

Appendix 1: Data structure

- A1.1 The phasing is based on the integration of the stratigraphic sequence and the analysis of the artefactual assemblage. Features are referred to by area (A-I, Fig A5). Unexcavated features are also shown on the phase plans where appropriate.

Natural subsoil

- A1.2 The natural subsoil comprised glacially-deposited sands and gravels [36=68=69=118=214=1141]. In the south part of the site the underlying natural was dominated by sandy clay.

Phase 1: Mesolithic to Bronze Age (Figs A6 and A7)

Summary

- A1.3 A large quantity of flints was recovered during the excavation. These were all residual. The identifiable pieces indicate activity on the site during the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods. A Neolithic polished stone axe was recovered from a later context in Area H, and is considered likely to be a curated item. Two pits and a single gully contained Bronze Age pottery, and another pit contained cereal remains radiocarbon dated to the Bronze Age. Only a small number of features were identified from this phase, and there was no clear focus for Bronze Age activity.

All areas

- A1.4 An assemblage of 230 struck flints was recovered during the excavation. These are largely undiagnostic and are most likely to be residual in later features. Those lithic artefacts which are diagnostic are nearly all Late Mesolithic to Neolithic in date and indicate activity at the site during this period. This corroborates the lithic finds recovered during fieldwalking (Archaeological Services 1997a) and the evaluation (Archaeological Services 2000). A Neolithic stone axe was also recovered during the excavation from a later feature. It is most likely that this was a curated item.
- A1.5 Four features were located in disparate parts of the site, in the northeast, southwest and northwest, indicating a general spread of activity along the gravel terrace rather than a specific focus. Two pits and a gully contained a total of seven vessels dating to the Neolithic - Bronze Age transition period. No burnt bone was recovered from any of these features and there is no evidence that they are related to funerary practice. An oval pit [F284; 0.84m long, 0.64m wide and 0.28m deep] was located towards the eastern edge of Area C. It was filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [283] with frequent inclusions of angular stones up to 0.13m in size. This pit contained fragments of three vessels dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. Vessels One and Three belonged to the northern Peterborough Ware tradition, while Vessel Two was probably a food vessel or food vessel urn. Carbonised residue from Vessel One in deposit 283 was submitted for radiocarbon dating and produced a date of 2290-2020 cal BC (95% certainty).
- A1.6 An irregularly-shaped pit [F724; 1.16m long, 1.03m wide and 0.14m deep] was located in Area G. It was filled by brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions [723]. This pit also contained fragments of three early Bronze Age vessels. Vessels 4 and 6 were All-Over Cord Decorated beakers, and Vessel 5 was a rare All-Over Comb Decorated European beaker. Vessels 4 [721] and 6 [722] had been placed inverted within the pit.

- A1.7 Gully F1002 [3.3m long, 0.68m wide and 0.25m deep] had a U-shaped profile and was aligned east-west within Area G. It was filled by a friable mottled black and brown sandy silt [898] which contained occasional stone inclusions. The deposit also contained sherds of Vessel 7, a possible beaker of indeterminate form. Eight flints were also recovered from this feature, four being undiagnostic and the remainder being Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date. One of the undiagnostic artefacts was a small round scraper with evidence of retouch.
- A1.8 A further pit [F416/415, Area E] contained naked barley and emmer wheat consistent with Bronze Age or early Iron Age agricultural practice. Samples from the naked barley and emmer wheat were selected for radiocarbon dating; the emmer seed producing a date of 1420-1260 cal BC, and the naked barley a date of 1420-1250 cal BC.

Phase 2: Iron Age (Figs A8 and A9)

Summary

- A1.9 Several further features pre-dated the Romano-British enclosures. A roundhouse was excavated in the southwestern corner of the site, indicating that there was late prehistoric occupation of the site, as the feature itself was cut by later gullies associated with the Romano-British enclosure system. Other features were also identified, including two pits containing exclusively Iron Age tradition pottery, a steep-sided ditch cut by the later north-south boundary ditches, and a small pit which was cut by the later *caldarium*.
- A1.10 Features interpreted from the aerial photographs, geophysical survey and initial excavation (Heslop 1084) as possibly Iron Age have also been included on the phase plan. These include a possible second roundhouse west of the winged corridor house. This and some other curvilinear features indicate that there may have been extensive activity during this phase.

Area A

Roundhouse, pit

- A1.11 A roundhouse construction gully [F165], with post- and stakeholes in the base [F197; F199; F201; F203; F205; F207], was identified in the extreme southwest part of the site. These were filled by dark brown sandy silt [164; 196; 198; 200; 202; 204; 206]. The entrance to the roundhouse was identified to the southeast. The gully was cut by later enclosure ditches.
- A1.12 A sub-circular pit [F169; 1.14m long, 0.86m wide, 0.42m deep] was located within the roundhouse, with which it may be associated. It was filled by dark greyish-brown sandy silt [168].

Ditch

- A1.13 In the north part of the area a deep, steep-sided curvilinear ditch was identified [F113; 0.82m wide and 1.4m deep]. The ditch was filled by a series of silty sands/gravels and clay [70; 225; 266; 227; 228; 229; 230]. The ditch was cut by the later villa enclosure ditch.

Area C

- A1.14 A pit was identified cutting the natural subsoil [F1062; 0.8m long, 0.68m wide and 0.15m deep]. This was filled by brown sandy silt [1061]. The pit was later truncated by the construction of the Phase 3a *caldarium*.

Area E

- A1.15 An oval pit [F418; 1.22m long, 1.05m wide and 0.73m deep] was filled with dark grey friable silty sand [417]. This contained frequent inclusions of barley and indeterminate cereal remains, as well as a sherd of pottery that is possibly of late Iron Age tradition.

Area G

- A1.16 A pit [F1001; 1.36m long, 1.08m wide and 0.26m thick] may have been a hearth as it contained a large amount of fire-cracked stones; natural sand had been affected by *in situ* burning and the fill, a dark grey sandy silt [1000], contained an ash lens.

Area I

- A1.17 Excavation within this area was not conducted, but a feature relating to this phase was recorded. Pit [F1465; 0.50m long, 0.43m wide] was filled with dark brown friable sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal [1464=1462]. This contained twelve sherds of pottery which possibly belong to the Iron Age tradition.

Phase 3a: Hadrianic to Antonine (Fig A10)

Summary

- A1.18 The main phases of occupation of the site took place in the Romano-British period. A winged corridor house was established with several ancillary structures (Area C), including a large rectangular aisled building with several internal postholes forming roof supports, and a small hypocausted *caldarium* with an associated drainage gully. The original flooring of the *caldarium* comprised sandstone blocks. Several features to the west of the aisled building (Area C), including a north-south wall, a short section of wall with culverts, an oven, a gully and a small rectangular feature are all assigned to the earliest phase of villa activity. A number of features in the southeastern corner of the site (Area B) were also cut by later features, and are therefore assigned to the earlier Romano-British period. These include several pits and a short gully. A heavily truncated north-south ditch was also identified.
- A1.19 Much of the enclosure system (Areas A, E, F, G and I) is likely to date to this period: a sample of the enclosure ditches was excavated. The system comprised several rectilinear enclosures to the west of the winged corridor house, both to the north and south of the preserved area, with further enclosures to the northeast. An oven and a large rectangular pit were identified in the north of the site (Area F), and several discrete pits and postholes were located within the enclosures.

Area A (Figs A11 and A12)

- A1.20 The first phase of Romano-British activity saw the establishment of a rectilinear enclosure system. In Area A this was defined by a three-sided enclosure, with ditches on the eastern, southern and western sides and entrances in the northwestern and southwestern corners. Several north-south and east-west ditches were also identified sub-dividing the enclosure. A sinuous ditch, presumably reflecting an adaptation to the entrance to the enclosure system, was identified immediately to the west of the enclosure. A number of isolated features were identified within the enclosure system, including pits and stone spreads. One large and four smaller pits

were also identified beyond the western edge of the enclosure. No focus was identified for any of the discrete features.

Enclosure ditches

- A1.21 Three separate ditches formed the rectilinear enclosure. The eastern side was defined by a north-south gully [F184; at least 47m long and 0.39m wide] in the southeast part of the area (Fig A11.2). This was filled by dark greyish-brown sandy silt [183]. The central section of gully F184 divided into two narrow, steep sided gullies [F160; F162]. These were both filled by mixed orangey-brown sand and clay [159; 161]. No stratigraphic relationship was established between these features. The ditch extended to the south, implying that further enclosures lay beyond the limits of the excavation. A V-shaped east-west ditch [F12=F30=F32=F34=F106=F181; over 44m long, 1.2m wide and 0.57m deep], perpendicular to F184, formed the southern side of the enclosure (Figs A11.2 and A12.4). This ditch was filled with greyish-brown sandy silt [11=31=33=105=180]. The western edge of the enclosure system was defined by a north-south ditch [F6=F167=F1138=F1163; 74m long, up to 1.52m wide and 0.62m deep], perpendicular to F12 and parallel with F184 (Figs A11.1 and A12.4). The full length of this ditch was determined (Fig A10), with ditch terminals identified at the north and south ends of the feature. This was filled by greyish-brown sandy silty-clay [8=166=1137=1162]. This boundary continued into Area G where it terminated (see paragraph A1.70).
- A1.22 An east-west ditch parallel with F12 [F83=F96=F134=F163; over 17m long, 1.68m wide and 0.51m deep] was identified in the central part of Area A (Fig A11.2). It was filled by redeposited natural, a red-brown clayey sand with gravel inclusions [82=95=133=155]. The eastern part of the feature was observed turning northward, but was completely truncated by a later north-south ditch (see Phase 3b). Further ditches and gullies were observed to run parallel with F12 but were not excavated (Fig A10).
- A1.23 A further ditch [F98; 18m long, 2.45m wide and 0.33m deep] was identified traversing the area to the south of ditch F83 and extending east of the enclosure (Fig A11.2). It was filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [97].

