

CAMBRIDGE INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGY – CIA19 (NWW15)

Report of excavations at Nine Wells, Whittlesford in 2015

Wells and Walls



Contents

1	Overview	3
2	Preparing for 2015 excavations	3
2.1	2015 Excavation Plans.....	3
2.1.1	Rationale.....	3
2.1.2	Trench 8	3
2.2	Excavation summary	4
3	The excavations	8
3.1	Area A.....	8
3.2	Area A/B	8
3.2.1	Area B contexts	10
3.3	Area B/C	10
3.3.1	Area C contexts.....	13
3.3.2	Area D	13
3.3.3	Area adjacent (NE) of the chalk surface in Areas C and D	13
3.3.4	Area D contexts	15
3.3.5	Plan 109 of Area C and D	16
4	Finds.....	18
5	References.....	21
6	Acknowledgements	21
7	Abbreviations	21
8	Appendices	22
8.1	Complete list of all context by trench and number	22
9	Table of figures.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

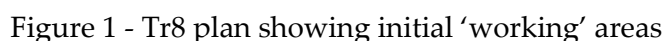
In 2010, test pits revealed the obvious presence of a Roman building. Annual excavations, opening a number of trenches (see earlier reports) have to date have unsuccessful in enabling us to fully understand the buildings dimensions or its layout. In 2014 we agreed that to further understand the building; we should continue to excavate three of the trenches originally opened in 2013. 2015 was a continuation of that process.

2.1 2015 Excavation Plans

After the 2014 excavation season finished, the farmer, Leslie Harrison was kind enough to backfill all the open trenches apart from 8 and 9. It was felt these offered the best opportunity to make the most of the limited resources available and we would concentrate on these in 2015.

The north west end of trench 8 was excavated in more detail in 2014 revealing a robbed-out wall foundation trench (see Figure 1 and 2014 report) which appeared to run parallel to the hypocaust, running in a north-west to south-east direction. For 2015 it was decided to excavate the SE end of the trench down to a structure or to natural which would enable us to determine the extent of the wall line and to understand this part of the building.

The area to be excavated was quite small and it was relatively easy to logically sub-divide, the planned excavation was split into 4 areas A to D. This allowed more than one or two people to work at any one time.



Cambridge Independent Archaeology – CIA19 (NWW15)

2.2 Excavation summary

In the excavations of 2013, a large area of ash (see Figure 1) was thought to have been the remains of a possible timber due to an apparent square end of approx. 16cm appearing in the side of a previously excavated area.



Figure 2 - The ash seen in trench 8



Figure 3 – The end of the ash in trench 8 exposed from earlier excavations in 2013.

However, excavations in 2015 around this (area B) have revealed that in fact it was where ash (see Figure 6) must have passed through some kind of conduit in the side of the hypocaust, either by design or as a result of demolition and spread out, covering an area over the line of the wall and almost to the SW edge of trench 8. This also reflects the fact that during the 2012 excavations of the hypocaust, it appeared that the surface on which the pilae were placed had multiple areas covered with large ashy deposits, particularly filling the apparent slots.

One area of pilae excavated in the hypocaust trench 2 in 2012 (see Figure 4), and revealed again in the NE side of trench 8 in 2015 (see Figure 11), did not seem to be representative of the other pilae in the trench. This leads to the possibility that there may have been later re-use of the building and that the wall had probably been removed by the time this ash was deposited, and/or the ash washed down clogging the area with ashy deposits after demolition and after the wall cobbles had been robbed. Ash samples were taken to get dating evidence and this may give us a better understanding.



Figure 4 – Looking S in trench 2 of 2012. Possibly re-used pilae, revealed again in 2015 in the NE side of trench 8

Figure 5 – Looking W, the ash found in the hypocaust trench 2 in 2012. Note that trench 8 in 2013 would be under the baulk to the left (SW) of this view.

In 2013 antiquarian activity, in area designated C in 2015, was identified (see Figure 7) and confirmed by finding a piece of 18C pottery on the chalk surface of the base of the wall foundation line. The antiquarians had cut into the demolition layers and this could clearly be seen on the SW side of the newly cleaned (2013) sondage excavation (see Figure 8) which was adjacent to the hypocaust trench 2 (referred to as area C of trench 8 in 2015).



Figure 6 - The ash spread in trench 8. (Note limit of excavation of 2012 marked by the yellow tarpaulin)

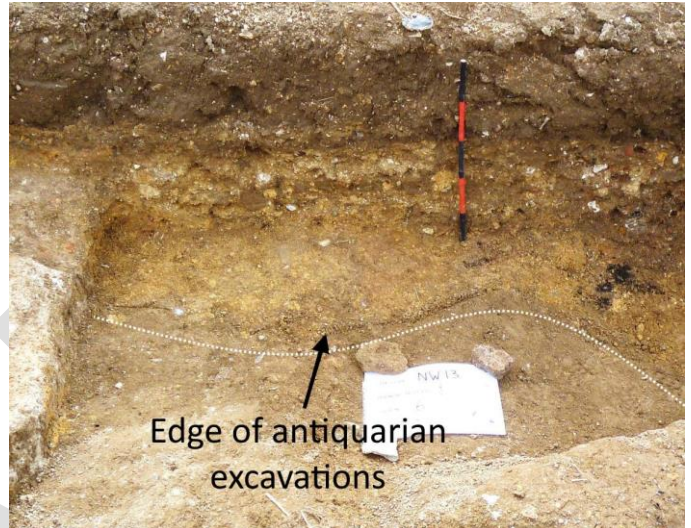


Figure 7 – The edge of the antiquarian excavations as discovered in 2013



Figure 8 - Antiquarian cut, in the newly cleaned 2013 sondage trench 8, looking SW adjacent to the (now backfilled) hypocaust trench 2

Although the line of the wall was not excavated to the chalk base along the whole length of trench 8, limited cleaning along the SW side of the wall line gave sufficient information to suggest it continues parallel to the hypocaust running NW to SE and joins with the wall line confirmed in 2014 to the NW end of trench 8 (see Figure 9).

A further wall line was exposed in Area C going SW/NE between a very rough, possibly antiquarian damaged chalk surface and the sunken opus signinum feature first exposed in 2013 (see Figure 10). It has some in-situ flint cobbles remaining, but at approx. 40cm width, it is considerably narrower than the

NW/SE wall foundation trench which is approx 1m wide, so was probably a dividing wall. It also enabled us to see that the opus signinum surface was constructed in the same way as the apse found in 2011, which is with approx 15cm of opus signinum over 15cm of flint cobbles.

