



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Sandars Yard, Bridge Street,
Gainsborough, Lincs.
Archaeological Watching Brief**

NGR: SK 8145 8918

Site Code: GSYB 06

LCNCC Accession No: 2006.18

Planning Application: M04/P/1190

Report

for

Wright Investments

By

R. Pullen MA PIFA

Report N°. 913

June 2006

Lincolnshire
County Council

30 JUN 2006

Planning &
Conservation

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Sandars Yard, Bridge Street, Gainsborough, Lincs.

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Summary

Groundworks during conversion of a former maltings at Sandars Yard, Bridge Street, Gainsborough, comprised lowering of the internal floor level of the building, the excavation of pits for lift shafts and foundation trenches for new internal walls. Layers of riverine flood warp, building debris and mid grey/brown silt were encountered. At the northern end of Building A, near to the River Trent, these layers sealed a dark grey clay/silt that was only visible at the base of the lift shaft pits. The natural blue clay was encountered in at the east end of Building B and dropped to the west, possibly indicating the position of the former river's edge.

The majority of finds recovered during the watching brief were contemporary with the original development of the site in the 17th-19th centuries. Two sherds of undatable shelly pottery and several fragments of 14th-16th century brick/tile were also recovered.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Wright Investments to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Sandars Yard, in accordance with the general requirements set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, 1998).

Site Location and Description

Gainsborough a former important inland port on the River Trent, located c.27km to the north of Lincoln. Sandars Yard is on the west side of Bridge Street, occupying a plot between the road and the River Trent, south-west of the town centre (Fig. 1). The riverside mills, warehouses and other buildings are being gradually redeveloped for residential and other uses as part of a regeneration of the town. Although the Sandars Yard premises formerly extended from 104 to 112 Bridge Street, with a narrow alley to the river at the southern side of No. 112, all that now remains of the original late- 17th-18th century Sandars Yard is two four-storey buildings at right angles to each other with a large open courtyard to the north and east (Fig. 2, Pls 1 and 2).

Planning Background

The buildings at Nos. 104 and 110 Bridge Street were listed in May 1997. The northern end of the complex, including No. 104, was demolished in 1994. Planning permission was granted in January 2005 for the conversion of the Grade II listed maltings at No. 110 into 55 apartments, subject to an archaeological watching brief being carried out during the groundworks phase of construction.

Archaeological Background

The development site lies alongside the river, next to Bridge Street, a medieval raised road (causeway). Land on the west side of Bridge Street was gradually reclaimed and buildings were constructed over the edge of the former river in the later medieval and post-medieval periods.

The Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England undertook a building survey of the site in 1992, which included a thorough account of the historic background to the maltings (Fig. 3). Sandars Maltings are thought to have been established in the 1790s by Samuel Sandars and the firm continued in existence until the 1950s. The firm had several maltings in the town and acquired the Bridge Street site by the 1840s. The maltings complex was mostly demolished in 1994 and only two buildings survive (website 1). The earliest building on the site identified by the RCHM have now been demolished and lay immediately north of Building A. It was identified as being of late 17-18th century date and was clearly built before Sandars bought the site. A second building of similar date (RCHM Building 2) on the street frontage north of Building B has also been demolished. Building A (Building 4 in the RCHM survey) is late 18th century in date and Building B (RCHM Building 5) is c. 1840 and may have been built by Sandars along with its kiln (RCHM Building 7) and RCHM Buildings 6a and 6b at the north end of the site. These have all been demolished as well as the 18th century kilns (RCHM Building 3) and a later, adjacent, building fronting onto Bridge Street (RCHM Building 8).

The surviving buildings were listed in 1997 and are described as follows:

- No 104 SK 8189 2/58 II GV 2. Warehouse of more than 1 build. Left is later C19. 4 storeys in brick. 6 bays, 1 containing a hoist, the others flat arched windows. Centre section with 2 segmental-headed windows, right-hand section of hoist and 6 segmental-headed windows with corrugated roof, includes early-mid C19 brick work. Nos 88 to 92 (even); Nos 104 and 110 form a group
- No 110 SK 8189 2/59 II GV 2. Mid C19 warehouse of 4 storeys in brick with gable end to road. 4 windows with segmental arches to each storey. Hoist bay mainly blocked. Right-hand section in early C19 brick with modern windows. Nos 88 to 92 (even); Nos 104 and 110 form a group. (*Images of England* website, ref. 196276 and 196277)

There were no surviving fittings in the buildings at the time of the watching brief. It was thought that the site had a high potential for the survival of earlier structures such as wharves and/or jetties beneath the buildings.

The Watching Brief

The watching brief was undertaken by N. Field, R. Pullen and D. Young between January 9 and March 6th 2006 with a total of 10 visits made. The purpose of the watching brief was to record any archaeological deposits disturbed during groundworks at the above site.

For the purposes of the watching brief and to clarify the identification of finds and features, the building was divided into two and designated as Building A adjacent to the River Trent (Building 4 of the RCHME survey) and Building B nearest to Bridge Street (Building 5 of the RCHME survey) (Figs. 3 and 4).

A mini-digger equipped with a toothless bucket was used to reduce the internal surface by 650mm-700mm, and to excavate the new internal foundation trenches and Lift Shaft Pits 1, 2 and 3.

Building A

This part of the maltings probably dates from c.1800. The building had originally had four internal storeys but the first floor, 2.3m up from the concrete slab floor, had been completely removed. A series of upright supports for the beams had been removed. Ten binders, running west-east, supported the floor joists although no floor boards or joists have survived. The binders were rectangular timbers 350mm x 350mm, which spanned the full width of the building with rebates for 32 joists. Baltic marks were noted on several of the removed binders. The second, third and fourth floor boards and joists have been removed as part of the present works, but three binders survived on the second floor, and three remained at the third floor level. The underside of the roof was obscured behind contractors' safety netting and was difficult to record. Its trusses were constructed with thin timber scantling and it appears to be a replacement roof. A full description of the building was made by the RCHME (RCHME 1992).