Other boundary features

- A1.24 In the northwest corner of the area, immediately west of the preserved area, two gullies [F1145; F1155; 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep] were identified (Fig A11.1). They were filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [1144; 1154]. The southern terminal of the curvilinear gully F1145 was identified: this was 53m long, 0.67m wide, and 0.26m deep. The gully was filled by dark brown silty sand [1144], traversed the area in a northerly direction and joined ditch F6. The northern end of the gully terminated within Area G, and was not excavated. Gully F1155 was aligned east-west, but was truncated at its western end, while its east end continued into the preserved area.

Features inside the enclosure: hollow, pits; postholes, stone spreads

- A1.25 A large hollow was identified in the north part of the area [F144=F147; over 5.5m long, over 3.6m wide and 0.35m deep] (12.1). It was filled by greyish-brown clayey silt [146].
- A1.26 Four pits were identified within the enclosure [F65; F142; F209; F217]. Elongated oval pit F65 [4.7m long, 1.47m wide and 0.84m deep] was filled by dark brownish-grey sandy silt [76], overlain by yellowish red-brown silty sand [75] (Fig A12.3).

Above this a deposit of dark greyish-brown sandy silt [64] filled the upper part of the pit, from which a substantially complete beehive quern stone was recovered. Circular pit F142 [0.9m in diameter and 0.26m deep] was filled by mottled greyish-brown to black silty sand [135] (Fig A12.3). Fire-cracked stones were identified within the fill, but there was no sign of *in situ* burning. Oval pit F209 [0.4m long, 0.27m wide and 0.17m deep] was filled by greyish dark brown loose and friable sandy silt [208] (Fig A12.4). Oval pit F217 [2.2m long, 0.83m wide and 0.33m deep] was filled by black sandy silt [216], overlain by light brown sandy-clay [215] (Fig A12.2).

- A1.27 Four isolated areas of stone spreads were identified [F5; F29; F40; F179]. Feature F29 [4m long and 2.25m wide] overlay the fill of pit F217 and comprised large sandstone slabs (Fig A12.2). These are likely to be the remains of a surface. Feature F40 [over 1.5m long and 0.97m wide] comprised a linear spread of stone slabs (Fig A12.1). This included one large slab measuring 0.72m by 0.58m. The soil matrix around the slabs comprised dark greyish-brownish-black sandy silt [120]. Stone spreads F5 [0.7m long and 0.7m wide] and F179 [0.43m long and 0.43m wide] were both discrete, located in the south part of the area (Fig A12.4). The former comprised sub-angular and angular stones ranging from 0.3m-0.15m in diameter. The latter comprised small tightly-packed stones. These both lay directly on the natural subsoil and may have been post-pads, although they were not associated with any other structural remains.

Features outside the enclosure

- A1.28 Other isolated features were identified in the northwest corner of Area A, west of the preserved area (Fig A11.1). A posthole [F1151; 0.38m in diameter and 0.14m deep] was filled by dark brown silty sand with gravel inclusions [1150]. A large circular pit F1147 [2m in diameter and 0.45m deep] was filled by light brown gravelly and silty sand [1146]. Three smaller circular pits [F1165; F1167; F1169; each about 0.7m in diameter and up to 0.4m deep] were filled by similar dark brown sandy silt [1164; 1166; 1168].

Area B (Fig A13.4)

- A1.29 Area B was located to the east of the enclosure system, but was an important focus of activity in the Romano-British period. Its location in the southeastern corner of the site meant that some of the features identified were only partially excavated as they extended beyond the limits of excavation. Phase 3a activity in this area comprised several gullies, seven pits and several postholes. No structures were identified.

Gullies

- A1.30 Several short lengths of gullies were identified [F329; F398; F917]. The terminal of F329 [over 1.37m long, 0.53m wide and 0.27m deep] was excavated, the remainder of this east-west aligned feature continuing beyond the baulk. It was filled by light brownish-grey silty sand [328]. Gully F398 [over 1.6m long, 0.82m wide and 0.38m deep] traversed the extreme southeast part of the area on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was filled by silty-clay [397]. Curvilinear gully F917 [0.57m long, 0.53m wide and 0.37m deep] was filled by brownish-grey friable sandy silt [916].

Postholes; pits

- A1.31 Four postholes [F422; F424; F426; F956; up to 0.58m in diameter and 0.37m deep] were filled by silty sand [421; 423; 425; 955]. These were located close to the eastern limit of excavation and so it was not possible to determine whether these were part of a larger structure. Seven pits were also excavated in this area [F224; F327; F569; F786; F817; F820; F915]. A steep sided circular pit [F224; about 1m in diameter] was filled by mottled dark greyish-black silty-clay [223]. The north part of the pit had been cut more deeply and may have held a post. Pit F327 [0.72m long, 0.42m wide and 0.51m deep] was filled by brown sandy-clay [326] and cut the postholes F424 and F426. The sub-circular pit F569 [over 0.55m long, 0.49m wide and 0.19m deep] was located directly south of the villa enclosure ditch and was filled by silty-clay [568]. Two postholes were identified in the base of the pit [F573; 0.45m in diameter and 0.12m deep; F582; 0.51m in diameter and 0.13m deep]. The former was cut by a Phase 5c pit [F571]. The latter posthole was contemporary with the pit and had a similar fill [581]. Sub-angular stones identified within the pit and the contemporary posthole may be post-packing.
- A1.32 Pit F786 [0.65m long, 0.58m wide and 0.18m deep] was filled by blue-grey silty-clay [785], pit F817 [1.08m long, 0.66m wide and 0.36m deep] by dark brownish-grey silty-clay [816], pit F820 [1.13m long, 0.68m wide and 0.17m deep] by light yellow silty-clay [837], and pit F915 [2.35m long, 1.10m wide and 0.71m deep] by brownish-grey sandy silt [913; 0.28m thick], overlain by dark blueish-black organic silty-clay [912; 0.27m thick]. Pit F915 cut the fill of the contemporary gully F917.

Postholes; gully

- A1.33 Two further postholes and a gully were identified cutting features of this phase. The first [F222; out 0.4m in diameter and 0.25m deep] was located in the west of the area, and was filled by dark grey silty-clay [221]. F222 cut pit F224. Posthole [F819; 0.76m in diameter and 0.26m deep] was identified cutting the centre part of pit F820, and was filled by brownish-grey silty-clay [818]. Gully F957 [0.95m long, 0.37m wide and 0.12m deep] cut posthole F956 (see paragraph A1.31). It was filled by silty sand [954].

Area C (Fig A13)

- A1.34 This area is located to the east of the enclosure system. Two buildings were identified in this phase of activity. A large rectangular aisled building was constructed to the southeast of the winged corridor building, and a small *caldarium* to the east. There was no dating evidence directly associated with the construction of either of these buildings. Evidence for further structures was located to the west of the aisled building, comprising parts of several walls. A gully, posthole and two pits were also present in this part of the area. Three stone clusters were identified north and northwest of the aisled building, but they were not associated with any structures. Three stakeholes were also excavated. A small pit was excavated to the west of the *caldarium*.

Aisled building [F268] (Fig A13.4; Plate 1)

Construction: walls, posts

- A1.35 The remains of a large stone aisled building with external dimensions of 29m long and 10.8m wide were excavated to the southeast of the winged corridor building. The north [F454] and south walls of the building comprised a single course of stone with dressed outer facing stones and rubble core infill. There was no foundation for these walls, which directly overlay the natural. Nearly two-thirds of the south wall had been removed by ploughing. The east [F583] and west [F467] gable end walls

were of a more substantial construction, with their foundations cutting the natural. The foundation cut [F408; 10.92m long, 1.66m wide and 0.45m deep] for wall F583 was filled by three foundation deposits comprising clay with frequent sub-rounded and angular sandstone rubble [412; 411; 410]. Built on top of this foundation was the wall [F409, up to 1m wide and 0.47m high]. Up to four courses of the wall survived with outer facing stones of dressed sandstone blocks. Chisel marks were noted on several of the blocks. The rubble core of the wall comprised stone rubble in a gritty silt matrix. The foundations of the west wall [F468; 10.7m long, up to 1.2 wide and 0.4m deep] were filled by clay and sandstone rubble [467]. Built onto the foundation was a wall [F576] of the same construction as F583, surviving to one course in height. The foundations for the short gable end walls were substantial enough to be able to support a masonry wall two stories high, with loft space above. In contrast, the long north and south walls had no foundation, indicating either timber or stone and timber construction above the stone footings to a single storey.

