



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

Cooper Gallery

Church Street, Barnsley

South Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report no. 2773

July 2015

Client: Barnsley MBC



Cooper Gallery
Church Street, Barnsley
South Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Summary

Groundworks associated with an extension to the Cooper Gallery were subject to a watching brief, monitoring the excavation of trenches for structural foundations and services. The work produced evidence of a series of demolition deposits dating from the post-medieval and modern periods, which overlay a buried subsoil and topsoil. One late medieval or early post-medieval feature – a possible pit – was also exposed in the base of one trench, providing evidence of earlier undisturbed archaeology within the Church Street area of Barnsley.



Report Information

Client: Barnsley MBC
 Address: Civic Hall, Eldon Street, Barnsley, S70 2JL
 Report Type: Archaeological Watching Brief
 Location: Barnsley
 County: South Yorkshire
 Grid References: SE 3443 0663
 Period(s) of activity: Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern
 Report Number: 2773
 Project Number: 4333
 Site Code: COO15
 OASIS ID: archaeo11 – 217349
 Museum Accession No.: Awaiting Number
 Date of fieldwork: May 2015
 Date of report: June 2015
 Project Management: Jane Richardson PhD MifA
 Fieldwork: Matthew Wells BSc MA, Kevin Moon BA
 Report: Matthew Wells
 Illustrations: Matthew Wells
 Photography: Site Staff
 Specialists: C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD (pottery)
 D. Alldritt PhD (environmental material)

Authorisation for
distribution: _____



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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Barnsley MBC to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with an extension to the Cooper Gallery, Barnsley (see Fig. 1), involving the excavation of trenches for drainage and wall footings. The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) submitted to and approved by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), and with reference to guidelines laid down in English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (2006, 2008). The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the statutory advisers to the Planning Department. The archaeological work complied with the relevant standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

Location, topography and land-use

The Cooper Gallery is located on the east side of Church Street, to the south-east of the church, in the centre of Barnsley (NGR SE 3443 0663). The site occupies raised ground (at about 120m OD), above the River Dearne, which lies 300m to the north-east. The site was used most recently as a car parking area to the rear of the gallery (Plate 1).

Geology and soils

The underlying bedrock comprises Kent Sandstone and Pennine Middle Coal Measures (British Geological Survey 2013). The soils in the town centre are unclassified (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2 Archaeological Background

Barnsley is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Smith 1961, 302). In the mid-12th century Cistercian monks created a new settlement focus centred upon Church Street. Consequently, the Cooper Gallery lies within the core of the medieval town, and almost certainly occupies the site of buildings and tenements that fronted onto the main medieval thoroughfare. Indeed, a desk-based assessment centred upon Copper Gallery (Clement and Grassam 2013) revealed that evidence for medieval timber-framed buildings has been found immediately to the north of the site (Morris 1989; Tyres 2002). The site of the Cooper Gallery itself was previously occupied by part of the Grammar School, founded in 1660, and extended and rebuilt over the following three centuries.

3 Aims and objectives

The overall aim of the watching brief was to sample excavate and suitably record archaeological features and deposits impacted by the proposed groundworks, in order to enhance our knowledge regarding the nature, depth and degree of preservation of any remains relating to the earlier medieval occupation and the earliest phases of the Grammar School.

4 Methodology

All work carried out adhered to the relevant standards (CIFA 2014; English Heritage 2008). The watching brief was conducted by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist who was present during the ground works.

Service and foundation trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision, to the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. The resulting surface was then inspected for archaeological remains. Archaeological deposits were recorded, and where possible excavated, in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.

The first phase of works involved the excavation of a trench around the exterior of the new building for services. Following this, the ground level was reduced by up to 0.4m across the whole site, removing some of the made ground. Trenches were then excavated for footings for the new extension during a second phase.

5 Results

The drainage trench was dug to a depth of around 1.2m and was 0.6m wide along most of its length. The depth of the trenches and the unstable nature of the ground often made it unsafe to enter the trench to investigate potential features and to clarify the stratigraphic sequence.