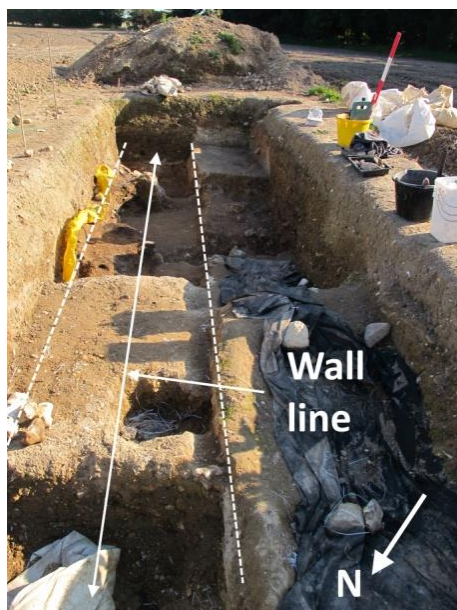


Figure 9 – The NW/SE wall line

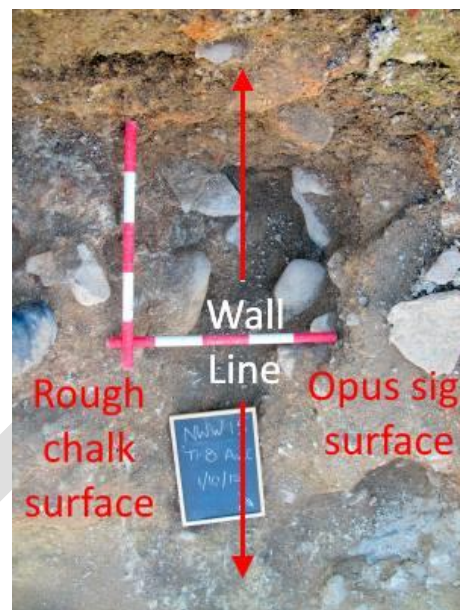


Figure 10 - The wall line looking SW

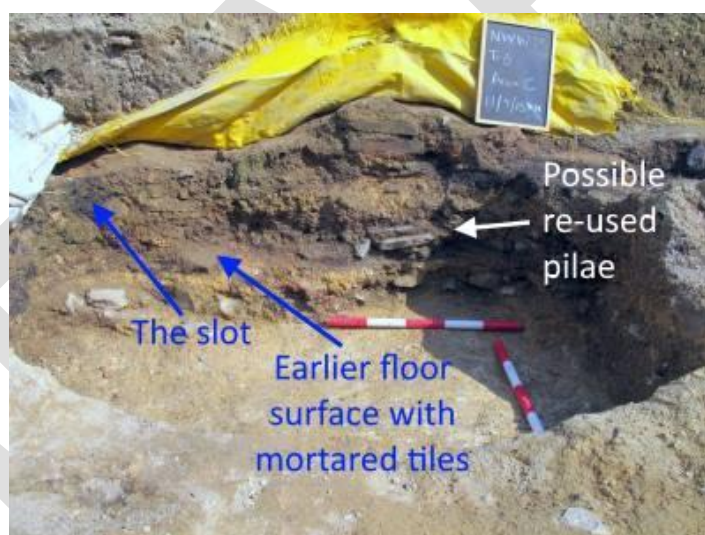


Figure 11 – Floor levels looking NE

The reused pilae (see Figure 4) were clearly visible as was the ash spreading along the length of the hypocaust floor (see Figure 5)

Excavation of the raised chalk platform in the SW side of area D concluded that it was solid redeposited chalk with no features, so no further excavation was carried out there. The area to the east side of this platform was mainly a continuation of the disturbed area of antiquarian excavation seen in area C, with varying layers of crushed opus signinum, chalk and CBM, but it eventually revealed a lower chalk surface. This was approximately 10-15cm below the level of the depth of the rest of the wall line (see Figure 13), as found in area C and in 2014 at the NW end. A large fragment of what appeared to be a very roughly made CBM could possibly be a part of the structure of a stoke hole for the hypocaust (see Figure 35) was found near the bottom of the fill in area D.



Figure 12 – Trench 8 Area D chalk surface *before* excavation in 2015 looking SW

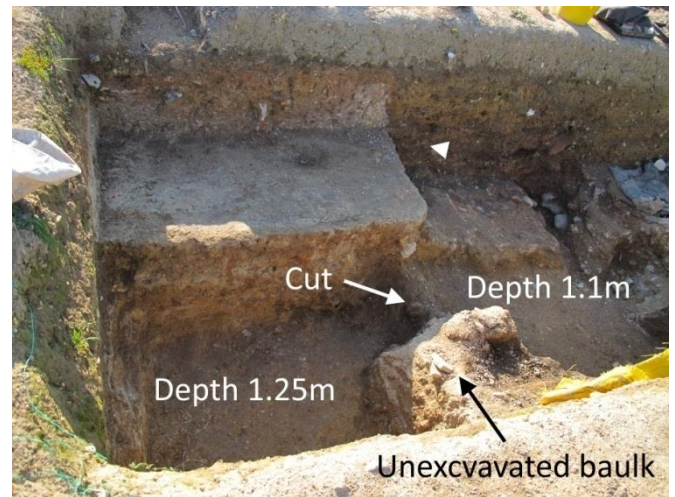


Figure 13 – Trench 8 Area D chalk surface *after* excavation in 2015 looking SW

With this 'corner' of area D being about 15cm deeper, it could have been for a more substantial part of the building forming a substantial corner structure, or part of an end wall that continued NE. As the SE end of the hypocaust trench 2 was not excavated to a surface in 2012, we cannot confirm yet, the possibility of a stoke hole or its position, nor that the wall continues in a NE direction. There is a 35cm chalk cut which rises above the chalk surface and it does appear to extend NE (see **Error! Reference source not found.**), however, it may have been affected by antiquarian activity and a denser layer of chalk can be seen towards the top.

As previously mentioned, the trench 8 had been partially excavated in 2013 and 2014; therefore, please refer to the reports for those years for details on those excavations. However, the conclusions reached from 2013 differ slightly from those discussed here as a result of the findings in 2015. Wall lines have been exposed and the 'timber' feature turned out to be an ash spread. This, together with the wall lines, the possibility of a stoke hole and the 35cm cut to the SE end suggests further archaeology exists both to the SW and SE of the current excavation limits. Two other possibilities exist which to date have not been answered. One is that the 35cm cut is the end of another earlier surface which 'may' also exist under the compacted layers in the chalk platform. It is also possible, but very unlikely, that the chalk platform to the SW corner had been truncated at its NW end with the antiquarian excavations since there is no real evidence to that fact and it does appear to be sharp edge rather than the rough holes usually associated with their excavations. Only further excavations to the east can determine these hypotheses.