- A1.36 Three postholes were identified cutting the natural in the north part of the building [F1072; 0.97m in diameter and 0.31m deep; F1074; 0.68m in diameter and 0.13m deep; F1250; 1.04m in diameter and 0.37m deep], all filled by greyish-brown clayey sand and stone post-packing [1071; 1073; 1249]. Three further postholes (unexcavated) were identified within the southern part of the building [F523; 0.45m long, 0.32m wide; F524; 0.49m long, 0.42m wide; F525; 0.36m long, 0.26m wide]. The postholes formed equally spaced linear arrangements aligned with the axis of the building and would have held aisle posts supporting timber roof trusses.

Square structure [F241] (Fig A13.4)

- A1.37 To the west of the aisled building a small, possibly square, stone structure was identified. This was an east-west aligned linear wall [F241], comprising six faced blocks. The wall measured 1.7m long, 0.5m wide and 0.24m high. Each end of the north part of F241 was abutted by two stone culverts [F315; F317]. These both comprised two parallel lines of stone slabs set upright, and were filled with brown sandy silt [316]. The south-facing part of the wall was abutted by three fragments of a large sandstone slab [F298; 1.43m long, 0.47m wide and 0.14m in height]. The slab is an architectural fragment, exhibiting tool marks and a rebated edge. It is clear that the slab was re-used and that the smaller fragments were placed at the opposite from the original end of the main body of the slab. The slab may originally have formed part of an opening, such as a door jamb or lintel.

Possible structures west of the aisled buildings (Fig A13.4)

- A1.38 South of the small stone structure F241 a construction slot was identified [F1407; F1409]. The slot comprised two parallel sides [0.5m long], meeting at the north end and forming a horseshoe shape. The base of the slot was slightly concave/flat and was filled with brownish-grey sandy-clay containing large square and rectangular stone blocks, forming a foundation [1406; 1408].
- A1.39 East of this a small length of possible wall line was identified [F331; 1.1m long and 0.3m wide] comprising a line of upright stones overlying the gully F1409.
- A1.40 To the southwest of the aisled building the foundations of a linear north-south aligned stone wall was identified. The wall foundation [F308; 8.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep] cut the natural subsoil and was filled by brown sandy silt [307]. The wall foundations [F296; 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep] were set into this material, comprising a single course of sandstone fragments set on edge and pitched northward.

A1.41 A short section of a northeast-southwest aligned linear wall [F297; 0.9m long, 0.28m wide and 0.25m high] was identified south of the circular stone building. The wall comprised one course of six faced blocks.

Pit; gully; posthole (Fig A13.4)

A1.42 An oval pit [F1450; 1.2m long, 0.68m wide and 0.47 deep] was identified 25m west of the aisled building (Fig A13.5). It was filled by orangey-yellow sand [1449; 0.23m thick], overlain by dark brown sandy silt with frequent sandstone fragments inclusions [1448; 0.26m thick] capping the pit. A shallow pit [F259; over 0.9m long, 0.42m wide, 0.22m deep] was excavated to the southwest of the aisled building. It was filled by tightly packed stone within a brown silty sand matrix [258]. This was cut by a narrow gully [F248; 3m long, 0.36m wide and 0.09m deep] which traversed part of the site parallel to the main east-west enclosure ditch. This was filled with brown silty sand [247]. A posthole was identified in the base of the gully [F250; 0.24m in diameter and 0.3m deep] indicating this was a construction trench. The posthole was filled with brown friable silty sand [249]. The eastern terminal of the gully was identified.

Heated room (Caldarium) [F301] (Fig A13.1; Plate 2)

Construction: walls, hypocaust, floor and wall lining

A1.43 A stone-built *caldarium* was excavated to the east of the winged corridor building. This was built in a construction pit [F406; 3.8m long, 3.4m wide and 0.72m deep] which cut the Phase 2 pit F1062. The pit had vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a foundation deposit [1371; up to 0.36m thick] comprising two layers of sub-angular and angular sandstone rubble, within a layer of yellow clay.

A1.44 The stone building F301 was constructed directly over the rubble and clay foundation and over a stone slab in the north part of the cut, which formed the base of a flue [F520]. The stone slab base continued into the building with two further slabs [517]. The walls [F545; F518; F519; 0.6m wide and up to 0.77m high] had well-dressed faces on the inner and outer parts of the wall, the facing stones tapering inward. A rubble core was present between the facing stones and the stones were all bonded with clay. Up to seven courses of stone survived except on the west part: the wall here had been truncated by later activity and only one course was identified. The internal area of the building measured 2.47m long and 1.84m wide. Behind the walls the construction cut was backfilled with clay [1060].

A1.45 Three postholes [F1113; 0.23 long, 0.16m wide and 0.12m deep; F1115; 0.31m long, 0.24m wide and 0.16m deep; F1117; 0.17m long, 0.13m wide and 0.13m deep] were identified cutting the foundation deposit in the west part of the building. These formed a linear alignment orientated north-south and may have held posts associated with the construction of the structure. These were all filled with light brown gravelly sand [1081; 0.05m thick], which also formed a layer covering the entire area within the building.

A1.46 Overlying deposit 1081 was a hypocaust comprising 20 *pilae* [F1017]. The *pilae* were placed on bases [F1051]: of these 15 comprised stone slabs (14 of which were red sandstone) and four *pilae* stood on the two large flooring slabs F517. One *pila* overlay both the red sandstone base and the floor slabs. Two of the *pilae* were placed directly onto a thin clay base. Similar clay had been used to bond the other *pilae* and their bases. A thin light brown gritty deposit was identified below the rest of the bases [1052]. In the west part of the building five of the *pilae* had been

removed by later activity, with just their bases remaining. Of the remaining *pilae*, 13 comprised sandstone uprights (roughly tooled): all but one of these was squared off. The remaining two were stacks of roughly-squared red sandstone slabs. The *pilae* stood up to 0.5m in height above their bases. The *pilae* were placed in four rows, aligned on the long axis of the building, with a spacing of about 0.3m between each.

- A1.47 On top of the *pilae* was a floor comprising large red sandstone slabs [F469; 1m long, 0.6m wide and 0.1m thick]. The corners of the slabs were supported by the *pilae*. The flooring slabs in the west and south part of the building had been removed or broken by later activity. The flooring survived best in the east part of the building. The upper face of the slabs exhibited a ripple-like wave pattern, a natural pattern formed when the stone was fossilised. The red sandstone *pilae* slabs also had the same patterning. It is likely the stone was chosen specifically because of the wavy patterning, possibly forming an attractive non-slip flooring to the building, or providing a key for the flooring surfaces above. The slabs were bonded together and onto the *pilae* with clay. Above the floor, the east and south walls [F545] of F301 were lined with thin edge-set red sandstone slabs [F304]. These were attached to the walls using iron T-shaped nails: three of these nails were recovered, one of which was *in situ*, pinning two slabs to the wall masonry. There was no evidence of the presence of box flues within the walls, nor any flues allowing hot air to pass from the hypocaust into the walls.

Caldarium drain (Fig A13.1)

- A1.48 The clay backfill 1060 was cut by the construction cut [F758; 3.3m long, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep] for a drain in the south-west part of the *caldarium*. A stone-lined drain [F756; 0.5m long] was identified within the north part of the cut, butting against F545 and filled by dark greyish-brown silty sand [754]. The base of the rest of the length of the cut was filled by a stone rubble drain [F757]. The construction cut had been backfilled by brownish-grey sandy silt [755]. The drain was cut at its southern extent by a sub-circular soak-away [F828; 1.15m long, 0.95m wide and 0.48m deep]. This was filled by dark greyish-brown sandy silt [825]. A re-cut of the soak-away was identified [F876; 0.84m in diameter and 0.3m deep], filled by yellowish-grey silty sand [875].

Gully

- A1.49 A gully [F729; 1m long, 0.63m wide, 0.32m deep] was identified 0.9m to the east of the *caldarium* F301. This was filled by a mixed mid-dark greyish-brown silty sand deposit with stone inclusions [728]. Red sandstone fragments were recovered from the fill, with the same natural ripple effect identified from the flooring slabs within F301 [469], suggesting that the feature was contemporary with the hypocaust and that both were abandoned at the same time.

Stone clusters

- A1.50 Two clusters of stone [F290; 1.26m long and 0.61m wide; F291; 1.2m long and 0.36m wide] were located to the north of the aisled building (Fig A13.1). A further stone cluster [F1494; 1.67m long and 0.89m wide] was identified at the southeast corner of the preserved area (Fig A13.4).

Stakeholes (Fig A13.1)

- A1.51 A line of three stakeholes [F354; 0.07m long, 0.06m wide and 0.06m deep; F356; 0.08m long, 0.07m wide and 0.06m deep; F358; 0.07m long, 0.07m wide and 0.07m

deep] were identified in the northern part of the area. These were all filled by black sandy silt, with charcoal inclusions [353; 355; 357].

Area D (Fig A13.3)

A1.52 Area D is located to the east of the enclosure system, and northeast of the winged corridor building. Early Romano-British activity was limited to an oven, a ditch, a gully, a pit and two postholes, with no focus of activity.