During initial groundworks for the development, test pits around the northern and western walls of Building A revealed substantial foundations with a depth in excess of 1.20m. Along the length of the west wall, a c.1.80m wide concrete slab had been installed during the 1960s-70s as flood protection (Pl. 3). The remainder of the floor had mostly been removed before the inspection was made. This comprised a tile floor **101** on a bedding of crushed mortar, **102**, later covered with the thin skim of concrete (0.1m thick in total). Visible at the north end of the building, against the north wall were remnants of an earlier floor surface **110**, comprising rounded river pebbles and bricks 230mm x 115mm x 60mm (Pl. 4). A brick-lined culvert **103** crossed the interior of Building A at its southern end, originally emptying surface water from the yard to the east of Building A, into the river. It had been cut through by the concrete flood barrier on the west side of the building. Its internal dimensions were 0.25m wide x 0.40m deep. Iron frames crossing the width of the culvert, measuring 0.40m x 0.10m wide and 5mm thick were overlain with sandstone capping stones, with perforated malting bricks at intervals along its length (Pl. 5). Slates were used to level the capping stones. A second culvert, 0.30m wide and containing a ceramic pipe, **104**, also crossed the width of the floor to the south of **103** and

was probably a 20th century replacement (Pl. 6). The earlier drain was probably contemporary with the tiled floor.

Below the remains of the floor surface was a mid red/brown river warp layer **100**, 0.65m thick. Two rows of large sandstone blocks, **106**, were noted at regular intervals within this layer (Fig. 3). They were between 3.60 and 3.70m from the walls and the rows were 2.80m apart. The blocks were spaced at approximately 2m intervals along the rows and measured c.1m x 1m x 0.6m in size, and were post pads for the removed upright posts which supported the upper floors of the building; they were associated with no visible construction cut. The pad positions were recorded and removed intact (Pl. 7).

After the floor level reduction had been completed, works began for three lift shaft pits between 1.45m and 1.7m deep, and for the excavation of new internal wall foundations between c.0.6m and 0.8m in depth.

A 0.46m thick mid grey/brown silt layer **107** was observed beneath the riverine warp **100** at a depth of c.0.7m below the present ground surface. Fifty sherds of 17th-18th century pottery and five clay pipe fragments were recovered from this layer. Two fragments of undiagnostic abraded shelly pottery, potentially ranging in date from Iron Age to medieval, were also recovered from **107** (Appendix 2).

Layer **107** directly sealed a second 0.45m thick layer of riverine warp **108**, similar in consistency and colour to layer **100**. No finds or features were noted in **108**. Layer **108** sealed a thick dark grey clay/silt **109** that appeared at a depth of 1.4m and was only visible in the base of Lift Shaft Pit 1. Layer **109** continued below the trench base at 1.50m below ground level (Fig. 5, Pl. 8).

Two wooden stakes **105** were noted during the excavations for the lift shaft, at a depth of c.1.00m below the present ground surface (Pl. 8). The stakes were surrounded by layers **107**, **108** and **109**, continuing below the developers' trench. Their stratigraphic relationship to those layers was unclear.

Building B

Building B was added to Building A in around 1840 (RCHME 1992) (Pl. 9). The foundations on the eastern side of this building, adjacent to Bridge Street, were found to be only two brick courses in depth. These inadequate foundations required underpinning and alternate sections c.1.50m long were excavated beneath the walls and filled with concrete.

The sequence of deposits below Building B was very similar to that noted in Building A. A tile floor **202**, repaired with concrete, as in Building A, had been removed, except around the perimeter of the building prior to the commencement of the watching brief. A brick drain **213**, with an iron grate cover, was noted running east-west towards the river close to the northern wall of Building B (Fig. 4). As with Building A, it was unclear whether this had been covered by the removed floor. The underlying layer of

flood warp noted in Building A as **100** was observed and recorded as **200**. A single sherd of 18th century pottery was recovered from **200**.

Layer **200** sealed a 0.16m thick dark silt/clay layer **203** (similar to **107** noted in Building A). Although a relatively large assemblage of 18th century pottery, animal bone and clay pipe fragments was recovered from layer **107** at the northern end of Building A, no dating evidence was found in layer **203** adjacent to the road.

Layer **203** overlay a further flood warp layer **204** (similar in consistency and colour to **200**), which sealed a several pits noted in section, but not in plan during the excavation of partition wall foundation trenches at the east end of Building B. They all cut **206**, a 0.40m thick mid grey silt clay layer. Two shallow features, possibly pits, **207** and **210** contained similar single mid to dark grey brown silt clay fills, **208** and **209** respectively (Fig. 6, Pl. 10). Four brick fragments were recovered from the fill of **209**, all dating from the 14th to the 16th centuries. To the south of **210**, was a slightly larger pit **215** (Fig. 7). To the east of these pits, also cutting **206** were three intercutting pits **218**, **221** and **223**, all sealed by **204** (Fig. 8, Pl. 11). It is not clear if some, or all, of these features predated the construction of the warehouse as only **209** contained finds, which were probably residual.

Two fragments of brick, with a broad date range from the 14th to the 18th centuries, were recovered from layer **206**, as well as a pair of timbers joined at the apex with an iron pin. The timbers retained sapwood and bark, and were about 1.20m long (Pl. 12). Layer **206** sealed a clean light grey/blue clay layer **211**. This was tentatively identified as the natural geology on the site.

Discussion

The earlier topography of the area was only seen in the deepest excavations, but confirms that the maltings were built on ground at the river's edge that frequently flooded in earlier times. At the east end of Building B the blue clay **211** was reached at a depth of 17.58m O.D. 15m to the west, towards the west end of the building the top of the clay was recorded at a depth of 17.23m, a drop of 0.35m (or a gradient of 23%). It was not seen at all in the lift shaft pit excavated in Building 1, which reached a depth of 16.80m O.D, and was some 5m closer to the modern river. This suggests a much steeper drop indicating an earlier river bank. The more organic material, **109**, observed in the base of Lift Shaft Pit 1 is either the low-lying remnants of the river bank or stagnant material close to the edge of an earlier channel of the River Trent. It is clear that both Buildings A and B were constructed over an area which had previously been subject to flooding, probably on a seasonal basis. Bridge Street to the east was formerly known as the Causeway and probably marks the limit of flooding in the medieval period.