A thick deposit of made ground was encountered at the surface across the whole site (100). This comprised a complex series of demolition layers spread over the site, with occasional thinner, compact layers of crushed mortar or stone, resembling yard surfaces. The deposit also varied considerably in depth, from 0.38m at the eastern edge of the site to 1.2m along the western edge. Deposit (100) was difficult to understand in detail due to the constraints of working around the deep trench, though the layer was made up of deposits over a long period as both hand-made and modern bricks and 20th-century glass and plastic were present. Large amounts of rubble and bricks were present within the made ground layer suggesting the presence of substantial demolished structures nearby. Only along the southern edge of the site were possible in-situ walls and floors observed (see Plate 2). Here four courses of handmade bricks, bonded with lime mortar were observed with small sections of stone paving slabs seen at the same level as the lowest course.

Layers which resembled largely undisturbed buried topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) were seen at the base of the trench section across most of the site. Only in the north-west corner did they appear to have been more heavily disturbed where the made ground extended to a depth of 1.2m. The buried subsoil lay above the solid geology, which was a light, whitish-yellow, weathered sandstone (105).

A possible pit [104] was seen at the eastern edge of the site, 1.25m below the surface, in the base of the drainage trench (Plate 3). The feature cut into the natural and was sealed by the subsoil. The pit appeared to have a rounded shape and extended beyond both edges of the drainage trench and was at least 2.88m in length. The feature was filled with a dark brown

sandy-clay with occasional greenish patches, possibly indicating cess deposits. Due to the depth of the trench it was not possible to excavate the feature any further, though it was possible to take a soil sample and recover several sherds of pottery dating to the medieval or possibly early post-medieval period. The feature may be a refuse pit associated with the medieval buildings that would have fronted onto Church Street.

Further groundworks were monitored at a later date, involving the reduction of the ground level by around 0.4m across the whole site, and foundation trenches were then excavated to a depth of around 0.6m (Plate 4). The same sequence of made ground deposits were seen above buried topsoil and subsoil and no further features were seen. No trace of feature [104] was seen in the foundation trench.

6 Artefact Record

The pottery by C.G. Cumberpatch

Four sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, all of which came from the single fill (103) of pit [104].

The earliest sherds are a small piece of Doncaster Hallgate B ware, conventionally dated to the 12th century and a sherd of an unidentified Oxidised Sandy ware with traces of possible splashed glaze. This later sherd probably dates to the period between the late 11th and early 13th centuries. The presence of quartz and iron-rich red grit suggests a local origin although it cannot be matched with the products of any known medieval pottery. Both of these sherds are heavily abraded.

Two sherds are of a late medieval to early post-medieval date. Both can be described as Midlands Purple ware although this term is a general one which covers a variety of wares within a broader regional tradition. The larger sherd includes the upper part of the handle and part of the neck of a jug or small handled jar. The fabric is a typical Midlands Purple type, being dense and semi-vitrified with abundant quartz and sparse, red non-crystalline grit. The second sherd also has a hard red fabric but lacked the semi-vitrified character suggesting that it had been fired at a somewhat lower temperature. The wider significance of the move from the medieval to the post-medieval ceramic tradition during the later 15th century has been discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2003).

In view of the fact that little medieval or post-medieval pottery is recorded as being found in the centre of Barnsley, this assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or repository where it will be available to future researchers.

Table 1. The pottery assemblage

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
103	Doncaster Hallgate B	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12 th	Abraded
103	Midlands Purple type ware	1	57	1	BS & handle	Jug	Hard, thick purple glaze int & ext	MC15 th – C16 th	Dense purple fabric w/ abundant quartz & red grit
103	Midlands Purple type ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick purple glaze ext; glaze fuming int	MC15 th – C16 th	Hard red sandy fabric w/ quartz & red grit
103	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of blistered glaze ext & streaks int	LC11 th – EC13 th	Distinctive coarse sandy fabric w/ abundant quartz & red grit

7 Environmental Record

The environmental samples by Diane Alldritt

A single sample was examined from a possible medieval pit [104]. Bulk environmental sample 1 (103) produced a small flot consisting of 5ml of carbonised material and 15ml of modern roots. No carbonised remains were present in the retent of the sample.