Pit; ditch

A1.53 The oval pit [F1209; 0.74m long, 0.64m wide and 0.58m deep] was located to the east of the northeastern corner of the preserved area, and was filled with grey clayey silt [1210]. It had been truncated on its southern edge by a ditch [F1204; over 0.52m wide and 0.58m deep], which continued beneath the baulk to the west. The ditch was filled by reddy-brown sandy-clayey silt [1205] and had been truncated by the later ditch F1199, so the original width and length could not be identified.

Oven

A1.54 An oven [F339] was located to the north of the winged corridor house, built within cut F340 [1.1m long, 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep]. The north part of the cut was filled with black clay [444]. Above this structure the oven was built, comprising two parallel north-south stone-walls forming the flue, with grey and orange clay bonding and surviving up to three courses deep. This was overlain by dark brownish-black silt [337], filling the oven F339. Above this and within the flue, was a mixed orange clay and silt [338]. Six small patches of black clay were identified adjacent to the west side of the feature [341], and are possibly remnants of the superstructure of the oven.

Gully

A1.55 A gully [F855; 0.51m wide and 0.17m deep] was located within the north part of the area, aligned approximately north-south. This turned west at the southern end, and terminated. The gully was filled by mid-light grey slightly clayey silt [856], from which a broken dressed sandstone slab was recovered. The remains of a door socket were visible on the slab, and there were also signs of wear from the use of the door.

Area E

A1.56 This area was located to the east of the enclosure system, and to the north of the winged corridor structure. A possible ditch, three gullies and a number of pits and postholes belong to the earliest phase of Romano-British activity. A large curvilinear ditch is present in the southern part of the area (Fig A10). This was unexcavated, but lay beneath a stone spread that belongs to Phase 3b. The centre of Area E was heavily disturbed by modern sheep burials and was not excavated. The main focus of activity was in the centre of the area, but no structures were identified.

Possible ditch (Fig A13.3)

A1.57 A possible east-west ditch was identified [F473; 0.95m wide and 0.59m deep]. This was filled with greyish-brown silty-clay [474]. The terminal of the ditch was identified and had been heavily truncated by two later ditch cuts [F470 and F486] which were also aligned east-west, so that the extent of the feature could not be identified.

Gullies (Fig A13.2)

- A1.58 An east-west aligned gully [F458; 14.3m long, 0.66m wide, 0.33m deep] was identified in the southwest part of the area. This was filled by brown silty sand [457].
- A1.59 Three other short lengths of gully were identified traversing the area on an east-west alignment [F540; F553; F557]. Gully F540 [3.25m long, 0.45m wide and 0.12m in deep] was filled by dark greyish-brown sandy silt [539]. Gully F553 [10.29m long, 0.33m wide and 0.05m deep] was filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [552]. Gully F557 [10m long, 1.60m wide, and 0.17m deep] was immediately to the south of, parallel with, and wider than F553. Its western end turned to the south, and it was filled by light grey silty-clay [556].
- A1.60 The western terminal of a linear gully was also identified [F564; 1.01m long, 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep], with a north-east/south-west alignment (Fig A13.3). This was filled by brownish-grey clayey silt [565].

Pits and postholes (Fig A13.2)

- A1.61 Two pits were spatially associated with single circular postholes. To the east a sub-oval pit [F500; 1.23m long, 0.9m wide, 0.59m deep] was excavated. It was filled by light brown silty sandy-gravel [499]. A posthole [F502; 0.43m in diameter and 0.29m deep] was located 0.77m south of this pit, and was filled by brown silty sand [501]. A pit [F414; 1.35m long, 1.08m wide, 0.29m deep] was located in the south of the area, and was filled by brown silty sand with daub inclusions [413]. A posthole [F498; 0.3m in diameter and 0.3m deep] was located 0.58m northwest of this pit and was filled by brown silty sand [497] capped by a thin deposit of orangey-brown clay.

Pits

- A1.62 A circular pit was located in the west part of the area [F403; 1m in diameter and 0.38m deep]. This was filled by brown silty sand [402]. East of this were four small pits [F735; F737; F739; F1490] grouped together. The sub-oval pit F735 [0.72m long, 0.52m wide, 0.27m deep] was filled by reddish-brown gravelly-silt [736]. Pit F737 [0.83m long, 0.44m wide, 0.2m deep] was filled by grey clayey silt [738]. The sub-oval pit F739 [0.66m long, 0.44m wide, 0.18m deep] was filled by grey gravelly silt [740]; a fragment of stone saddle quern was recovered from this deposit. The sub-oval pit F1490 [1.1m long, 0.6m wide, 0.22m deep] and was filled by silty sand [1489].
- A1.63 A further pit was identified in the north of the area. A circular pit [F512; 0.8m in diameter, 0.35m deep] cut the west end of the contemporary gully F540. It was filled by dark greyish-brown sandy silt [511]. The southern part of the fill contained fire-cracked stones, and finds recovered included flint and fragments of burnt bone.

Postholes (Fig A13.2)

- A1.64 A number of other postholes were also identified within this area. Two [F504; F1492; 0.3m in diameter and up to 0.35m deep] could have been associated with one another. These were filled by brown silty sand [503; 1491]. A further isolated posthole [F696; 0.48m long, 0.37m wide and 0.29m deep] was identified to the southeast, and was filled by grey clayey silt [697].

Area F (Fig A14.1)

A1.65 This area formed part of the enclosure system to the north of the winged corridor building as it extended eastwards. Not all of the ditches could be excavated, and it was not possible to phase the whole system. However, five ditches do belong to the earliest phase of activity, including an east-west ditch and a contiguous north-south ditch. An oven was also identified, as well as a pit.

Oven

A1.66 In the southeast part of the area a second possible oven was identified. This comprised an east-west aligned T-shaped foundation cut [F1211; over 2.8m long, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep]. The base of the feature was filled by dark brown sandy silt [1214]. This was overlain in the east part of the feature by a concentration of tumbled stone [F1212]. Overlying these fills was a deposit of orangey-black clay [1213]. The west end of the feature was not excavated. Although no stoke pit or definite oven structure was identified, the similarity of the clay and stone fills with the other oven structures on the site suggests that this feature is the remnant of a robbed or damaged oven.

Ditches

A1.67 Four enclosure ditches were identified in this part of the site. This included three east-west aligned ditches [F1295; F1332; F1445], and a north-south aligned ditch [F1247]. Ditch F1295 [over 55m long, 1.31m wide and 0.8m deep] directly cut the natural subsoil and was filled by brown silty sand [1298], overlain by yellow brown silty-clay [1297]. Above this was reddy-brown clayey silt [1296]. No stratigraphic relationship was established between this ditch and the Phase 5a ditch F1299, but later pottery was found in the fill of the latter. Ditch F1332 [22.2m long, 0.76m wide and 0.47m deep] was filled by grey sandy silt [1334], overlain by pale pinkish-brown clay [1333]. Ditch F1445 [over 4.2m long, over 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep] was filled by greyish-brown silty sand [1444]. The full width of the ditch was not excavated. Ditch F1247 [over 4.1m long, 1.3m wide and 0.41m deep] was filled by grey clayey silt [1248].

Pits

A1.68 A small shallow sub-circular pit [F1160; 1.3m in diameter and 0.15m deep] was identified in the southwest part of the area, close to ditch F1348. This was filled by dark brown silt [1161].

Area G (Fig A14.2)

A1.69 Area G was located within the enclosure system. A large number of ditches were present in this area indicating intensive activity, but only a small number were excavated and phased. Four north-south ditches and one east-west ditch were present in the southwest part of the area. These are not likely to be contemporary with each other, but it was not possible to phase them more precisely.

Ditches; gullies; posthole, ditch

A1.70 A heavily truncated east-west ditch [F771; over 1m long, 0.68m wide and 0.35m deep], filled with mid-light brown gravely-silt [770], formed the northern part of the boundary of a later rectangular enclosure. To the west of the area a very shallow ditch [F844; 0.95m wide and 0.1m deep] filled with greyish-brown sandy silt [843] was identified. The geophysical survey indicates that this is the northern terminal of the ditch identified in Area A (see paragraph A1.21), giving it a total length of 40.9m. East of this three further gullies were identified [F809; F811; F813; up to 1m wide and 0.45m deep]. These were all filled by a similar grey-brown sandy silt [807;

810; 812]. The latter two gullies were slightly sinuous and a posthole was identified in the base of F813, indicating that the feature was a construction trench. In the northern extremity of the area (Fig A14.3), a section was excavated across a north-south ditch [F999; 1.15m wide and 0.46m deep] which partially truncated the Phase 2 pit F1001. This feature was filled by grey sandy silt [998].

Area H (Fig A14.2)

Ditch

- A1.71 A linear east-west ditch [F1277= F1384; 1.48m wide and 0.47m deep], forming the southern boundary of the area, was identified. This was filled by orangey-brown clayey silt [1276=1385].