Two sherds of undiagnostic shelly pottery recovered from layer **107** cannot be related to any currently known post-Roman shelly types (Appendix 1). The only finds recovered from the fill of a feature were redeposited fragments of 14th-16th century brick found in feature **209**. However, this feature cut through layer **206** which contained material ranging in date from the 15th to the 18th centuries

indicating that the brick from **209** is redeposited. The material recovered from the warp and make-up probably represents general refuse during the original construction of the maltings. It can only be concluded that flood defences were sufficiently improved to enable building over this area in the late 17th-19th centuries.

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank Wright Investments, H&H Plant Hire and Ray Fuller for their help and co-operation throughout the evaluation. This report was written by Richard Pullen, edited by Naomi Field and collated by Doug Young. The illustrations were prepared by the author and Doug Young, some from plans supplied by the client.

Richard Pullen MA PIFA
Lindsey Archaeological Services
June 2006

References

Website 1 www.georgiangroup.org.uk accessed 13/01/06

Website 2 www.edlingtons.com accessed 04/02/06

RCHME 1992 Sandars Maltings 94-110 Bridge Street, Gainsborough Lincolnshire Historic Building Report.

Contents of the Site Archive

Correspondence

Context Sheets

Photographs: LAS film nos. 06/8 (digital) , 06/16 negs 1-10 and 06/23, negs 10-16, 06/52 (digital)

APPENDIX 1

Building A		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation
100	Layer	Light grey flood warp make-up
101	Layer	Concrete floor
102	Layer	Brick floor
103	Layer	Modern drain
104		Modern drain
105		Wooden stakes
106		Sandstone post pads
107	Layer	Mid grey flood warp make-up
108	Layer	Light grey flood warp make-up
109	Layer	Dark grey clay/ silt (river bank stagnant water)
Building B		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation
200	Layer	Flood warp
201	Layer	Concrete floor
202	Layer	Brick floor
203	Layer	Mid grey silt clay make-up
204	Layer	Light grey flood warp make-up
205	Layer	Sandstone post pads
206	Layer	Dark grey silt clay make-up
207	Cut	Cut of small pit
208	Fill	Fill of 207
209	Fill	Fill of 210
210	Cut	Cut of small pit
211	Layer	Light blue grey clay natural
212	Layer	Light grey flood warp make-up
213		Modern drain
214	Layer	Debris
215	Cut	Pit
216	Fill	Fill of 215
217	Fill	Fill of 215
218	Cut	Cut of pit
219	Fill	Fill of 218
220	Fill	Primary fill of 218
221	Cut	Cut of pit
222	Fill	Fill of 221
223	Cut	Cut of pit
224	Fill	Fill of 223

APPENDIX 2

Pottery Archive GSYB06

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
100	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	red fabric	mug	1	1	30		rim	fresh condition;upright rim;white internal slip giving cream internal glaze;brown external glaze	mid 18th
100	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware		jar ?	1	1	14		BS	fresh condition	late 17th to 18th
107	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		miniature hollow	1	1	7		BS	fresh condition;plain;blue tinge to glaze	mid 17th to 18th
107	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		small jar	1	1	6		BS	fresh condition;very thin walled;shoulder cordon	early/mid to mid/late 18th
107	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		small lid	1	1	23		part profile	fresh condition;? Teapot lid	early/mid to mid/late 18th
107	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		small bowl ?	1	1	3		base	fresh condition;footring base	early/mid to mid/late 18th
107	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		small jar ?	1	1	4		base	fresh condition	early/mid to mid/late 18th
107	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		mug ?	1	1	3	painting dec in blue red & green including apple with leaves	BS		mid 17th to 18th
107	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		miniature jar	1	1	2		rim	fresh condition;pink tinge to glaze	mid/late 17th to 18th
107	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		small bowl ?	1	1	3		base	fresh condition;footring base	early/mid to mid/late 18th

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
107	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		large hollow	1	1	5	blue banded dec	BS	fresh condition	mid 17th to 18th
107	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		small bowl ?	1	1	8		base	fresh condition;footring base	early/mid to mid/late 18th
107	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		flat	1	1	1	blue dec	base		mid 17th to 18th
107	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		large albarello ?	2	1	74	blue painted line dot & circular dec	BS	fresh condition	mid 17th to 18th
107	WEST	Westerwald stoneware		mug ?	1	1	5	blue infill dec	base	fresh condition	late 17th to 18th
107	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware		jug/drinking vessel	1	1	4	machine decoration	BS	fresh condition	18th
107	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	fine buff fabric	mug	1	1	8		base	fresh condition;footring base	18th
107	LONS	London Stoneware		large bottle/jar	1	1	26		BS	fresh condition	late 17th to 18th
107	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		hollow	1	1	3		BS	fresh condition;pink tinge to glaze	mid/late 17th to 18th
107	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	cream fabric	press mould dish	1	1	5	trailed brown on yellow	BS	fresh condition	mid/late 17th to 18th
107	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	red fabric	cup/mug	1	1	1		BS		late 17th to 18th
107	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		drinking vessel	1	1	3		BS	soot	late 17th to 18th
107	BL	Black-glazed wares	buff	bowl ?	1	1	15		BS	fresh condition;black internal glaze	late 17th to 18th
107	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange fabric	jar/chamber pot	1	1	25		BS	fresh condition;iron-rich glaze	late 17th to 18th
107	BL	Black-glazed wares	red fabric	mug/jug	1	1	25		BS	fresh condition	mid 17th to 18th
107	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Staffs ?	jar/chamber pot	1	1	22		base	fresh condition	mid 17th to 18th