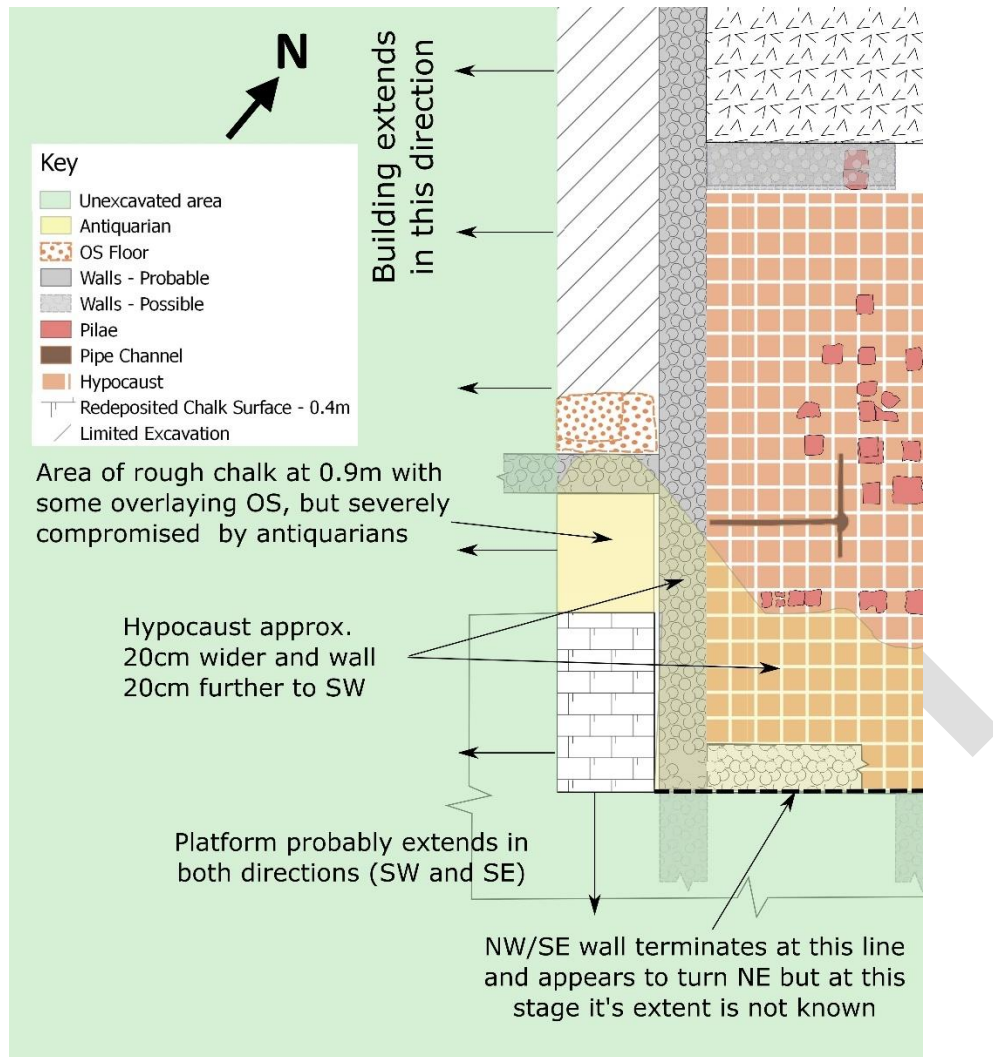


Figure 14 – A stylised representation of the excavations of trench 8 at the end of the 2015 season

3 The excavations

Note that the areas, initially only set out as approximate working areas to allow

3.1 Area A

Immediately north of the ash and close to the NE trench edge, Area A was cleaned down and part of the steps cut into the side of the 2012 hypocaust trench 2 were found. Apart from that, none of the area to the north of the ashy feature was excavated except for cleaning the surface and edges to reveal the chalk edge to the wall line (Figure 9 above clearly showing this) and to relocate the edge of the 2012 excavation edge. Please note that some of the area designated area A is in fact is covered in area B as the archaeology in the two areas overlapped and it would not make sense to try and separate them in this report.

3.2 Area A/B

Test pit 2 (A1213) from 2010 was found and the back fill removed and cleaned back before continuing to excavate down around it. The new excavation revealed that not only were the layers in this area the typical jumbled mix in depth and content, but it also showed that what had been thought to be a possible timber was in fact the top area of a large spread of ash which was overlaid and laid over areas of mixed gravel, crushed CBM and opus signinum.



Figure 15 – Trench 8 Area A/B after cleaning out Tp2



Figure 16 – The SE face of the excavation area seen in Figure 15

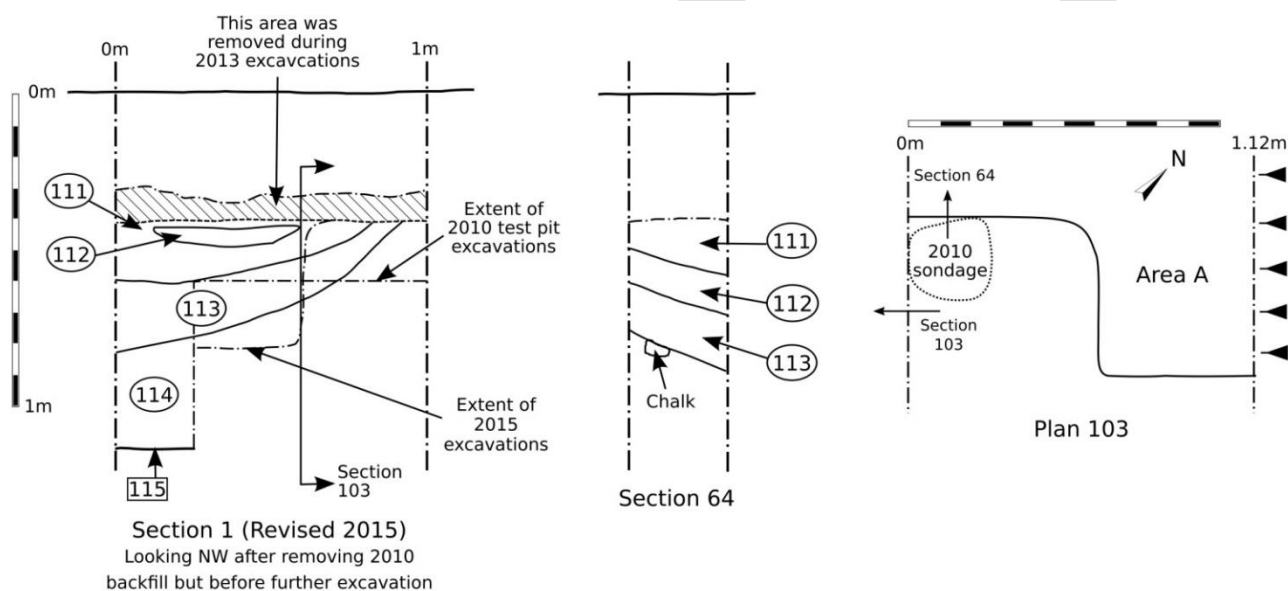


Figure 17 – Sections and plans for area B close to area A

Further to the SE of this the ash spread was again very obvious and helped confirm that this was not a timber feature.



3.2.1 Area B contexts

Area	Context	Type	Depth	Notes
B	1531			Fill, mixed context
B	1533			Yellow fill under 1531
B	1552			Ash area on top of floor (square)
B/C	1534			Layer NW face of 2013 sondage. Ash
B/C	1535			Layer NW face of 2013 sondage. Hard mortar
B/C	1538			Natural chalk at bottom of the 2013 sondage

3.3 Area C

The initial task for Area C was to clean the sondage from 2013 and re-examining the revealed features.



Figure 20 – Trench 8 Area C chalk surface *before* excavation in 2015 looking NE

As can be seen in Figure 20, the area of ash was found to spread all the way across the trench as far as Area C and can be seen in the SW and NW sides of the re-excavated sondage. It also crossed the line of the wall, as discussed in the excavation summary (Section 2.2).

Excavations here also revealed further evidence of early disturbance, probable during the demolition of the building during the Roman. The layers were the usual jumble of debris and included occasional layers of burned ash mixed with building materials. This is evident in all the sections recorded (see Figure 17 Figure 21 Figure 27).

Apart from large quantities of ash, and one indicative item, there were no significant finds in this area since a major part of it was clearing out 2010 back fill. The indicative item was a piece of pottery at the bottom of the cleaned fill from the period of the antiquarian excavation confirming their presence in this area of the site. Section 52 (see Figure 21) facing SW clearly shows the Antiquarian cut that has completely removed almost all meaningful stratigraphy in the area and all layers down to the chalk towards and including Area D are effectively Antiquarian backfill.