The majority of the burnt remains were found to be highly vesicular, clinker-type industrial material, possibly mixed in from later post-medieval activity, such as dumping and levelling across the site. Interestingly the sample produced two grains of *Avena* sp. (oat) in reasonably good condition, plus a single fragment of charcoal identified as *Betula* (birch), although this was quite poor and had possibly been re-deposited.

Table 2. Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal

Sample	1	
Context	103	
Feature	pit [104]	
Total CV	5ml	
Modern	15ml	
Carbonised Cereal Grain	Common Name	
<i>Avena</i> sp.	oat	2
Charcoal		
<i>Betula</i>	birch	1 (0.07g)
Other Remains		
Burnt vesicular / clinker		10+

CV= carbonised volume

8 Discussion and Conclusion

The methodology employed was successful in exposing and identifying archaeological features, although the depth and narrowness of the excavated trenches and instability of the sections meant further investigation of features was not feasible.

Evidence for medieval or early post-medieval activity was found in the form of a possible pit at the eastern edge of the site. This demonstrates the presence of undisturbed archaeology from this period within the Church Street area of the town. With the lack of any structural remains from this period, it is suggested that the site lay within open space throughout the medieval period, probably associated with a plot attached to a structure fronting onto Church Street.

The large amounts of demolition material dumped across the site demonstrates the presence of former structures in the area dating from the post-medieval and modern periods. Only one small section of possible in-situ brick wall and floor, probably of post-medieval date, was seen in the service trench section. Whether these remains relate to earlier Grammar School buildings or not is unclear.