Area I

Oven

- A1.72 An oven [F1468; over 2m long and 1m wide] was located in the south part of the area; this was cleaned and photographed but not excavated. The oven was aligned north-east / south-west and was built in stone bonded with orange clay. The flue was filled with dark brown sandy clayey silt and was fed from a stoke pit on the south side of the feature. This feature was similar in form to the ovens F339 and F1311.

Phase 3b: later Antonine (Fig A15)

Summary

- A1.73 The aisled building continued unaltered while the *caldarium* was remodelled, with a new furnace added to the north (almost completely truncated by later activity; Area C). The terminal of a north-south ditch was excavated in Area B. The main eastern boundary of the enclosure system was established (Area A, E and F): a second ditch was also identified close to this ditch and on the same alignment, but terminated before reaching the preserved area. No stratigraphic relationship was established between the two features. It is likely that the main north-south boundary ditch remained open throughout Phases 3 and 4. A small number of ditches and gullies relating to the enclosure system in Areas A, E and G were also excavated at this time. A large irregular pit was also identified in Area F. A series of postholes were identified in Area D. A group of these postholes form a north-south aligned fence line using pairs of postholes. On the eastern side of this line a further group of postholes formed the southeastern corner of a structure, with an internal division. The remaining postholes in this area do not appear to form any structures. More evidence of post-built structures was recorded in Area H: a semi-circular structure with a central post-setting that was re-established on several occasions was identified in the northwest corner of the area; a second group of postholes in the southern part of the site may also form a small sub-square structure; and a number of other postholes are present in this area but cannot be tied in to a particular structure. A rectangular pit was also present.

Area A (Fig A16)

- A1.74 The east-west ditches and the eastern north-south ditch identified in Phase 3a were backfilled and the east-west ditches were cut by two north-south ditches that formed the main eastern boundary of the enclosure system. This boundary was re-established a number of times in later phases. The southern and western boundaries of the enclosure system are presumed to have continued in use.

Enclosure system ditches

- A1.75 A north-south ditch [F49=F72=F100=F128=F132; over 59m long, up to 2.49m wide and 0.65m deep; Fig A16.1 and A16.2] was filled by orangey-brown sandy silt [48=71=99=127=131]. This ditch cut the Phase 3a east-west ditch F134 in the north part of the area, and terminated before reaching the preserved area. A second north-south ditch [F47=F90=F174; 1.15m wide and up to 0.8m deep] was identified immediately to the east of F49. This was the first in a series of ditches along the same alignment, and truncated ditch the Phase 3a F96. It was filled by brown sandy silt [46=89=173], but the full extent of the feature could not be established as its southern end had been truncated by later ditches, while its northern end continued into the preserved area. The results of the geophysical survey suggest that this ditch continued north into Area G, and had a total length of over 134m. The Phase 3a gullies F160 and F162 were both cut on the same alignment by a third north-south ditch with a U-shaped profile [F158; over 28m long, 1.75m wide and 0.37m deep; Fig A16.2]. This was filled by greyish-brown silty sand [170; 0.20m thick], overlain by grey clay with sand and stone inclusions [157; 0.37m thick]. These three ditches are unlikely to have been contemporary, but it was not possible to phase them more precisely.

Area B (Fig A17.4)

- A1.76 The pits, postholes and gullies of Phase 3a were succeeded by a large north-south ditch, a layer of sandy-clay, and another feature.

Ditch

- A1.77 The southern terminal of a north-south ditch [F483=F922; 2m wide and over 1.13m deep] was identified in the north of the area. The ditch terminal was filled with a slump of greyish-yellow silty sand [921; 0.49m thick]; this was overlain by reddish grey silty-clay [920; 0.18m thick]. A section excavated across the ditch north of the terminus identified a primary deposit of waterlogged dark grey sandy silt [482; over 0.23m thick]. This was below the water table and organic in nature. Pollen samples were taken which indicated that alder and grass pollen were dominant. The presence of grass pollen suggests that the area around had been cleared of vegetation; alder grows in damp ground. No cereal pollen was found within the sample.. Above this was a thin deposit of brownish-yellow silty sand [510; 0.03m thick], sealing the waterlogged deposit. This was overlain by successive bluish-grey silt fills [481; 0.2m thick; 480; 0.16m thick; 479; 0.17m thick]. A sandy-clay deposit [509=919; 0.11m thick] was identified above these fills.

Layer; feature

- A1.78 A greyish-brown sandy-clay layer was identified overlying part of the area [396; 0.34m thick], which contained a large amount of stone inclusions. A truncated irregular pit [F914; 1.54m long, 1.52m wide and 0.59m deep; fill 911] was recorded.

Area C

- A1.79 The aisled building remained unaltered until Phase 4. The foundation trench of a furnace was added to the northern side of the *caldarium*. Two small pits were located to the west of the aisled building.

Caldarium [F301]: furnace (Fig A17.2)

- A1.80 The clay foundation of the *caldarium* was cut on the side by a rectangular foundation cut [F456; 1.64m long, 1.46m wide and 0.75m deep]. This removed any evidence of a previous furnace, and was filled by a layer of stone rubble [427; 0.13m thick], overlain by a layer of pinkish-brown clay [365; 0.05m thick]: these formed a

foundation deposit similar to the Phase 3a foundation deposit 1371. This was overlain by the remnants of a sandstone slab floor [F387; 0.05m]. This was the original foundation for a structure added to the north part of the *caldarium*. A stone slab [F808; 0.08m thick] was also identified overlying foundation deposit 365, forming the base of the flue that entered the *caldarium*. Two stone walls [F1327; F1328] overlay the stone slab, abutting the northern wall of the *caldarium*; these were of a similar width. The stone of the walls lining the flue and the first two *pilae* within the hypocaust had been reddened and blackened by heat. It is likely that the foundation deposit formed a foundation for further walls on the remaining three sides of the structure, although no masonry remained due to later truncation. This structure is likely to have been the furnace, which fed hot air through the flue into the hypocaust. Although there were no signs of the clay foundation being heated, a stone floor may have overlain the clay, which prevented the clay from baking.

Pit, posthole (Fig A17.3)

- A1.81 The circular pit F1473 [1.25m in diameter] was filled by dark greyish-brown sandy silt [1472]. Posthole F727 [1m long, 0.9m wide and 0.34m deep] was oval, filled by dark brown silty sand [726], and including a stone slab as post-packing.

Area D (Fig A17.1)

- A1.82 A concentration of postholes was identified as belonging to this phase. Five alignments of postholes indicated a north-south fence line; a corner of an additional structure was also identified. A number of other postholes were excavated but could not be linked to any defined structure.

Posthole alignments

- A1.83 Five posthole alignments were excavated in this area. These included a north-south alignment of pairs of postholes [F1184; 12.6m long and 1.2m wide] forming a fence line. The southern pairs had survived better and indicated that the double postholes were originally placed within single construction cuts [F1039; F1042; F1045; up to 1.06m long, 0.56m wide and 0.29m deep], filled by stone post-packing [1044=634; 1041; 1038] and light yellowish-brown sandy silt [1043; 1040; 1037]. The truncated northern postholes survived as isolated cuts [F1175; F1177/F1179; F1181/F1183; up to 0.30m long, 0.25m wide and 0.19m deep] filled by orangey-brown sandy silt [1174; 1176/1178; 1180/1182].
- A1.84 The other three posthole alignments were located to the east of the northern end of F1184. These included a 4.3m long set of five postholes [F835; F853; F860; F870; F962; between 0.3m and 0.45m in diameter], aligned approximately east-west. These were all filled by grey clayey silt [836; 854; 861; 871; 963]. The remaining two alignments were orientated approximately north-south, perpendicular to the first set. The western alignment was 2.5m long and comprised four postholes [F847; F849; F851; F931; between 0.3m and 0.45m in diameter]. These were all filled by grey clayey silt [848; 850; 852; 932]. The eastern alignment measured 7.1m long and comprised four postholes [F941; F950; F960; F1005; diameters up to 0.65m]. These were larger than the others, and were also filled by grey clayey silt [942; 951=491; 961; 1006], and may have been the foundation for a load-bearing wall.
- A1.85 A 1.69m long alignment of three closely-spaced postholes [F635; 0.34m long and 0.26m wide; F636; 0.6m long and 0.56m wide; F637; 0.36m long and 0.3m wide] was identified in plan but not excavated. All three contained stone post-packing.
- Postholes*

- A1.86 Six other postholes were identified [F640; F1003; F1026; F1028; F1033; F1136]. Cuts F640 [0.6m long and 0.4m wide] and F1136 [0.61m long and 0.54m wide] were identified in plan as post-packing but were not excavated. Postholes 1003 [0.6m long, 0.37m wide and 0.08m deep] and F1028 [0.3m long, 0.27m wide and 0.1m deep] were filled by grey clayey silt [1004; 1029], while postholes F1026 [0.28m long, 0.26m wide and 0.16m deep] and F1033 [0.56m in diameter and 0.25m deep] were filled with orangey-brown sandy silt [1027; 1032]. One metre southeast of F1039 a posthole was identified filled by tightly packed stone [1222; 0.27m by 0.12m]: this was not excavated.