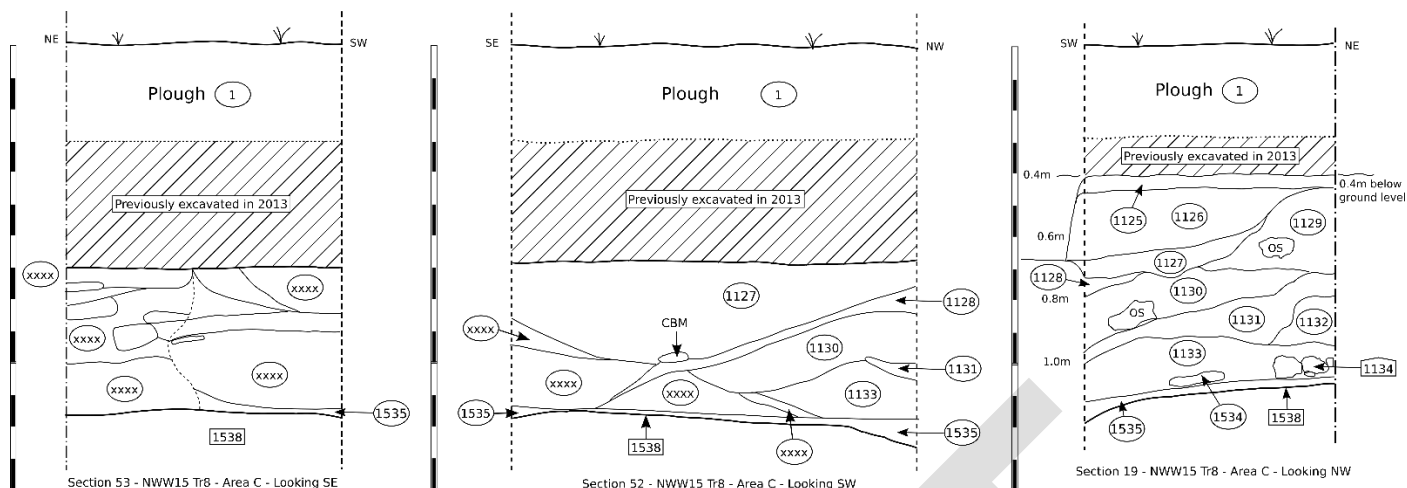


Figure 21 – Cleaned and re-recorded sections of the 2013 sondage (Sections 19, 52 and 53)



Figure 22 – ‘The’ Antiquarian pot fragment



Figure 23 – Area C looking SE

To the NE side of the sondage, cleaning revealed the edge of 2012 excavations and that the hypocaust was actually a later surface as a tiled surface was found some 0.5m lower on top of the chalk surface (see Figure 32)



Figure 24 – Burning clearly seen under the pilae.

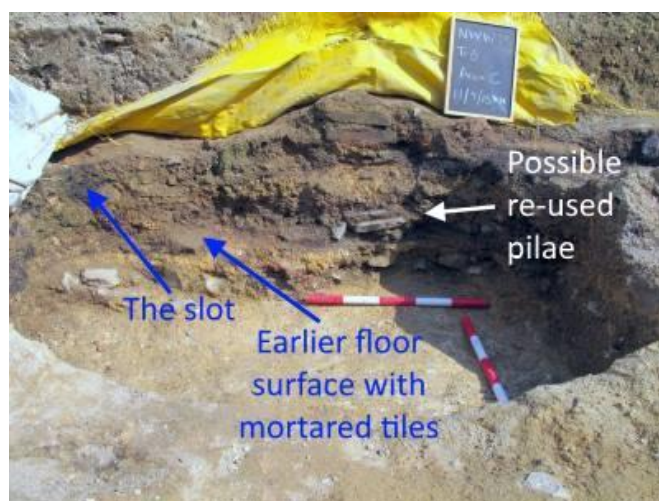


Figure 25 – A closer view

Above the area to the NW and SE of the sondage adjacent to the NE edge and around the revealed tiles of the hypocaust, evidence of burning could be seen clearly (see Figure 24 and Figure 25). This does not 100%

confirm that the few pilae were re-used (see Figure 4) after the hypocaust went out of use but does go a long way to suggest this is the case.

To the SW of the sondage, below the Antiquarian cut, was then excavated and came down to a rough chalk surface with remnants of opus signinum embedded on its surface. It also revealed the foundation trench of a wall in between this and the opus signinum surface to the NW initially found in 2013, (see). The excavation also found that the opus signinum surface was exactly the same construction as the apse found in trench 1 in 2011, that is approx. 15cm of opus signinum over 15cm of cobble which lays on a chalk surface.



Figure 26 – Looking SW, the wall foundation trench and some remaining cobbles

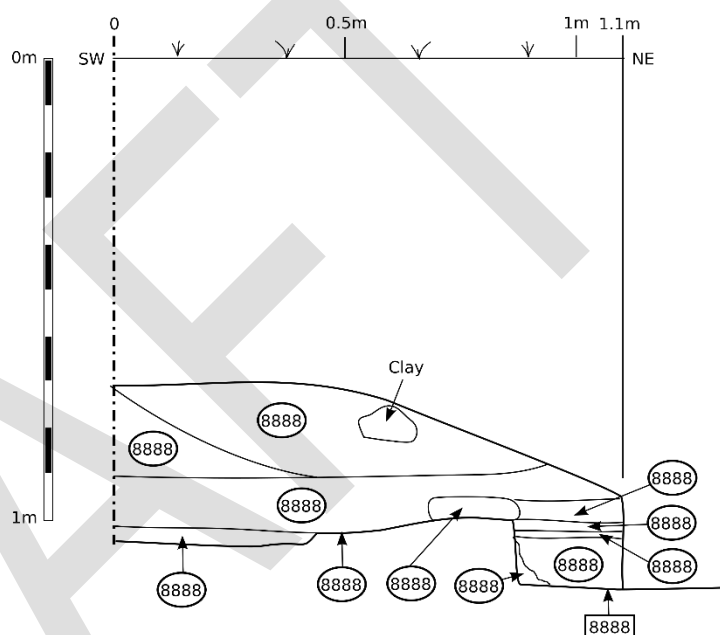


Figure 27 – Section of Area C looking NW, 3m from SE end of the trench (Section 53)

It was not possible to tell if the rough surface was a left after initial construction or changes to the building, either during or post the Roman period as the whole area was subject to at least two periods of disturbance. The section above the wall foundation (see Figure 29) clearly shows masses of fill containing of large pieces of opus signinum, mortar and CBM.



Figure 28 – The rough chalk surface with embedded opus signinum



Figure 29 – Looking SW above the wall foundation trench

3.3.1 Area C contexts

Area	Context	Type		Depth	Notes
C	1506	Fill			Soil and ash under exposed pilae
C	1507	Fill			Mortar layer (number 1)
C	1508	Deposit			Soil and ash under 1507
C	1509	Deposit			Tile layer under 1508
C	1510	Deposit			Mortar layer (number 2)
C	1511	Deposit			Soil and flint under 1510
C	1536	Fill			Clay layer of antiquarian fill
C	1537	Fill			Ashy layer over mortar from antiquarian fill
C	1539	Fill			Area of gravel in antiquarian fill
C	1541	Fill			Burnt area in NW corner of area C
C	1542	Cut			Chalk and OS surface / cut
C	1543	Fill			Area to north of 1536 gravel/OS
C	1546	Fill			Area of ash/CBM/OS/mortar mix under antiquarian
C	1547	Fill			OS/chalk under 1546
C/D	1523	Fill			Plan of area cleared to north
C/D	1524	?			Extension of Tim's wall
C/D	1532	Fill		0.65	Ashy feature between areas C & D

3.4 Area D

In 2013, a chalk surface was found, but it was not smooth all over, suggesting that at a depth of only approx. 30-40cm, it could simply be plough damage that caused this. As it was not thought to be natural at this depth, especially with the adjacent cut, it was decided to excavate into the chalk. Very little was found, but within it, some CBM, oyster shell etc. confirmed it was not natural. At approximately 60cm, it was decided nothing further could be learned without extending the trench to the SW, so excavation was halted.