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
107	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		small bowl ?	1	1	4		base	fresh condition;footring base	early/mid to mid/late 18th
107	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	light orange	thrown dish	2	1	37	complex trailed brown & tan on yellow;jewelling	rim	fresh condition	late 17th to 18th
107	MISC	Unidentified types	OX/R;mediu m-coarse shelly	?	2	1	7		BS	abraded;undiagnostic;does not fit into known post-Roman shelly types	Iron-age to medieval
107	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	red fabric	press mould dish	1	1	1	trailed & combed brown & tan on yellow	BS		late 17th to 18th
107	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	red fabric	press mould dish	1	1	33	trailed & combed brown & tan on yellow	BS	fresh condition	late 17th to 18th
107	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	marbled cream/light orange fabric	press mould dish	2	1	58	trailed brown on yellow;presse rim edge	rim	fresh condition	mid/late 17th to 18th
107	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	cream fabric	cup/posset pot	1	1	30		base	fresh condition	mid/late 17th to 18th
107	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	cream fabric	cup/posset pot	1	1	2	brown pad dec	rim	fresh condition	mid/late 17th to 18th
107	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		cup ?	1	1	4		BS	fresh condition;dark brown ext glaze int mottled	late 17th to 18th
107	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		cup	1	1	4		BS	fresh condition	late 17th to 18th
107	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		mug	1	1	5		base	fresh condition;cordoned base	early/mid to mid/late 18th
107	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	cream fabric	mug	1	1	7		BS	fresh condition;red internal & external slip giving brown glaze	late 17th to 18th

Ceramic Building Material Archive GSYB06

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
107	TGETIL	Tin-glazed tile		2	13	wall tile; same tile; blue ? Chinoiserie painted decoration - looks like rushes; mortar	late 17th to 18th
200	BRK	Brick	fine orange/red calcareous light firing lenses	1	337	handmade; depth reduced to 31mm; comm light firing lenses; some large white ? Clay/ca inclusions; slop moulded; heavily sanded underside; used as flooring with worn smooth surface; laid with upperside of brick uppermost	15th to 18th
200	BRK	Brick	fine orange/red calcareous light firing lenses	1	660	handmade; 110x50mm; common light firing lenses; some large white inclusions ? Clay/ca; slop moulded; struck upper; used as flooring with worn smooth surface; laid with underside of brick uppermost; uneven arrises	15th to 18th
206	BRK	Brick	fine red calcareous swirled with light firing clay	1	602	handmade; 110x50mm; common light firing lenses; comm-medium iron-rich grains some larger > 30mm; slop moulded; struck upper; used as flooring with worn smooth surface; laid with underside of brick uppermost; uneven arrises; mortar on struck upper & one stretcher	15th to 18th
206	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine hard orange fabric	1	254	flat roofer; fine silty fabric with occasional lenses of light firing clay fine mainly rounded fe moderate fine-med subround quartz; finger pulls down length of upperside of tile	14th to 18th
209	BRK	Brick	fine orange calcareous fabric	1	589	handmade; 140x47mm; low fired; rain pocked upper surface; mortar including over one break; underside has straw & ? Cloth impressions	14th to 16th
209	BRK	Brick	fine orange calcareous fabric	1	135	handmade; 56mm thick; corner; low fired; salt surfacing; slop moulded ?	14th to 16th
209	BRK	Brick	fine orange calcareous fabric	1	131	handmade; 60mm thick; corner; low fired; slop moulded ?	14th to 16th
209	BRK	Brick	fine red calcareous fabric	1	724	handmade; 111x51mm; heavily sanded underside; mortar; some soot; slop moulded; struck upper; sunken margins; thin salt surfacing	14th to 16th