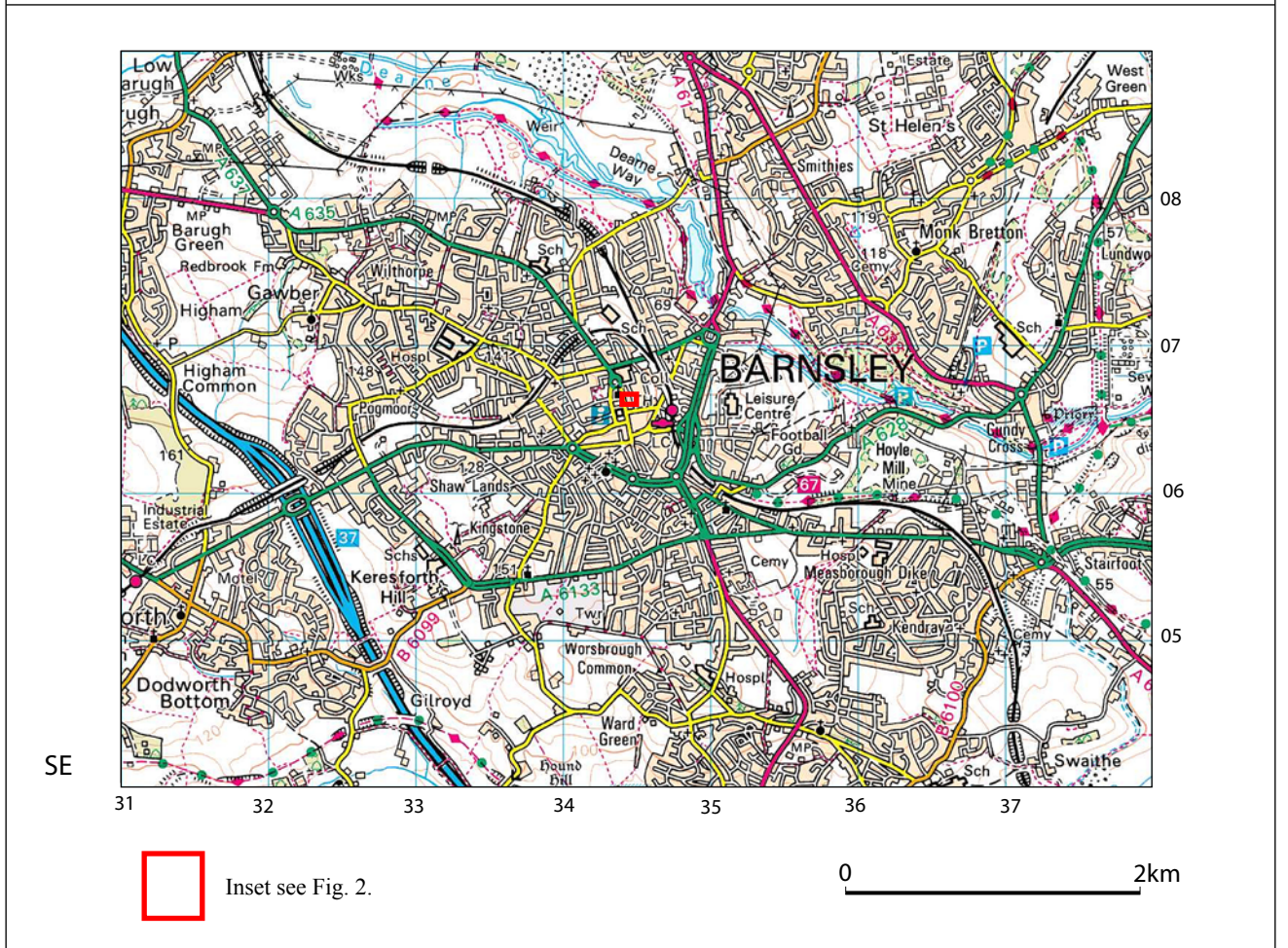