Figure 30 – Area D chalk surface during excavation



Figure 31 – Area D chalk surface, looking SW after excavation

3.4.1 Area adjacent (NE) of the chalk surface in Areas C and D

This area had been excavated to 65cm in 2013; however, this was not down to a natural surface. The cleaning and excavation of Area C, showed that the natural surface was at least 1.1m. However, as can be seen in **Error! Reference source not found.** there is a step down to 1.25m to a chalk surface. However, to the SE of this, there is a vertical cut of chalk rising above the chalk surface by approx. 35cm (see Figure 34). This does pose the question that is this is a corner of the building and either there was a large structural corner to the building, or the presence of the unusual piece of CBM suggest this could be close to the stoke

hole.

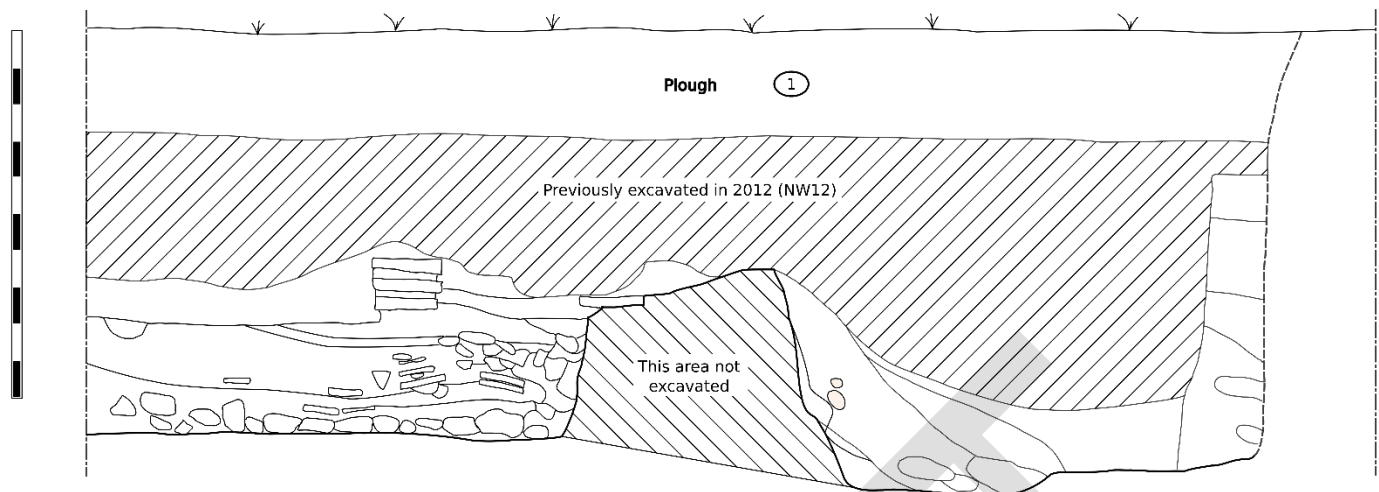


Figure 32 – Section 55 – Areas C & D looking NE (after completing the 2015 excavations)