THE FIGURES

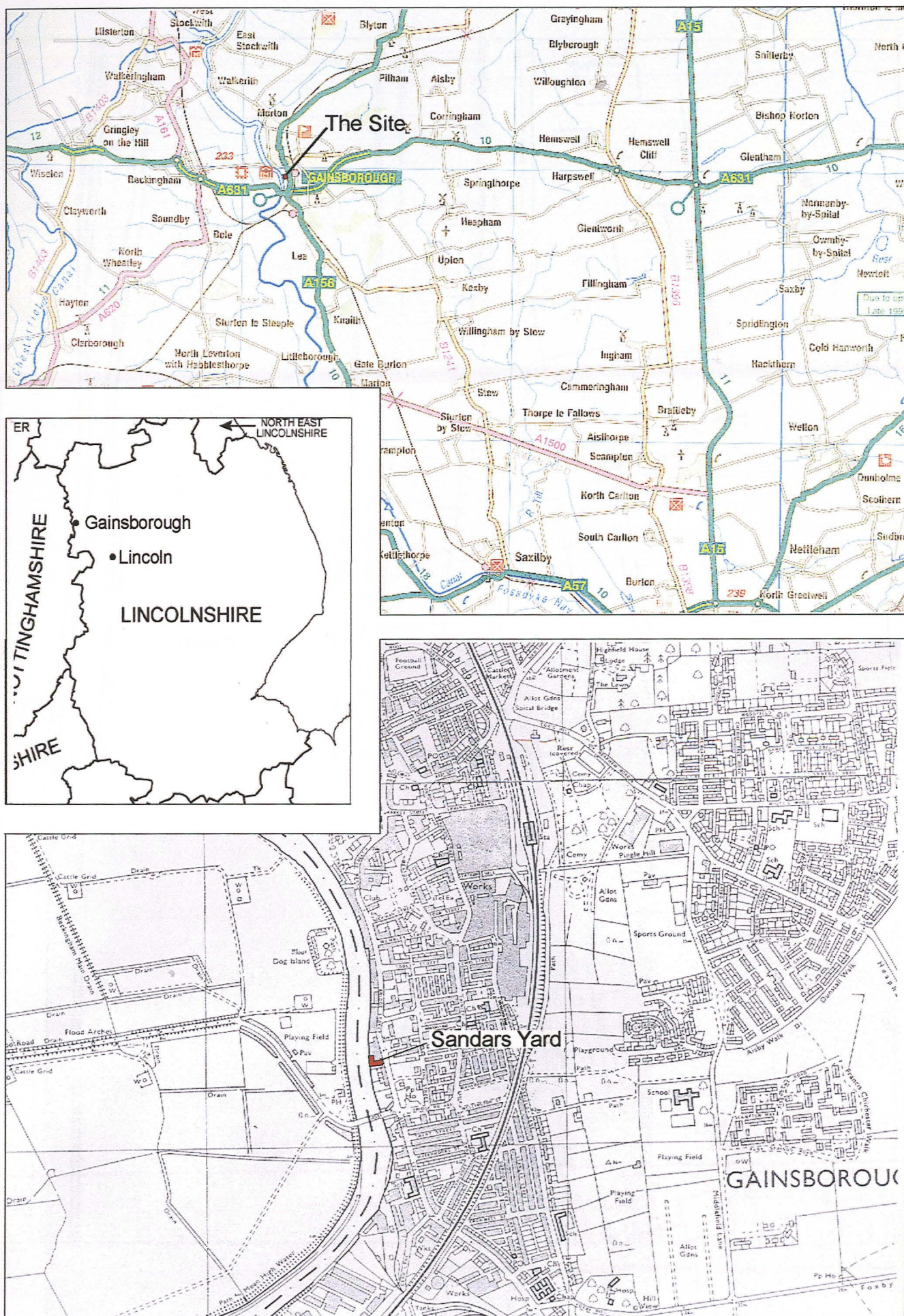


Fig. 1 Location of Gainsborough, Lincs. Based on the 2002 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Pathfinder