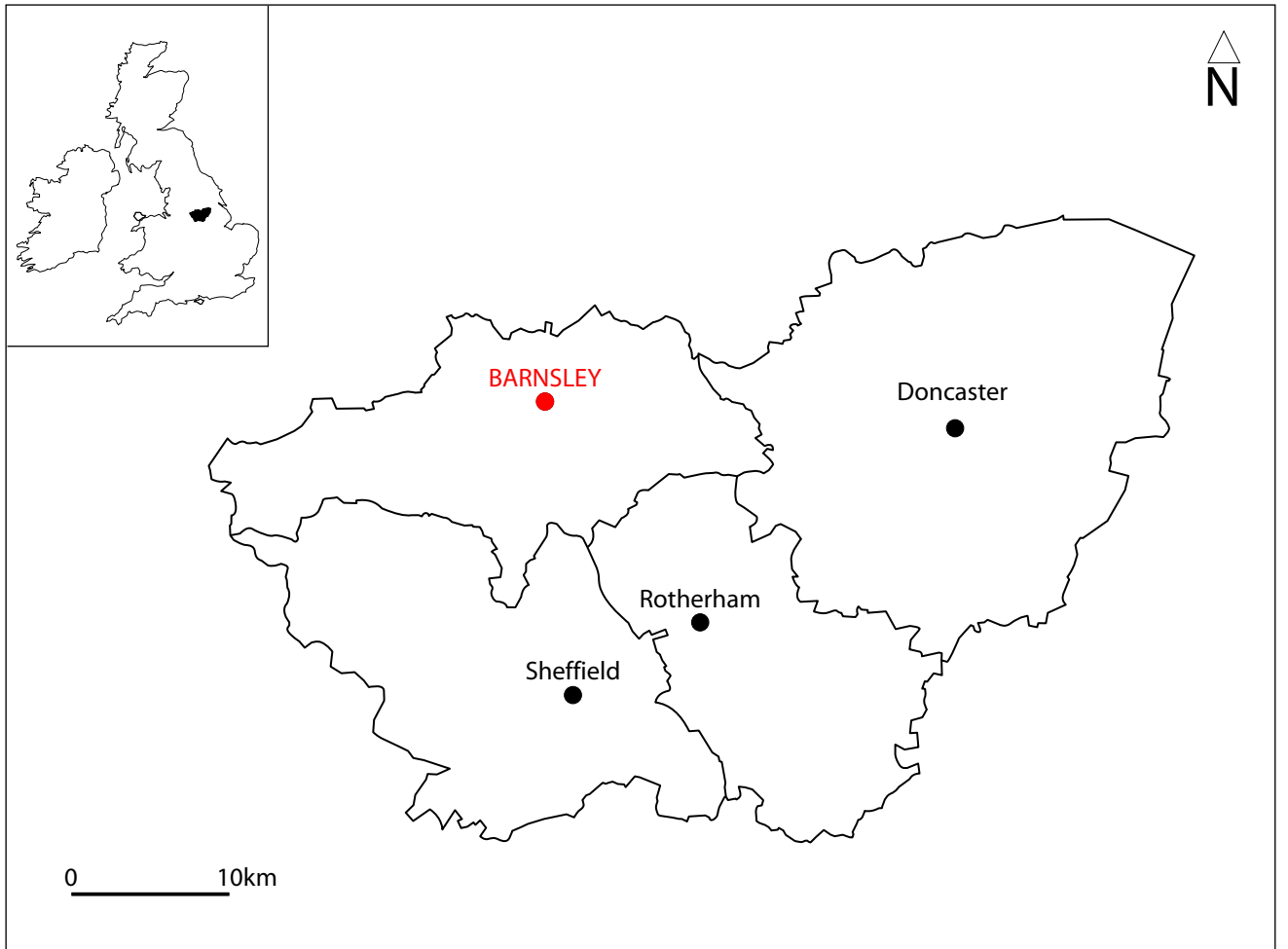