Area E

Ditch; pit

- A1.87 A curvilinear ditch was identified to the north of the preserved area [F718; 0.53m wide, over 0.07m deep]; this was not excavated (Fig A18.1). The ditch traversed the area on an east-west alignment, turning southward at its eastern end and continuing beyond the limit of excavation towards the winged corridor house. The upper fill of the ditch comprised reddy-brown silt with frequent large sub-angular stone inclusions [733=732]. A pit [F505; 1.48m long, 0.71m wide and 0.21m deep] was located towards the southeast of the area and cut the Phase 3a gully F564, and was filled by brownish-grey silty-clay [506] (Fig A18.3).

Area F (Fig A18.2)

Pit

- A1.88 The northern part of the Phase 3a ditch F1445 was cut by an elongated pit orientated northeast-southwest [F1244; 8.2m long, 4m wide, 0.7m deep]. This was filled by mixed dark greyish-black sandy silt [1438; 0.35m thick], overlain by greyish-brown silty sand [1243; 0.35m thick].

Area G (Fig A18.1)

- A1.89 The northern and western boundaries of an enclosure were identified to the west of Area H. A pit and three postholes were also excavated.

Ditches; pit; postholes

- A1.90 Two ditches [F709 and F773] formed two boundaries of an enclosure. Ditch F709 [1.74m wide and 0.45m deep] formed the western boundary; the geophysical survey indicates that this feature extends into the preserved area and has a total length of 54m. It was filled by brown gravelly silt [710]. Ditch F773 [10.7m long, 0.39m wide and 0.8m deep] formed the northern boundary and was filled by mid-orangey brown gravelly silt [772]; this ditch extended into Area H where it terminated. A rectangular pit [F742; 1.92m long, 0.69m wide and 0.34m deep] was located to the north of ditch F773, and filled by mid-brown sandy silt [741]. Three postholes were identified over 18m to the east of pit F742 [F902; 0.75m long, 0.67m wide and 0.22m deep; F936; 0.58m long, 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep; F946; 0.85m long, 0.78m wide and 0.28m deep]. These were all filled by a similar greyish-brown silty sand [901; 935; 945].

Area H (Fig A18.1)

- A1.91 A dense concentration of postholes was identified towards the centre of the area. Further postholes were excavated in the central and southern parts of the area. A single pit was located to the east of the postholes.

Structure

- A1.92 An oval arrangement of eleven postholes [F1366; F1364; F1283; F1403; F1373; F1478; F1479; F1344; F1375; F1324; F1476; up to 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m in depth] was identified radiating around six central inter-cutting postholes [F1320; F1480; F1481; F1482; F1483; F1484; up to 0.4m in diameter]. These were all filled by brown and black sandy silt [1365; 1363; 1282; 1402; 1372; 1343; 1374; 1323; F1320 was filled by 1319]. In the south and southwest part of the alignment the postholes formed an equally spaced semi-circular arrangement. In the northwest and north part the line is less clear and no postholes were identified to the east. It is likely these formed a circular timber structure measuring approximately 5m in diameter, with a central supporting post. This central post was replaced a number of times and it may be that this coincided with the replacement of posts in the north part of the structure.

Postholes

- A1.93 Thirteen postholes were identified in the south part of the area [F878; F1235; F1356; F1358; F1360; F1368; F1376; F1378; F1380; F1388; F1390; F1392; F1411; up to 0.84m in diameter, 0.5m deep]. These were all filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [877; 1234; 1355; 1357; 1359; 1367; 1377; 1379; 1381; 1389; 1391; 1393; 1410]. Posthole [F1477] was located to the east of the structure and was unexcavated. A single posthole was present in the northeast part of the area [F1310; 0.6m in diameter and 0.32m deep], and was filled by brownish-black silty sand [1309].

Pit

- A1.94 A large oval pit [F585; 2.5m long, 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep] with an uneven base was filled with dark brown-orange clayey silt [584].

Phase 3c: later 2nd or 3rd century (Fig A19)

Summary

- A1.95 No new activity relating to this phase was identified in Areas A, B, E and I. The furnace for the *caldarium* was remodelled again, creating a stone structure with an entrance to the north. The stonework was cruder than the stonework of the *caldarium*. A number of pits were excavated in Area D, for which there was no discernable function. An elongated pit was present in Area F. In Area H a series of gullies form sub-enclosures. Pits were also excavated in this area.

Area C (Fig A20.2)

Caldarium: new furnace

- A1.96 A re-modelling of the furnace was identified in the form of a second construction cut [F1059; 2.43m long, 2.34m wide], enlarging the structure. It is likely that the east, west and north walls of the original furnace were removed at this time. The walls [F310; 0.3m in width and up to 0.46m in height] were built onto the natural subsoil in the cut. A ledge in the east wall was identified, with the upper part lined with edge-set red sandstone slabs similar to F304 [F366]. The walls were less substantial than those of the *caldarium*. There was an entrance [F314; 0.8m wide] in the north wall of the furnace. This comprised two stone flagstones, each 0.4m square.

Area D (Fig A20.1)

- A1.97 A series of pits were excavated, along with an oven and three postholes. The activity was mainly spread across the northern half of the area.

Oven

- A1.98 The cut for an oven [F781; 2.7m long, 1.42m wide and 0.51m deep] was identified on a north-south alignment. This cut through a Phase 3b posthole F835 and also a sub-circular pit [F833; 0.9m long, 0.61m wide and 0.25m deep]. The cut was filled by dark grey silt with patches of pink clay and charcoal inclusions [827]. Above this in the north part of the feature were the remains of a stone flue, comprising two parallel sides of end-set, inclined, single stone slabs [F665]. This was blocked at the north end by another end-set slab; some stone packing had been placed behind the flue. The flue was fed from a stoke pit in the south side of the feature. The flue and stoke pit were overlain by dark grey clayey silt [805]. Above this were the clayey silt layers [804; 784; 783; 782]. Deposits 804 and 783 had been heat affected or baked firm and are likely to be derived from the collapsed superstructure of the oven. A quern fragment was recovered from deposit 782.

Pits

- A1.99 In the north-west part of the enclosure five pits were identified [F778; F881; F899; F966; F1122]. The oval pit F966 [over 0.6m long, 0.54m wide and 0.15m deep] was filled by brown gravelly silt [965]; this was cut by a circular pit F899 [1.67m long, 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep], with a fill [900] similar to deposit 965. Pit F881 [0.8m long, 0.65m wide and 0.29m deep] was sub-oval in shape and filled by grey-dark brown silty clay [882]. The finds recovered from the fill 882 included cremated bone fragments of cattle and sheep/goat, and a fragmented complete Roman jar. The large sub-circular pit F778 [1.5m in diameter and 0.52m deep] contained a line of stones aligned east-west [779; 1.4m long] on the base of the pit. The pit fills either side of the stones differed. To the south was a fill of black silty sand [780; 1.35m wide and 0.28m deep]; to the north light grey clay [824; 0.09m thick], overlain by grey sand [806]. A posthole was identified cutting the north part of the pit [F822; 0.65m long and 0.2m wide, 0.19m deep], filled by dark brownish-black silt [823]. The fifth pit [F1122; 0.76m long, 0.73m wide and 0.47m deep] was filled with a grey clayey silt [1123].
- A1.100 Seven further pits were located within this part of the enclosure [F335/334; F522/521; F862/863; F857/859/858; F842/841; F1024/1025; F1022/1023; up to 0.9m long, 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep]. The majority of the fills of these pits comprised grey clayey silt. A huge concretion of ferrous and copper alloy material, a carpenter's hoard, had been deliberately placed within pit F335 and backfilled with a reddish-brown silty sandy gravel [334]. This hoard included large variety of tools and other items which are discussed in full in the Finds section. A sample of bone from the handle of one of the artefacts was sent for radiocarbon dating, but this was unsuccessful. Pit F522 was heavily truncated by a modern sheep burial.
- A1.101 Three further pits were identified in the south part of the area. The earliest of these were two medium-sized circular pits [F1096; 1.03m long, over 0.63m wide and 0.57m deep; F1149; 0.72m long, 1.1m wide and 0.26m deep]: both were filled by sandy silt [1097; 1148]. These were cut by a large sub-oval pit [F1093; 2.02m long, 1.71m wide and 0.68m deep]. This was filled by reddish-brown gravelly silt [1095; 0.3m thick], overlain by grey silt [1094; 0.35m thick].

Postholes

- A1.102 Close to the northeast corner of the preserved area were two postholes [F1033 and F1036; over 0.78m long and 0.6m wide]. F1033 was filled with light orangey-brown sandy silt [1032], while F1036 was filled with sandstone packing [1035] overlain by mid yellowish-brown sandy silt [1035]. Three large postholes were also identified

within this area [F864=F624; F952; F958; up to 1.4m long, 1.05m wide and 0.58m deep]. The former was square in shape with a smaller, deeper cut in the base. This was filled by two deposits of clayey silt [866; 0.2m thick; 865=623; 0.33m thick]. The other postholes were both filled by grey silt with large sub-angular packing stones [953; 0.5m thick; 959; 0.58m thick].

Area F (Fig A21.2)

Pit

- A1.103 The northern part of the Phase 3b pit F1244 was cut by an elongated pit on a similar orientation [F1441; over 6m long, 2m wide and 0.7m deep]. This was filled by dark greyish-black silty sand [1440] overlain by greyish-brown silty sand [1439].