Map Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165

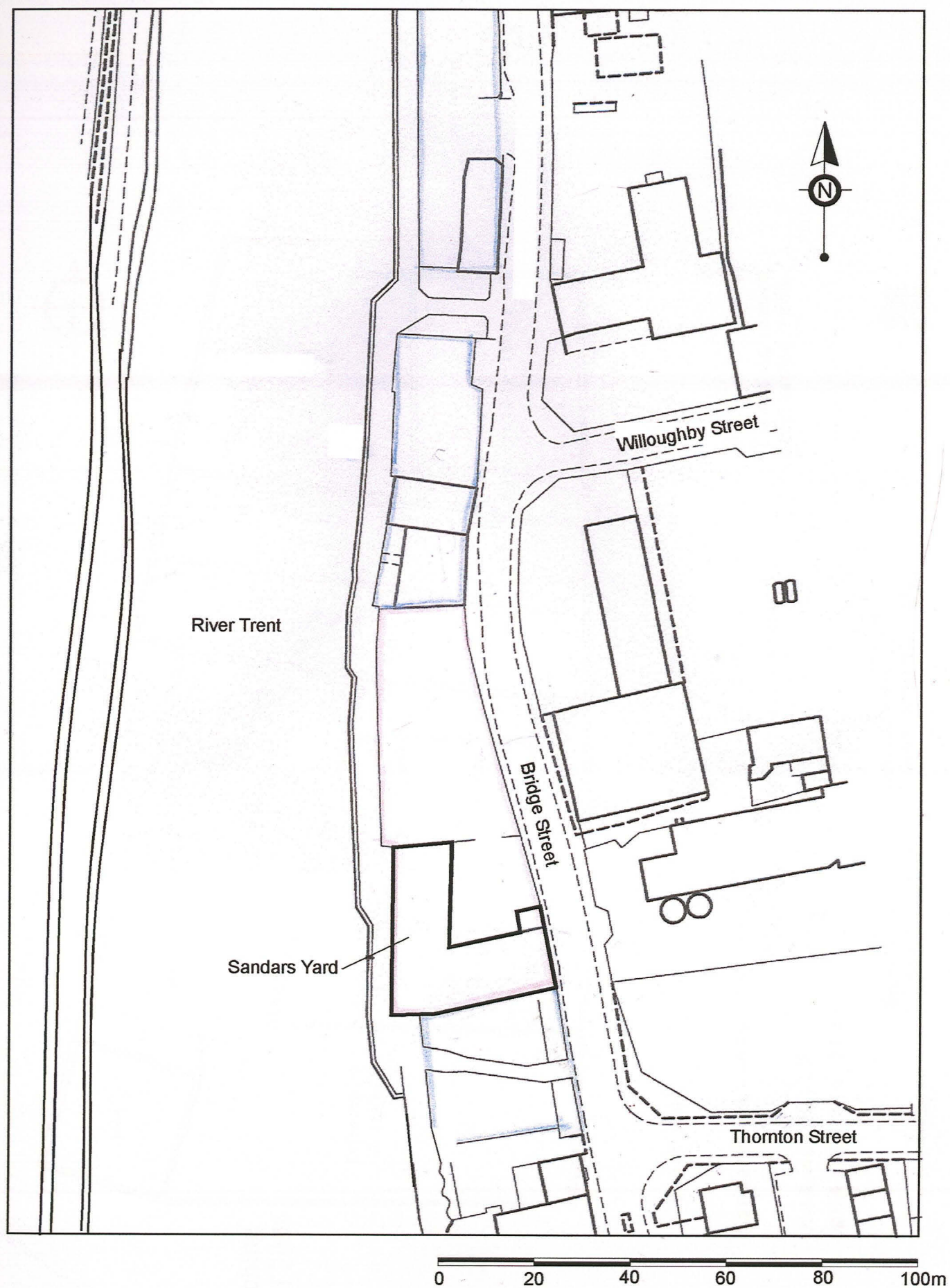
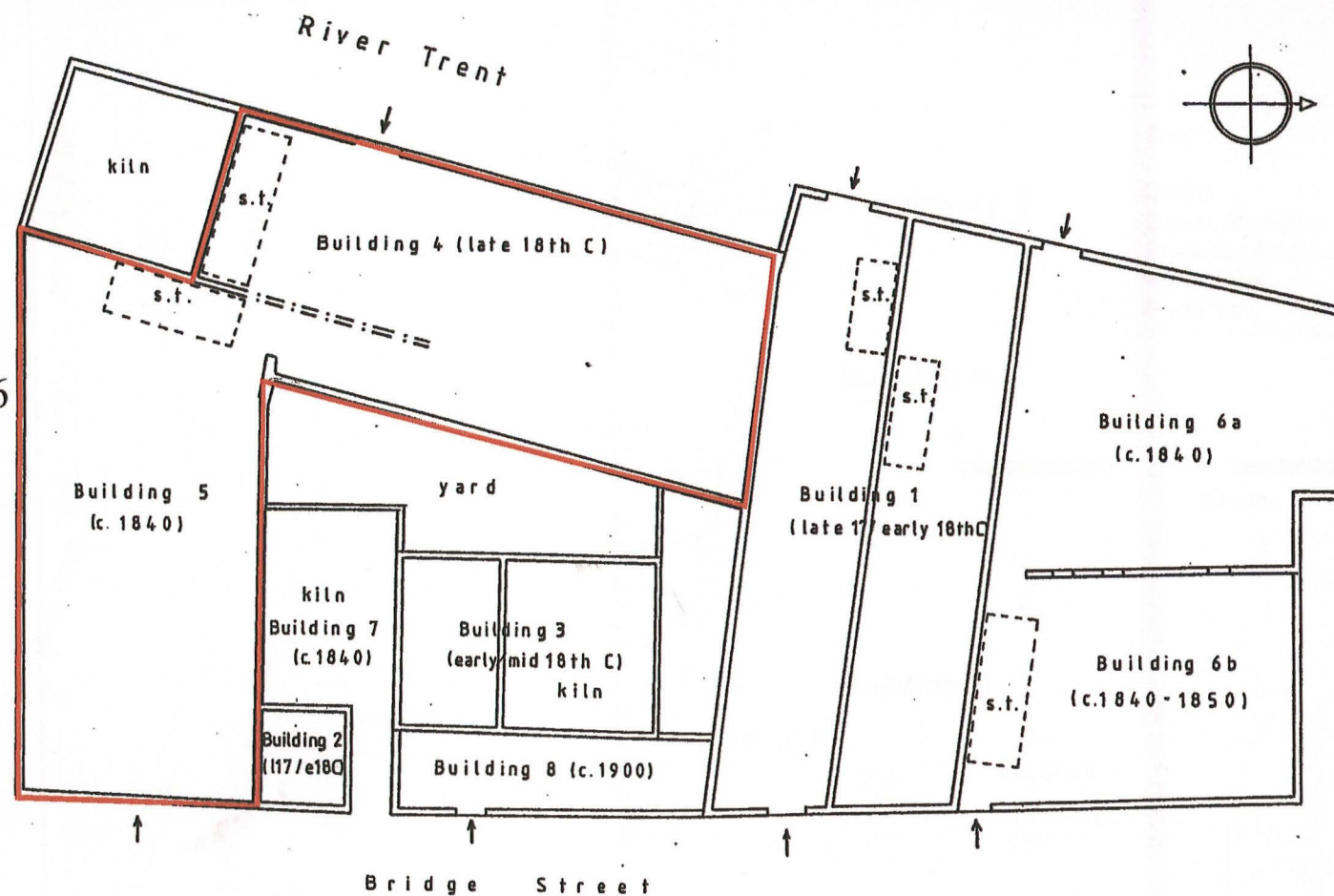