Fig. 1. Site location

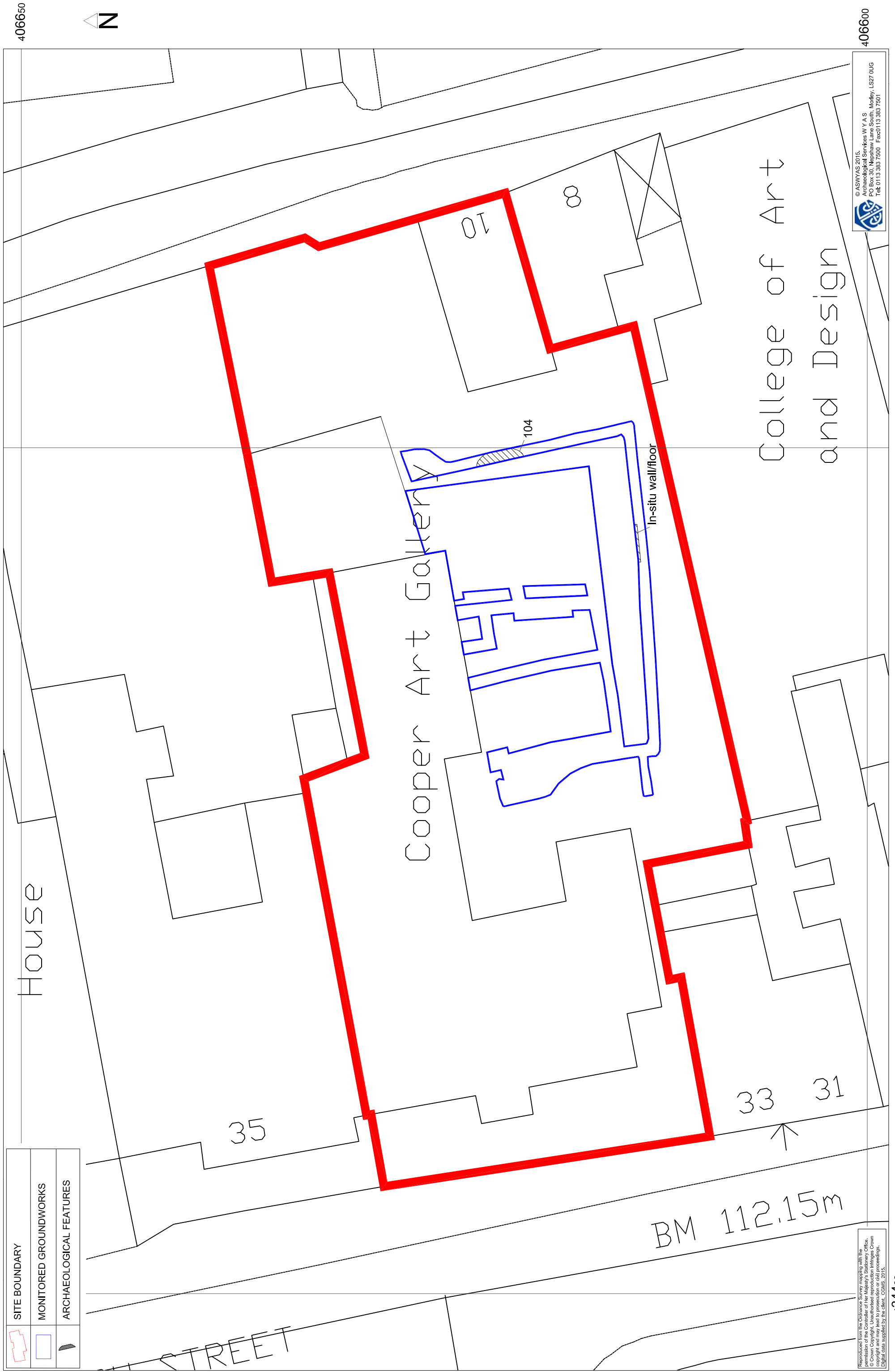


Fig. 2. Plan of site showing locations of monitored trenches and archaeological features (1:200 @ A3)

20m

0



Plate 1. General view of the site looking west



Plate 2. Possible in-situ wall and floor in drainage trench section looking north



Plate 3. Possible pit [104] in base of drainage trench looking north-west



Plate 4. Excavation of foundation trenches looking north-east

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Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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Cooper Gallery
Church Street, Barnsley
South Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared by: Archaeological Services WYAS
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On behalf of: Barnsley MBC

December 2014



Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at the Cooper gallery, Barnsley

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) for Barnsley MBC to carry out an archaeological watching brief during ground works for a new extension to the Cooper Gallery. The watching brief will be carried out in accordance of the requirements of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), the statutory advisers to the Planning Department. The archaeological work will also comply with the relevant standard of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008).

2. Site location, topography and land-use

- 2.1 The Cooper Gallery is located on the east side of Church Street, to the south-east of the church, in the centre of Barnsley (NGR SE 3443 0663). The site occupies raised ground (at about 120m OD), above the River Dearne, which lies just 300m to the north-east.

3. Geology and soils

- 3.1 The underlying bedrock comprises Kent Sandstone and Pennine Middle Coal Measures (British Geological Survey 2013). The soils of the town centre are unclassified (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4. Archaeological background

- 4.1 Barnsley is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Smith 1961, 302). In the mid-12th century the Cistercian monks created a new settlement focus centred upon Church Street. Consequently, the Cooper Gallery lies within the core of medieval Barnsley, and almost certainly occupies the site of buildings and tenements that fronted onto the main medieval thoroughfare. Indeed, a desk-based assessment centred upon Cooper Gallery (Clement and Grassam 2013) has revealed that evidence for medieval timber-framed buildings has been found immediately to the north of the site (Morris 1989; Tyres 2002). The site of the Cooper Gallery itself was previously occupied by part of the Grammar School, founded in 1660, and extended and rebuilt over the following three centuries.

5. Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The overall aim of the watching brief is to record and sample excavate any archaeological features and deposits impacted by the proposed ground works. The results will potentially enhance our knowledge regarding the nature, depth and degree of preservation of any remains relating to the earlier medieval occupation and the earliest phases of the Grammar School.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards (IfA 2008; English Heritage 2008). The watching brief will be conducted by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist who will be present during all ground works.
- 6.2 The mechanical excavations should be carried out, wherever possible, using a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, operated under direct archaeological supervision. Stripping will take place in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. The resulting surface will be inspected for archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains require clarification, the relevant areas will be cleaned by hand.
- 6.3 Where archaeological remains are observed or suspected by contractors or plant operators, they must immediately cease work and notify the archaeological contractor.
- 6.4 If it becomes clear during the monitoring that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive on the site, ASWYAS will discuss the work with SYAS. A joint decision will then be made on reducing the work to an intermittent watching brief or ceasing observation of ground works.
- 6.5 Any archaeological features/deposits will be manually sample excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.
- 6.6 Features will be sample excavated employing the following strategy:
 - Linear features: sufficient excavation will be carried out to investigate the depth, profile and fills of a ditch or gully and to recover dating and environmental evidence from its fills. Normally this will involve a minimum of 10% sample dispersed along the length of the feature (each sample section to be not less than 1m wide), or a minimum of a 1m-wide sample section, if the feature is less than 10m long, or if only a small part of it is exposed within a trench. Buried walls will be recorded in plan and elevation, and will only be dismantled/excavated to facilitate the required works being carried out.
 - Discrete features: pits, post-holes and other discrete features will normally be half-sectioned by area to determine and record their form. These may require full excavation, subject to the requirements of SYAS.
- 6.7 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the work shall be made. The excavation limits will be surveyed using electronic survey equipment with larger scale hand drawn plans of features, at 1:20 or 1:50, being created as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete

features will be drawn at 1:10. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. Tie-in information will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation and will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid. The photographic archive will comprise monochrome negative photographs and colour slides at a minimum format of 35mm, augmented by digital photographs taken using cameras with a resolution of at least 10 megapixels.

- 6.8 All excavated archaeological contexts shall be fully recorded by detailed written records, giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best practice. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be given unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.
- 6.9 All artefacts will be removed from the site for assessment and analysis, and where it is appropriate, their find spots shall be recorded three dimensionally. Non-modern artefacts from the excavated topsoil and subsoil will be collected. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, where appropriate. All artefacts recovered will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IfA (2008b). Any conservation work will be undertaken by approved conservators working to UKIC guidelines.
- 6.10 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained.)
- 6.11 A soil-sampling programme shall be undertaken during the course of the investigation for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor, environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme, should waterlogged deposits be identified. In the event of waterlogged deposits being found an Environmental Strategy will make provision for the potential study of waterlogged plant material, insects and parasites. Provision will be made for the removal of soil samples of a minimum 40 litres from deposits with clear potential, and larger samples from any organically-rich deposits. Samples may also be taken from seemingly sterile deposits. Particular attention will be paid to the sampling of primary ditch fills and any surviving buried soils beneath banks or other positive features. Environmental material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out by the

Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage's Environmental Archaeology Guidelines (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/environmental-archaeology-2nd.pdf>). In addition, the processing of environmental samples will only take place within facilities approved for such purposes by English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor.

- 6.12 In the event of human remains being discovered they will, in the first instance, be left *in situ*, covered and protected. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with an exhumation licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice. Provision will be made for the specialist reporting of the remains by a recognised osteoarchaeologist.
- 6.13 All finds of gold and silver and associated objects shall be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1997.