Area G (Fig A21.1)

Posthole, ditch

- A1.104 North-east of Area H a posthole was identified [F944; 0.95m long, 0.67m wide and up to 0.25m deep]. This was filled with greyish-brown silty sand [943]. An east-west aligned ditch [F904; 6.5m long, 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep] cut deposit 943. It was filled with dark brownish-grey loose silty sand [903].

Area H (Fig A21.1)

- A1.105 A series of short gullies of unclear function belong to this phase, along with a number of pits and a single posthole. Activity was spread across the area, but there is a concentration of features in the northwestern part of the area.

Pits

- A1.106 A pit [F1281; over 1.49m long, 1.05m wide and 0.48m deep] with steep sides was located towards the centre of Area H. It was filled with brown sandy silt [1280] and heavily truncated by later activity. A large oval pit [F1228; 1.46m long, 0.55m wide and 0.5m deep] was identified in the western part of the area. It was filled by sandy silt [1227], and only flint was recovered from this pit.

Gullies

- A1.107 A curvilinear gully was identified in the southeast of the area, aligned southwest/northeast [F714; 7.5m long, 0.5m wide, 0.3m deep], and filled by light brown silty sand [713]. A north-south aligned section of gully [F980; 4.9m long, 1m wide and 0.5m deep] was identified, filled with dark-brown silty sand [979].
- A1.108 Further gullies were concentrated in the northwestern corner of the area. A short section of gully [F1133=F1239; 0.75m wide, 0.25m deep and 5.38m long] was aligned north-south. Both terminals were identified, with the southern one excavated, and the feature was filled with a deposit of greyish-brown silty sand [1132=1238]; this cut three Phase 3b postholes [F1344; F1375; F1479]. Immediately to the west was a narrower north-south gully [F798; 3m long, 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep; filled by 797], which cut pit F1228. This gully extended southwards of F1133 where it terminated.
- A1.109 One east-west gully [F1131=F1246; 7.5m long, 0.9m wide, 0.31m deep] turned southward at its eastern end, and was filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [1130=1245]. This was cut by a north-south aligned gully [F1127; 0.4m wide and 0.28m deep] filled by grey-brown silty sand [1126]. This is part of a boundary feature which included several phases. To the north a second gully ran into F1127 [F1129; 0.7m wide and 0.32m deep], filled by grey-brown silty sand [1128]; F1129 cut 1126. To the south another separate north-south gully was evident

[F1133=F1239; 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep], filled by grey-brown silty sand [1132=1238. A short section of gully [F1135; 0.6m wide and 0.34m deep] was physically related to F1133=F1239, and was filled by greyish-brown silty sand [1134]: the stratigraphic relationship between them was not clear. These turned a right-angle eastward and became a single gully [F1125=F1127=F775/1124=1126=774; 8m long, 0.4m wide and 0.28m deep].

- A1.110 To the northeast was a north-south gully [F676; 5.2m long, 0.56m wide and 0.28m deep] which was filled with light brown silty sand [675]. Four short sections of gullies were identified within the area [F1088; F1241; F1352; F1354; up to 3.5m long, 0.83m wide and 0.18m deep]. These were filled by grey and brown sandy silt [1087; 1240; 1351; 1353]. The gully F1354 also cut the enclosure ditch F1277=F1384 and continued below the baulk. One terminal of three of the gullies [F1088, F1241 and F1352] was identified. Two gullies were identified in the north part of the area [F1306; 3m long, 0.2m wide and 0.15m deep; F1308; 0.6m wide and 0.29m deep], and were filled by light grey silty sand [1305; 1307].

Pits; posthole

- A1.111 A large oval pit [F1219; up to 2m long, 1.4m wide and 0.55m deep] was identified. This was filled by sandy silt [1218]. Flints were the only finds recovered from the pit. A second pit was circular in shape [F796; 0.89m long, 0.65m wide and 0.33m deep] and was filled by silty sand [795]. Two further pits [F1217; 1.16m long, 0.43m wide and 0.36m deep; F1346; over 1.46m long and 0.64m wide] were located close to each other in the centre of the area. They were both filled with light grey silty sand [1216; 1345]. Gully F1346 was unexcavated.
- A1.112 In the south part of the area a heavily truncated posthole [F800; 0.33m long, 0.24m wide and 0.14m deep] was identified. This was filled with brown sandy silt [799].

Phase 3d: later 2nd or 3rd century (Fig A22)

Summary

- A1.113 There is evidence for the construction of a large square or rectangular stone structure in Area D, with three foundation trenches and patches of stone paving. Further pitting was present in Area H, while new gullies were excavated in Areas A and F.

Area A (Fig A23.3)

- A1.114 Part of a north-south ditch was identified [F18; over 1.62m long, up to 1.52m wide, and 0.62m deep] along the western edge of the area. This was filled by greyish-brown sandy silt clay [17]. However the ditch was not visible in plan, and was not detected by the geophysical survey, so it was not possible to trace this feature to the north and south. It is presumed to be a re-cut of the western boundary of the enclosure system.

Area C

Caldarium [F301]

- A1.115 A dark grey clayey silt layer [981; 0.05m thick] was identified within the hypocaust, overlying deposit 1081 and abutting the *pilae*. This is likely to have accumulated during the use of the hypocaust. Further silt [947; 0.12m thick] had formed over this.

Area D (Fig A23.4)

- A1.116 The remains of two heavily robbed-out foundation trenches set perpendicular to one another and forming southern and western walls were excavated, along with the

remains of a third northern wall. Patches of stone paving suggest that the building was paved both internally and to the north. The southern foundation trench has a terminal to the east, which may indicate a southern entrance to the structure. Two pits and a hearth were also excavated.

Foundation trenches

- A1.117 Two foundation trenches [F1199; F1011=F1053] were identified. Trench F1199 [over 6.5m long, 1.46m wide and 0.88m deep] was located in the south part of the area and was aligned east-west. This truncated the Phase 3a ditch F1204 which was on the same alignment. The trench continued beneath the baulk to the west and terminated at the east, where it cut a pit [F1206; see paragraph A1.121]. The primary fill of the trench was yellow-brown sandy silt [1203; 0.1m thick]. This was overlain by greyish-brown clayey silt fills [1202; 0.32m thick; 1201; 0.09m thick; 1200; 0.21m thick]. Deposit 1200 was sealed by mid-grey clayey silt [641; over 5.99m long, 1.28m wide and 0.25m thick], which was in turn covered by mottled pinkish grey clay [642; 1.2m long, 1.28m wide and 0.25m thick].
- A1.118 A further foundation trench was identified continuing eastward after a gap; however this part of the site was badly disturbed by modern sheep burials and the feature was unexcavated. Trench F1011=F1053 [over 6.4m long, 1m wide and 0.54m deep] was aligned north-south and located in the western part of the area; it also truncated a pit [F1055; see paragraph A1.121]. The trench was filled by grey gravelly sandy clay [1012; 0.52m wide and 0.54m deep], overlain by clay [1013=1054; 0.54m thick]. Within the top part of this were large amounts of stone rubble [838; 6.4m long]. This was overlain by clay and more sandstone rubble [646; 647; up 5.8m long and 0.15m thick]. This trench continued beneath the baulk to the north and south.

Wall

- A1.119 In the north part of the area a stone wall was identified [F627; 6.82m long, 0.75m wide and 0.12m deep]. This was orientated east-west and was parallel with trench F1199.

Flagged surfaces

- A1.120 In the centre of the building a small square flagged area [F639; 1.5m long and 1.2m wide] was identified, comprising sandstone flags up to 0.4m in diameter. A second patch flagged surface [F606; 1.1m long and 1m wide] was located immediately to the north of the building. The full extent of the paved areas is unknown due to later truncation.

Pits

- A1.121 Two pits [F1055; F1206] were truncated by the foundation trenches. Pit F1055 [1.25m long, 0.9m wide and 0.32m deep] was filled by dark grey clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal [1056], and cut by the west trench F1011=F1053. Pit F1206 [over 0.78m long, 0.46m wide and 0.56m deep] was filled by grey slightly clayey [1207; 0.25m thick] overlain by reddish-brown sandy silt [1208; 0.33m thick], and was cut by the wall foundation trench F1199.

Hearth

- A1.122 A hearth was identified to the north of the building, comprising heat-affected clay [616; 0.6m in diameter] overlain by fire cracked stones [617; 0.7m long 0.3m wide and 0.08m thick].

Area F (Fig A23.2)

Pits; ditch

- A1.123 A curvilinear ditch [F1335=F1443=F1457; over 11m long, up to 1.4m wide, 0.5m deep] was identified towards the centre of the area and cut the Phase 3c pit F1441. It was filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [1336=1442 =1456].

Area H (Fig A23.1)

- A1.124 Activity in Area H saw the construction of an oven in the southwest corner of the area, while a gully was cut in the northeastern corner. The postholes were recorded and a number of pits were concentrated within the western half of Area H.