Fig 2. Location plan of Sandars Yard (from a plan supplied by the client)

Watching
Brief 2006



Sandars Maltings, Nos. 94-110 (even) Bridge Street,
Gainsborough, Lincolnshire

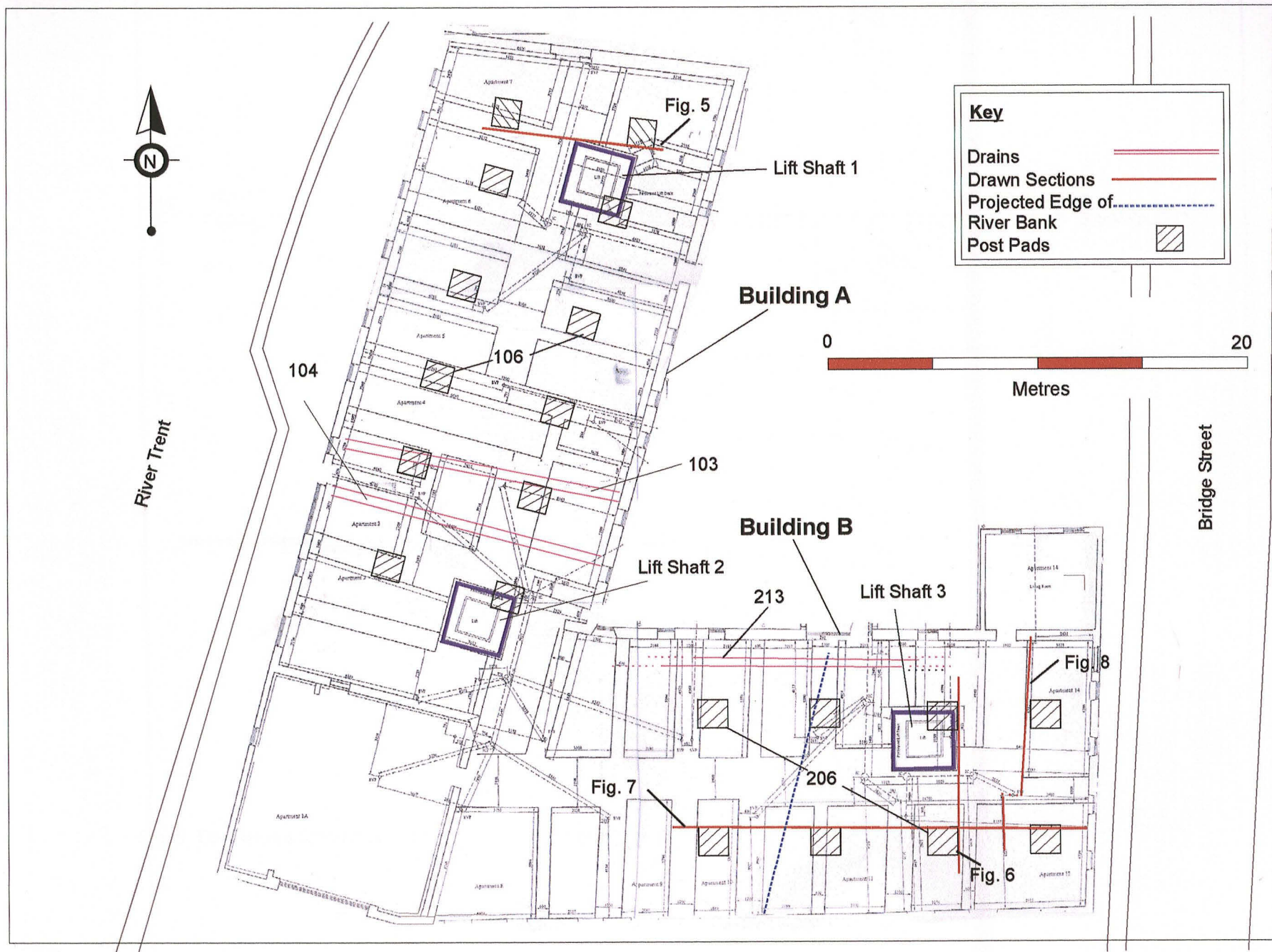
NBR no: 61387

NGR: SK 814 892

Key
↑ loading doors
s.t. steeping tank



Fig. 3 Plan of the Maltings, Sandars Yard, Gainsborough, reproduced from the RCHME report 1992.



