB48001, while close in proximity to wall CB48002 (Hellenistic), does not rest against this wall. There is a space of roughly 15 cm. between the two walls.

The final occupation determined to be present in the trench is modern. A roughly circular pit, lined with rubble, is present in the NE section of the trench. The pit extends vertically roughly 35 cm. through the Roman remains in the northern section of the trench. A few pieces of Arab pottery were discovered within the pit fill.