Figure 33 – Area D looking SW showing the step in the chalk surface

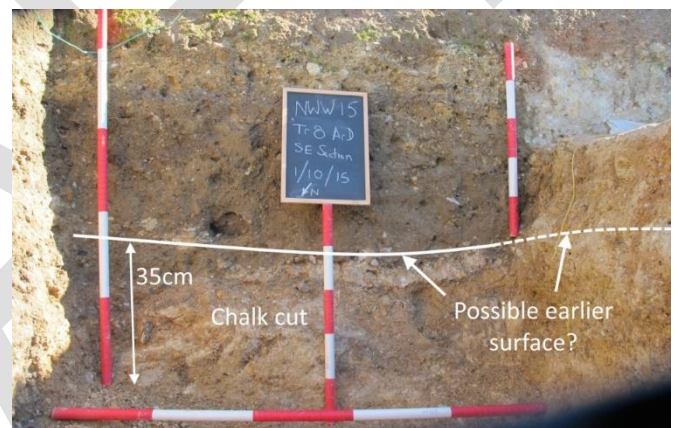


Figure 34 – Chalk cut rising above the chalk surface. Looking SE

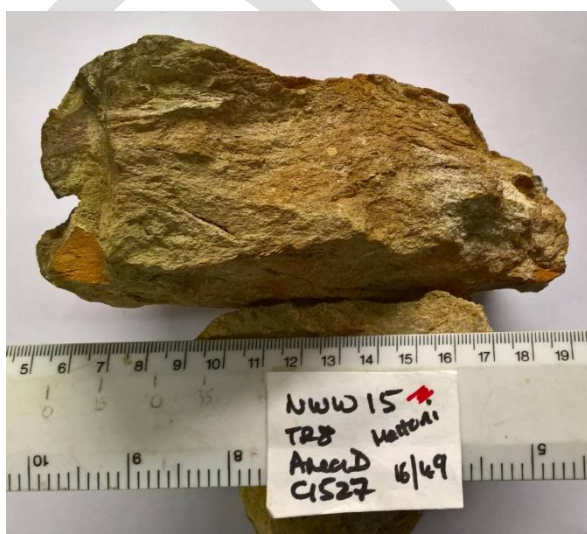


Figure 35 – Unusual CBM found towards the bottom of the fill in trench 8 Area D

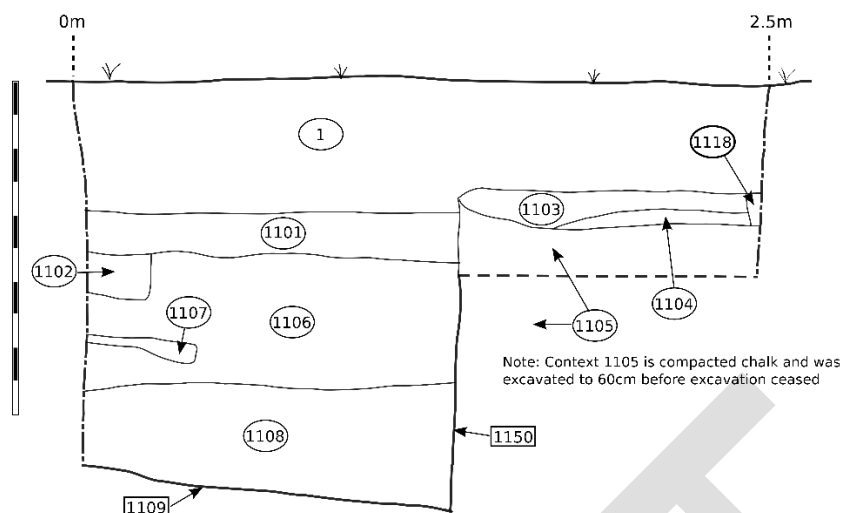


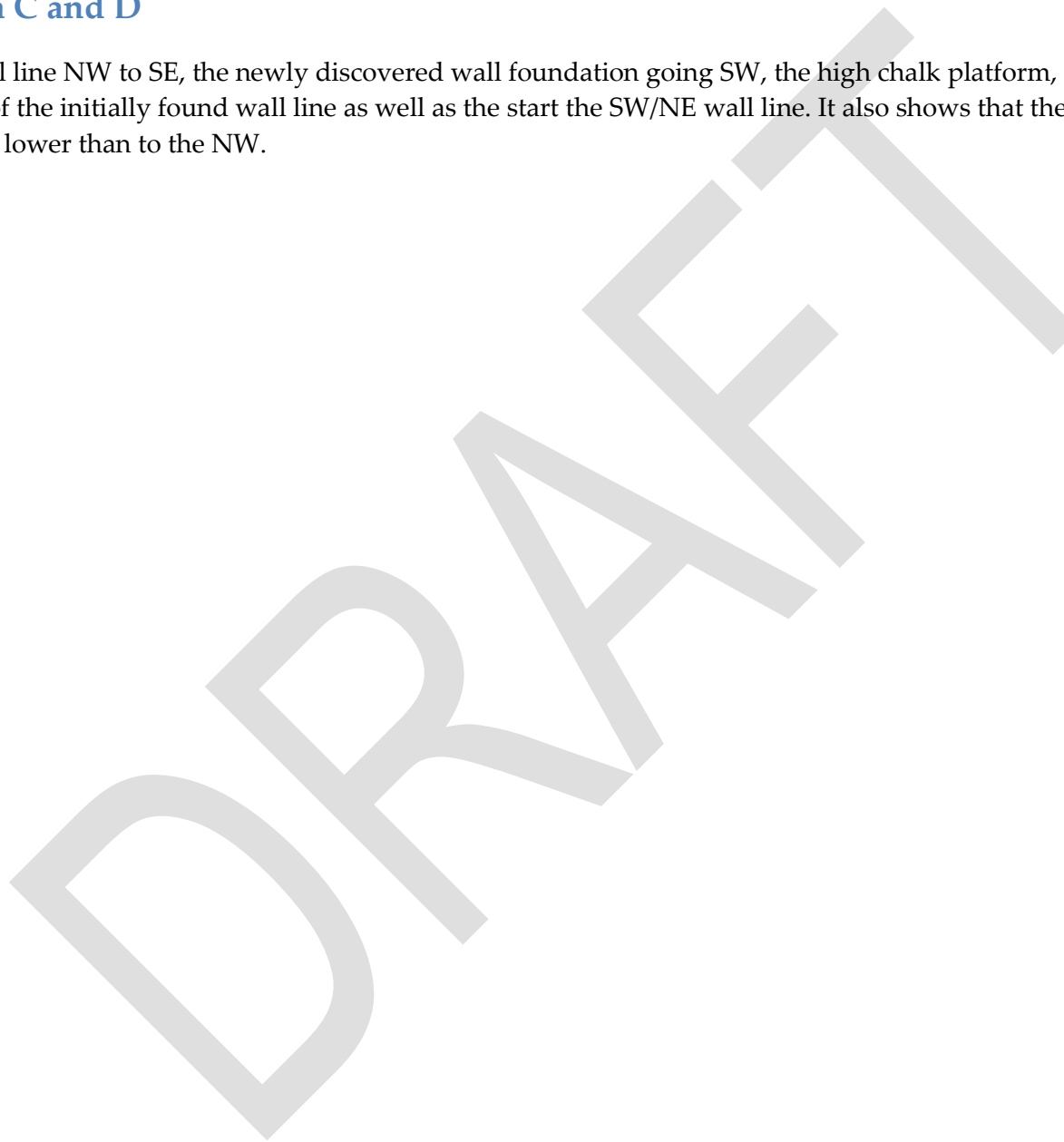
Figure 36 – Trench 8 after excavations looking SE (Section 17 revised 2015)