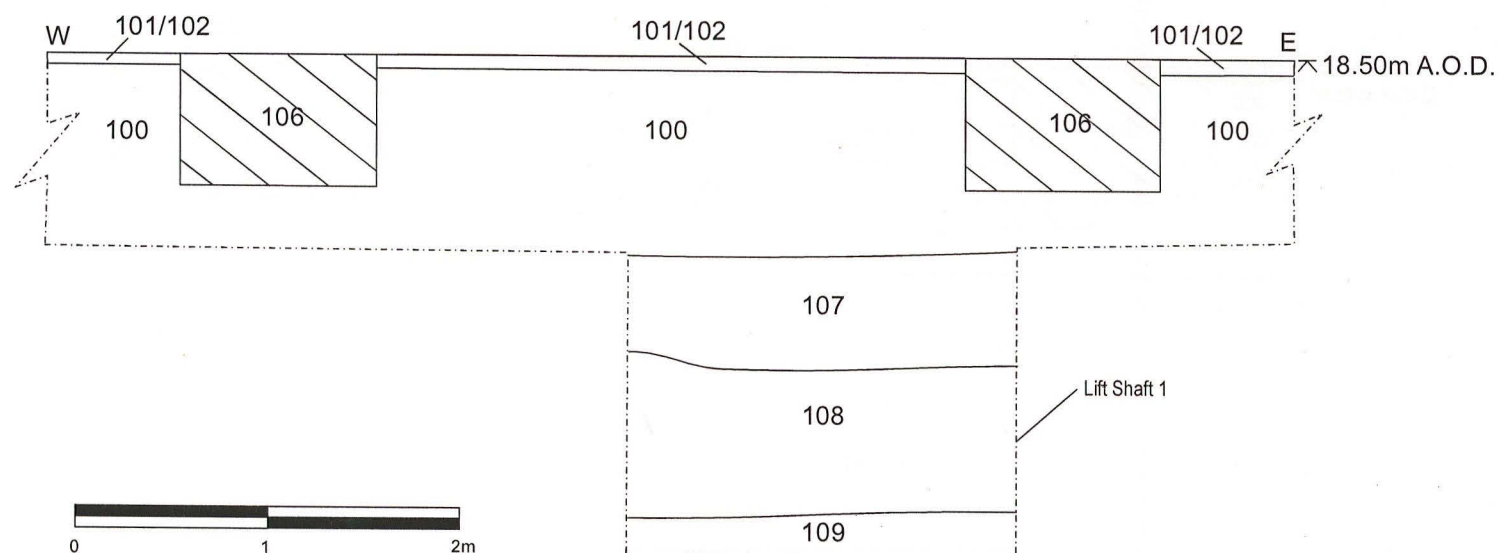


Fig. 5 East-west section across the northern end of Building A

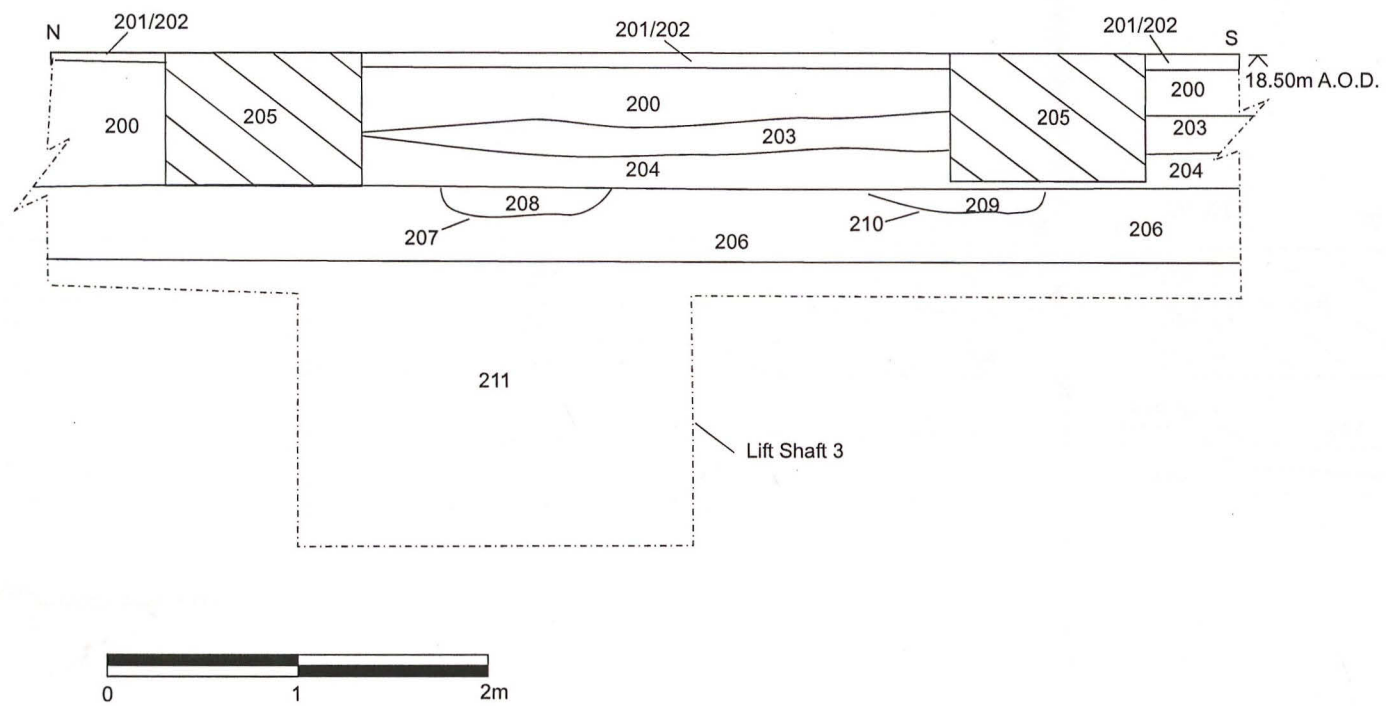


Fig. 6 North-south section across Building B

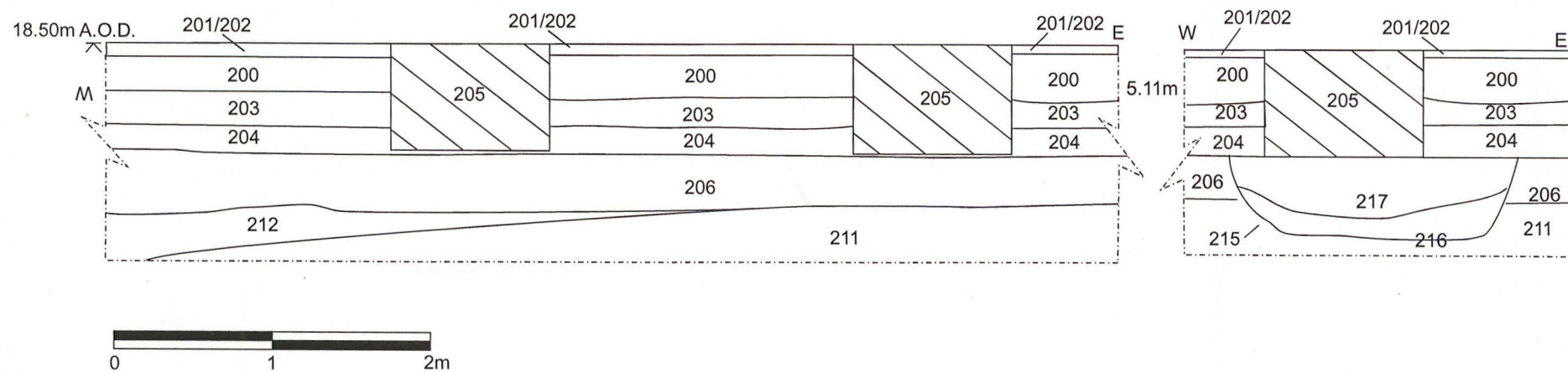


Fig. 7 East-west section along the length of Building B

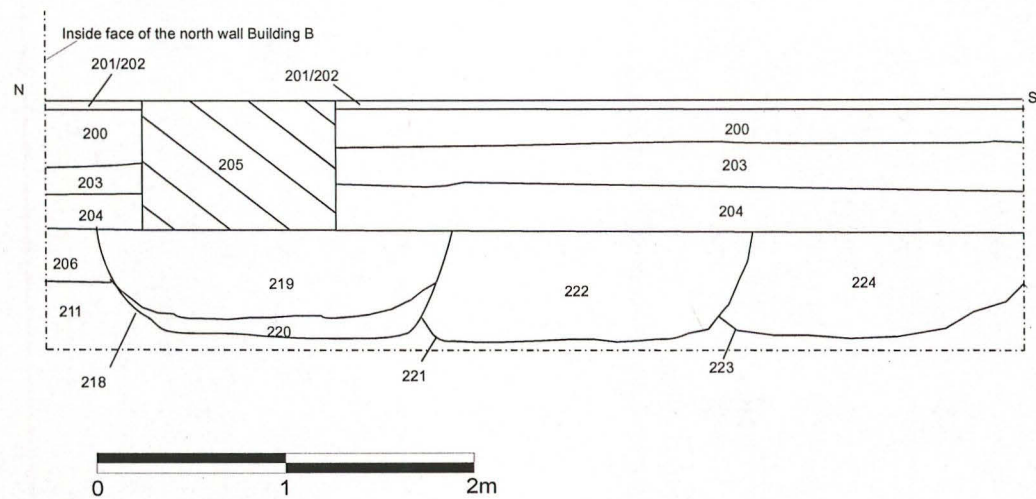


Fig. 8 North-south section across eastern end of Building B

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 Sandars Yard Gainsborough. Building A, north gable, looking south, Building B to rear.



Pl. 2 Building B, north elevation, looking south



Pl. 3 Concrete flood protection along west wall of Building A, partially removed



Pl. 4 Building A, north end. Remnant of cobbled surface 110, beneath tile floor 101 (removed)



Pl. 5 Drain 103, looking west. Scales 1m and 0.50m.



Pl. 6 Brick-lined ceramic drain 104, looking east. Scales 1m and 0.50m.



Pl. 7 Sandstone padstones, after removal.



Pl. 8 Lift shaft 1 showing timber post at base of pit.



Pl. 9 Looking north-west from Building B through into Building A after excavation and concreting of internal foundations.



Pl. 10 Building B. Pit 210 in section. Looking south.



Pl. 11 Building B. Intercutting pits, 218, 221 and 223 in section. Looking north east.



Pl. 12 Two timbers joined with iron pin, from layer 206.