7. Analysis and Reporting

- 7.1 Following the conclusion of the fieldwork a report shall be produced.
- 7.2 The site archive will be assembled in line with the recommended composition provided in English Heritage PPN3 (2008).
- 7.2 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain all the data collected during the excavation, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will involve:
- the site record being checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
 - retained finds being cleaned, stabilised, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum;
 - retained finds being assessed and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix; and
 - retained environmental samples being processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets.
- 7.3 In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:
- site matrices, as appropriate;

- a summary report synthesising the context record;
 - a summary of the artefact record; and
 - a summary of the environment record.
- 7.4 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.
- 7.5 Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material in Barnsley Museum, subject to the permission of the landowner. The museum will be contacted to ascertain their requirements for the archive (e.g. marking and labelling requirements, accession number). The archive will otherwise be prepared in accordance with the UKIC (1990), the Museums and Galleries Commission (1994) and IfA (2009) guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.
- 7.6 Upon completion of the investigations, the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information shall be assessed to ascertain their potential and significance for further analysis.
- 7.7 An assessment report will be prepared within an agreed timescale following the completion of on-site archaeological investigations and include the following:
- a non-technical summary of the results of the work;
 - a summary of the project's background;
 - the dates the fieldwork took place;
 - the site location, including National Grid Reference;
 - an account of the method;
 - the results of the watching brief, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence;
 - conservation assessment;
 - an assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
 - a catalogue of the archaeological material recovered during the watching brief;

- assessments (as appropriate) of each material category of finds recovered, including their types, quantities and concentrations, with a statement of their significance;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location.
- 7.8 The report will be produced within an agreed time-scale. It will be supported by an overall plan of the site, accurately identifying the location of the watching brief and any findings.
- 7.9 The report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, and provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the vicinity.
- 7.10 Copies of the report will be supplied to Barnsley MBC, and the South Yorkshire SMR. A digital copy will also be supplied to the South Yorkshire SMR.
- 7.11 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor will make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).
- 7.12 It is possible that the excavation findings will warrant wider publication. This may be effected through publication with an appropriate archaeological journal.

8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

- 8.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.
- 8.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the SMR becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.
- 8.3 Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.
- 8.4 Unless the Barnsley MBC wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic record and reports will rest with the originating body (Archaeological Services WYAS).

9. Health and Safety

- 9.1 Archaeological Services WYAS has its own Health & Safety policy which has been compiled using national guidelines. These guidelines conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.
- 9.2 In addition each project undergoes a 'Risk Assessment' which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made aware of prior to on-site work commencing. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project.

10. Health and Safety

- 10.1 Archaeological Services WYAS is covered by the insurance and indemnities of the City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council. Insurance has been effected with: Zurich Municipal Insurance, Park House, 57–59 Well Street, Bradford, BD1 5SN (policy number RMP 03GO39–0143). Any further enquiries should be directed to: The Chief Financial Officer, Insurance Section, Wakefield MDC, PO Box 55, Newton Bar, Wakefield WF1 2TT.

11. Monitoring

- 11.1 Access to the site will be arranged through Barnsley MBC.
- 11.2 Archaeological Services WYAS will produce an initial Risk Assessment and review this in the light of any developing potential risks. They will ensure that Health and Safety requirements of the main contractor are adhered to.
- 11.3 The project will be monitored by SYAS to whom written documentation will be sent before the start of the work confirming:
- the date of commencement;
 - the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation; and
 - notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 11.4 If appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire and the Humber Region) at English Heritage will be called upon.
- 11.5 Archaeological Services WYAS will ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of SYAS and Barnsley MBC as soon as is practically possible.

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Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

File/Box No	Description	Quantity
File no.1	Context register sheets	1
	Drawing register sheets	1
	Daily site recording form	1
	Finds register sheets	1
	B&W photo register sheets	1
	Digital photo register sheets	1
	B&W negative strips	1
	Permatrace	3
	Context sheets (nos. 100-104)	5

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

Context	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
100	Made ground	
101	Buried topsoil	
102	Subsoil	
103	Fill of [104]	GBA 1, pottery
104	Cut of possible pit	
105	Natural sandstone	