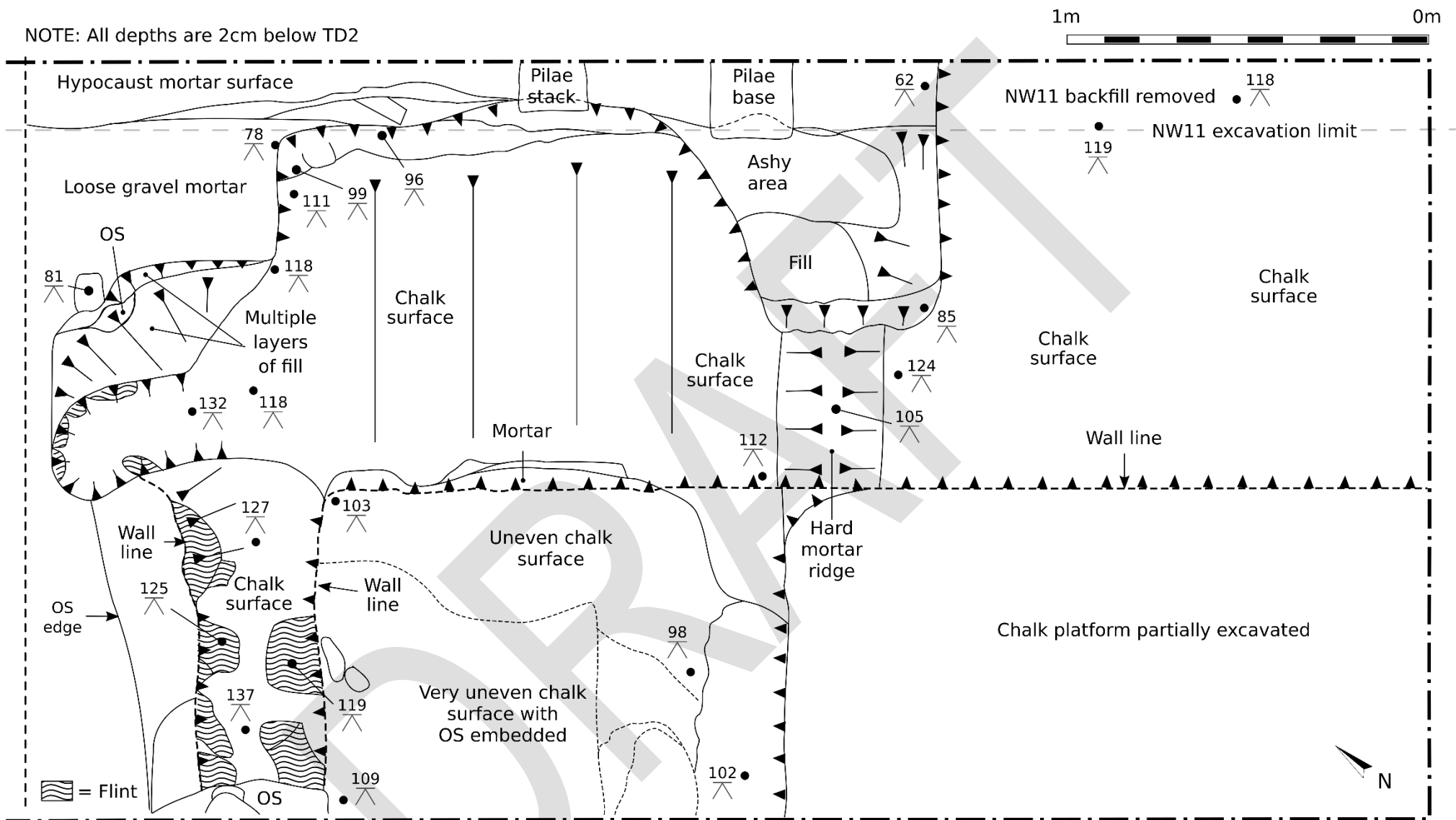
3.4.2 Area D contexts

Area	Context	Type	Depth	Notes
D	1522			Division between 2013 sondage and west side (extends)
C/D	1523			Plan of area cleared to north
C/D	1524			Extension of Tim's wall
C/D	1532		0.65	Ashy feature between areas C & D
D	1501/1101			Ashy layer in east corner [1101]
D	1502			Dirt layer below top chalky layer
D	1503			Chalky surface below
D	1504			Red sandy surface
D	1505			Sandy surface in west corner
D	1512			Ashy deposit in SE corner
D	1516			Next to 1501. Photographed. Chalky/brick layer to take down to level D.
D	1520			Chalky layer
D	1521			Softer mixed layer
D	1525			Ashy rectangle far SE of Area D
D	1527			Rectangular area next to chalk - Ash, CBM, soil/mortar/yellow/OS/chalk mix
D	1528			Grey brown soil under 1527
D	1530			Dark soil on SE
D	1540			Chalk/sand layer on SR edge
D	1549			Mortar layer under soil, just above chalk

3.5 Plan (102) of Area C and D

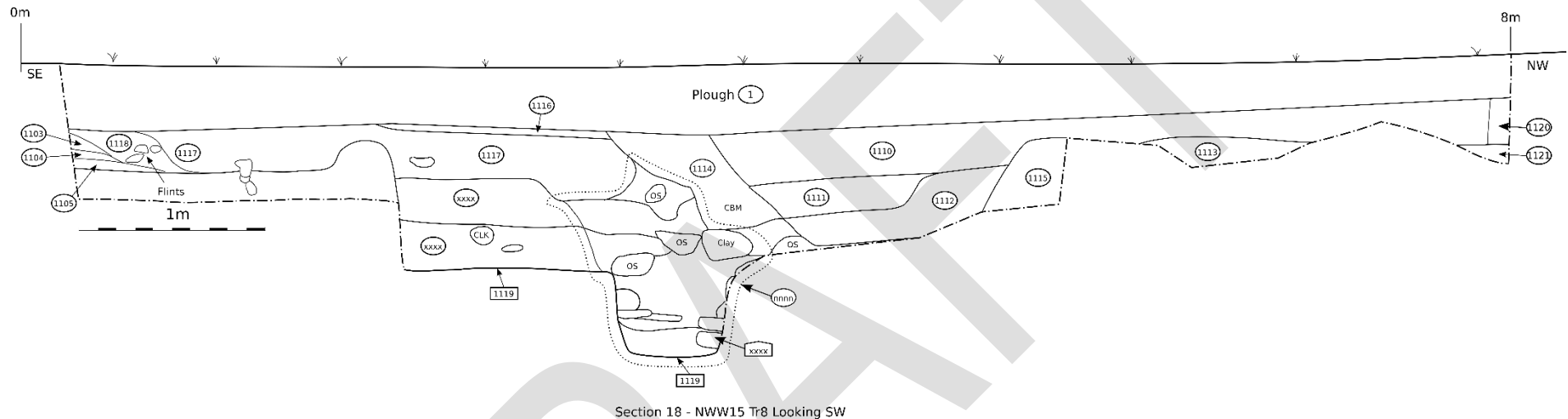
The plan here shows the wall line NW to SE, the newly discovered wall foundation going SW, the high chalk platform, the rough chalk surface with opus signinum and the SW edge of the initially found wall line as well as the start the SW/NE wall line. It also shows that the area to the SE of the hard mortar ridge is approximately 12cm lower than to the NW.





3.6 Section 18 (Revised 2015) looking SW

As can be seen from the section and Figure 29, the fill is very mixed and much of the higher levels of stratigraphy are due to demolition and later antiquarian disturbance. The area of context nnnn (enclosed in dashed line) is a particularly jumbled mix of large pieces of opus signinum, mortar and CBM. Also of note is the obvious later fill of context 1110 overlaying 1114.



4 Finds

This table details the significant finds from 2015. There were no outstanding finds, apart from those mentioned in the various sections above.

Context	Total Pot	Tess Total	Plaster Qty	Plaster Wt	Opus Sig Wt	Mortar Wt	Total CBM Wt	Limestone Wt	Bone Wt	Chalk	Charcoal Wt	Lead Wt	Oyster Qty	Snail Qty	Glass Win Qty
1125			1	5			798								
1126			3	87	53	183	585	79							
1127					53		704								
1531															4
1531	1		20	410	1088	2285	3465	405			1 (12)				
1533		2			477	66	1608								
1552		1	4	84	326	302	1562		4					1	
1546			2	163	190		2846								

1546						204	2913								
1536					526	670	2443								
1537		1			162	125	1040								
1543	2				126	185	1298	94							
1546					224		95								
1547			7	222	2351		948	61							
1547			8	301	1659	348	1667	1707							
1536/7	3		11	320	397	304	1532	367							
1536/9		3	3	40	338		3282	119							
1501	1		1	13									1		
1516			7	149			734								
1520							174								
1521			2	11	17	57	1521								
1524		1			505		850	326							
1525							192								
1527							2886								
1527		1			905	167	1630								
1527	4	5					8471	305							
1527					261		3156	117							
1528															
1528	2		2	122	484	186	3648								
1528			2	511	135		4398								
1528	6	6	6	359		245	3580								
1529	6	3	27	413	409	477	2923	1208	7					7	2
1530	1						16								
1532			1	10		47	218								
1549		1			99		281								
?		1			107	291	402	199							
1453	3	1				17	607	468	7					4	
1464	1		1	26			67	68			1 (11)				
1464	3	4	19	303	65	880	4090	911	5					3	
1513		2	2	31	405	220	1705	470							

1513	2														1
1514					15	60	79	183	1					4	
1515			3	22		17	192	10	1						
1515	3	5	6	115	97	182	2200	363	56					12	
1517	5				12	51	171	149							
1518		5	4	111	22	181	1334	77			6 (6)			2	
1519		3				129	641	246							
1545			2	22			23								
1545	2	2	3	84	44	8	3671	226	11					2	
1550															
1550						320	956	143		3 (927)		27	1		
1551	2				82		1622	56	26						
0	1											89			
0												142			
	48	47	147	3934	11634	8207	79224	8357	118	0	0	258	1	36	7

Figure 37 – Table of major finds for Tr8 in 2015

5 References

- CIA2 Report on a limited evaluation excavation of a Roman temple at Nine Wells, Whittlesford
- CIA3 Limited excavations of a Roman temple at Nine Wells, Whittlesford
- CIA4 Report on a limited evaluation excavation of Roman building at Nine Wells, Whittlesford
- CIA5 Report on the excavation of a Roman structure at Cambridge Plants Nursery, Horningsea
- CIA6 Addendum report to CIA5
- CIA7 Excavation of a Roman bath house mosaic at Nine Wells
- CIA8 Excavation of an area with possible remains of a Roman building
- CIA9 Report on Excavation of a garden at 22 Mere Way Cambridge
- CIA10 Excavations of a Roman bathhouse and other features at Nine Wells, Whittlesford in 2012
- CIA11 Report on excavations at 'The Lodge', Horningsea
- CIA12 Report of Nine Wells 2013 Trench 1 & 3 Excavations
- CIA13 Report of Nine Wells 2013 Trench 2 Excavations
- CIA14 Report of Nine Wells 2013 Trenches 4 to 8 Excavations
- CIA15 Report of Nine Wells 2014 Trenches 8 and 10 to 15 Excavations
- CIA16 Nine Wells 2014 Trenches 9 Report (Pt 1)
- CIA17 Nine Wells 2014 Trenches 9 Report (Pt 2)
- CIA18 Report on excavations at Cambridge Garden Plants, Horningsea in 2015
- CIA19 Report of Nine Wells 2015 Trench 8 Excavations
- CIA20 Report of Nine Wells 2015 Trench 9 Excavations

6 Acknowledgements

- To farmer Leslie Harrison for site access and interest
- To Cambridgeshire County Farms for site permission and access
- To Mark Hinman and John House of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd for their advice and support throughout the planning and excavation.
- Please add anyone who has helped
- All CIAs diggers not mentioned

7 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in many locations within this report.

Abbreviation	Meaning
Cnnnn (e.g. C1234)	Context number nnnn (e.g. Context 1234)
CBM	Ceramic building material
OS	Opus signinum
Oy	Oyster

8 Appendices

8.1 Complete list of all context by trench and number

Area	Context	Type	Depth	Notes
B	1531			Fill, mixed context
B	1533			Yellow fill under 1531
B	1552			Ash area on top of floor (square)
B/C	1534			Layer NW face of 2013 sondage. Ash
B/C	1535			Layer NW face of 2013 sondage. Hard mortar
B/C	1538			Natural chalk at bottom of the 2013 sondage
C	1506			Soil and ash under exposed pilae
C	1507			Mortar layer (number 1)
C	1508			Soil and ash under 1507
C	1509			Tile layer under 1508
C	1510			Mortar layer (number 2)
C	1511			Soil and flint under 1510
C	1536			Clay layer of antiquarian fill
C	1537			Ashy layer over mortar from antiquarian fill
C	1539			Area of gravel in antiquarian fill
C	1541			Burnt area in NW corner of area C
C	1542	Cut		Chalk and OS surface / cut
C	1543			Area to north of 1536 gravel/OS
C	1546			Area of ash/cbm/OS/mortar mix under antiquarian
C	1547			OS/chalk under 1546
C/D	1522			Division between 2013 sondage and west side (extends)
C/D	1523			Plan of area cleared to north
C/D	1524			Extension of Tim's wall
C/D	1532		0.65	Ashy feature between areas C & D
D	1501/1101			Ashy layer in east corner [1101]
D	1502			Dirt layer below top chalky layer
D	1503			Chalky surface below
D	1504			Red sandy surface
D	1505			Sandy surface in west corner
D	1512			Ashy deposit in SE corner
D	1516			Next to 1501. Photographed. Chalky/brick layer to take down to level D.
D	1520			Chalky layer
D	1521			Softer mixed layer
D	1525			Ashy rectangle far SE of Area D
D	1527			Rectangular area next to chalk - Ash, CBM, soil/mortar/yellow/OS/chalk mix
D	1528			Grey brown soil under 1527
D	1530			Dark soil on SE
D	1540			Chalk/sand layer on SR edge
D	1549			Mortar layer under soil, just above chalk

9 Survey results

These refer to the survey carried out by Richard Cushing. The main records referred to in the reports for trench 8 and 9 in 2015 are the five datum points TD1 to TD5.

Survey order	Reference	Notes	Height re pilae (in Tr6)	Height re TD1
0	W Datum		0.51	0.07
1	E Datum		0.39	-0.05
2	S Datum		0.46	0.02

3	N Datum		0.38	-0.06
4	R01		-0.50	-0.94
5	R02	Pillae	0.00	-0.44
6	R03		0.46	0.02
7	R04		0.46	0.02
8	R05		0.53	0.09
9	R06		-0.62	-1.06
10	R07		0.35	-0.09
11	R08		-0.69	-1.13
12	R09		-0.69	-1.13
13	R10		-0.09	-0.53
14	R11		-0.05	-0.49
15	R12		-0.69	-1.13
16	R13		-0.62	-1.06
17	R14		0.41	-0.03
18	R15		0.37	-0.07
19	R16		0.37	-0.07
20	R17		-0.72	-1.16
21	R18		-0.18	-0.62
22	R19	Auger hole	-1.00	-1.44
23	R20		0.06	-0.38
24	R21		0.10	-0.34
25	TD1		0.44	0.00
26	TD2		0.16	-0.28
27	TD3		0.22	-0.22
28	TD4		0.23	-0.21
29	TD5		0.17	-0.27

10 Table of figures

Figure 1 - Tr8 plan showing initial 'working' areas	3
Figure 2 - The ash seen in trench 8.....	4
Figure 3 – The end of the ash in trench 8 exposed from earlier excavations in 2013.....	4
Figure 4 – Looking S in trench 2 of 2012. Possibly re-used pilae, revealed again in 2015 in the NE side of trench 8	5
Figure 5 – Looking W, the ash found in the hypocaust trench 2 in 2012. Note that trench 8 in 2013 would be under the baulk to the left (SW) of this view.	5
Figure 6 - The ash spread in trench 8. (Note limit of excavation of 2012 marked by the yellow tarpaulin)	5
Figure 7 – The edge of the antiquarian excavations as discovered in 2013	5
Figure 8 - Antiquarian cut, in the newly cleaned 2013 sondage trench 8, looking SW adjacent to the (now backfilled) hypocaust trench 2	5
Figure 9 – The NW/SE wall line	6
Figure 10 - The wall line looking SW	6
Figure 11 – Floor levels looking NE	6
Figure 12 – Trench 8 Area D chalk surface <i>before</i> excavation in 2015 looking SW	7
Figure 13 – Trench 8 Area D chalk surface <i>after</i> excavation in 2015 looking SW	7
Figure 14 – A stylised representation of the excavations of trench 8 at the end of the 2015 season	8
Figure 15 – Trench 8 Area A/B after cleaning out Tp2.....	9
Figure 16 – The SE face of the excavation.....	9

Figure 17 – Sections and plans for area B close to area A.....	9
Figure 18 – Area B looking NE.....	10
Figure 19 – Area B looking NW	10
Figure 20 – Trench 8 Area C chalk surface <i>before</i> excavation in 2015 looking NE	10
Figure 21 – Cleaned and re-recorded sections of the 2013 sondage	11
Figure 22 – ‘The’ Antiquarian pot fragment.....	11
Figure 23 – Area C looking SE.....	11
Figure 24 – Burning clearly seen under the pilae.	11
Figure 25 – A closer view	11
Figure 26 – Looking SW, the wall foundation trench and some remainng cobbles	12
Figure 27 – Section of Area C looking NW (3m from SE end of the trench).....	12
Figure 28 – The rough chalk surface with embedded opus signinum	12
Figure 29 – Looking SW above the wall foundation trench.....	12
Figure 30 – Area D chalk surface during excavation	13
Figure 31 – Area D chalk surface, looking SW after excavation.....	13
Figure 32 – Section 55 – Areas C & D looking NE (after completing the 2015 excavations)	14
Figure 33 – Area D looking SW showing the step in the chalk surface.....	14
Figure 34 – Chalk cut rising above the chalk surface. Looking SE.....	14
Figure 35 – Unusual CBM found towards the bottom of the fill in trench 8 Area D	14
Figure 36 – Trench 8 after excavations looking SE (Section 17).....	15
Figure 37 – Table of major finds for Tr8 in 2015	20