Oven

- A1.125 An oven [F1311; 1.42m long, 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep] was located in the southwest part of the enclosure, aligned north-south and fed from a stoke pit [F1330/1329] to the south of the oven. The construction cut of the oven flue [F1387] contained a stone flue [F1311], comprising up to four courses of stone with clay bonding. The construction cut was backfilled by orangey brown sandy silt [1386]. The flue was filled by black-dark brown sandy silt [1318], above which was a superstructure of orange clay [1313; 0.1m thick]: this contained inclusions of fired clay and heat affected stones. This was overlain by a mixed deposit, comprising sandy silt, clay and fired clay fragments [1312; 0.05m thick]. The east part of the flue and stoke pit of oven F1311 had been truncated by a later curvilinear gully [F1285].

Gully

- A1.126 An unexcavated reverse-L-shaped gully [F1493; 1.74m long and 0.7m wide] was located in the northeast part of Area H.

Pits

- A1.127 Two concentrations of pits were present in the west of the area, clustered at the southwest corner and in the centre. The southwestern cluster consisted of seven oval pits [F746; F1119; F1226; F1338; F1350; F1396; F1487; up to 1.38m long, 1.11m wide and 0.4m deep]. Three pits were identified [F746; 1.26m long, 0.62m wide and 0.21m deep; F1350; 1.02m wide, over 0.8m long and 0.32m deep]. These were all filled with single deposits of either brown sandy silt or grey-brown clayey silt [745; 1118; 1225; 1337; 1349; 1397; 1488].
- A1.128 The central cluster consisted of a further five pits with a variety of shapes. Two were circular [F1221; F1237; up to 1m long, 1m wide and 0.4m deep] and were filled by light brown silty sand [1220; 1236; 1325]. Deposit 1236 contained a large quantity of tightly-packed stone. Pit F1237 cut the Phase 3b posthole F1324. Two of the pits were rectangular [F1288; F1304; up to 1.3m long, 0.62m wide and 0.2m deep] and filled with dark brown silty sand [1287; 1303]. The remaining pit was of an irregular shape [F1322; 1.1m long, 0.91m wide and 0.25m deep] and filled with a dark brown silty sand [1321].
- A1.129 Two further pits were present in the eastern part of the Area. A large pit [F938; 2.6m long, 1.4m wide, 0.52m deep] was filled by dark brown silty sand [937]. Northeast of this was an irregularly-shaped pit [F788 up to 1m long, 1m wide and 0.4m deep], also filled by black-brown silty sand [787].

Postholes

- A1.130 Three postholes were identified in the centre of the area. Two [F1021; F1326; up to 0.58m long, 0.53m wide and 0.37m deep] were circular and were filled by brown and black sandy silt [1020; 1325]. The third [F970; 0.4m in diameter and 0.45m deep] was rectangular in shape and was filled by dark brown sandy silt [969]. It was truncated by later activity.

Phase 4: 3rd century to c. AD 350 (Fig A24)

Summary

- A1.131 Two east-west ditches were recorded in Area A, forming a subdivision of the existing enclosure system. A sunken paved surface was identified within a rectangular pit (Area B); part of the make-up of the paved surface included a large millstone. This was deliberately backfilled later in this phase. A curvilinear gully was dug to the west of the aisled building; this was cut by the later half-circular timber structure (Area C). An oven was constructed to the east of this gully, and a grave was placed just beyond the northern end of the oven. A pit was also present in this area. Stone rubble to the west of the aisled building in Area C probably relates to the Phase 3 stone structures in this area. A substantial paved area was located on the northern side of the aisled building, perhaps a loading area for wagons. The *caldarium* had become disused: much of the western side of the building was truncated and replaced with a stone T-shaped flue for a corn dryer. Fragments of the sandstone flooring were thrown into the hypocaust, and the surviving floor was re-surfaced with compacted gravel topped with *opus signinum*. Pits, gullies, ditches and an oven were excavated in Areas D-H.

Area A

- A1.132 The eastern and western boundary ditches identified in Phase 3d are presumed to have continued in use in Phase 4. Two parallel east-west ditches were added to the enclosure system to subdivide it, replacing an earlier sub-division. Two intercutting north-south gullies, one a terminus, were identified in the southwestern corner of the area. These extended beyond the excavation area, and one was truncated by later activity.

Ditches

- A1.133 The fills of the Phase 3a east-west ditch F83 and the Phase 3b main north-south boundary ditch F49 were both cut by a ditch [F20=F57=F81=F130=F156=F213; 3m wide, 0.75m deep] (Fig A25.2). This followed the same east-west alignment as ditch F83, and was filled by dark greyish-brown silty sand [19=56=80=129=154=212]. A second east-west ditch [F14=F37=F112=F126; 2.95m wide, and 0.7m deep] was identified traversing the southern part of the area, parallel to this (Fig A25.6). It was filled by greyish-brown silty sand [13=38=111=125].

Gullies (Fig A25.3)

- A1.134 In the southwestern corner of the area was a gully [F104; 0.7m wide, 0.25m deep], which cut the fills of the Phase 2 roundhouse gully F165 and the Phase 3a east-west ditch F12. This was filled by orangey-brown sandy silt [103]. Gully F104 was cut by a second gully [F102; 0.62m wide, 0.24m deep] on the same alignment. This was filled by greyish-yellow-brown sandy silt [101]. Gully F104 terminated at its northern end, perhaps indicating an entrance at this point. Gully F102 extended further to the north before being completely truncated by the later gully F141, and so it was not possible to establish where this feature terminated.

Area B (Fig A25.1; Plate 3)

- A1.135 The fill of the Phase 3a pit F817 was cut by a large, roughly rectangular feature [F325; 5.3m long, 2.8m wide and up to 0.83m deep]. The sides of the feature sloped steeply and levelled to a flat base. A red clay lining was identified in the south part of the cut [821]. On the base of the feature a level stone slab surface was identified [F324]. This comprised large angular stone slabs measuring up to 0.4m by 0.4m in size. A re-used circular millstone, measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.11m thick, was incorporated into the surface. In the south part of the feature some stone slabs had been laid in an upright position, overlying clay lining 821. The northeastern corner of the pit extended beyond the limits of excavation, and as the area immediately to the east was not excavated it was not possible to establish the function of this feature.

Area C

- A1.136 The aisled building continued in use during this phase. A stone paved surface was added to the north side of the building. The *caldarium* was abandoned and replaced by a corn dryer which truncated the western side of the building. To the west of the aisled building was a gully, a large pit and an oven. An inhumation located at the northern end of the oven which may have been associated with the feature. Several stone clusters were located between these features and the aisled building.

Aisled building [F268]: paved surface (Fig A25.1)

- A1.137 Adjacent to the central part of the north wall of the aisled structure was a rectangular paved surface [F321; 8m long and 4m wide]. Pottery recovered from the deposit under the surface indicates that the surface may date to the late 3rd or early 4th century. The surface was aligned north-south, and was delineated on the east and west sides by facing stones. There was animal and root activity as well as truncation from ploughing; this was particularly evident in the southern part of the feature. The stones were bedded on a brown sandy silt layer [361; 0.24m thick]. It is possible the paving may have been a floor surface within a timber structure, but there was no evidence for any structural features surrounding the paving. It is therefore more likely the paving was an open working surface, such as a threshing area, or may have formed an area of hard standing at the entrance to the aisled building.

West of aisled building: oven; grave; gully; pit; stone clusters (Fig A25.1)

- A1.138 The construction cut of an oven [F591; 2.84 long, 1.56m wide and 0.5m deep] was located to the west of the aisled building. This was sub-rectangular in shape and aligned north-south. The structure of the oven was identified in the north part of the cut [F420] and comprised pinkish-red clay walls and floor. The sidewalls also contained stone slabs up to 0.3m long, and were roughly coursed but the main part of the structure comprised clay. More stone in the north end of the structure, may have formed the base of a flue. Neither the stones or clay showed any signs of having been fired; the clay was still malleable. The construction cut was backfilled by orange-greyish-brown silty sand [590]. The stoke pit was identified in the southern part of F591, filled by a greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks [466]: this deposit also spilled into the mouth of the flue itself. The entire length of the feature was overlain by the collapsed superstructure of the oven [419; 0.28m thick].

- A1.139 An east-west aligned grave cut [F1455; 1.44m long, 0.54m wide and 0.46 deep] was located immediately to the north of the oven. A stone lining survived in the west part of the grave, comprising up to four courses of sub-angular sandstone blocks.

These were roughly squared with smoothed faces and occasional tool marks identified on some of the stones. The poorly-preserved skeleton [F1454] was in an extended supine position with the skull placed between the feet, facing west toward the rest of the skeleton. The grave was backfilled by greyish-brown-orange silty sand [1453]. The grave was heavily truncated by later activity. As a result it was not possible to establish whether there was a direct relationship between the oven and the inhumation.

A1.140 An L-shaped curvilinear gully [F1475; 12m long, up to 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep] was identified to the south and west of the oven and inhumation. It was aligned approximately north-south with a right-angle turn eastward at the southern end [F1194; F1452], partially enclosing the oven with which it is associated. The terminals of the gully were identified at its northern and eastern ends. The gully was filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [1193; 1451]. To the west of the northern terminal of the gully was a pit [F1431; 0.85m long, 1.48m wide and 0.56m deep], filled with mid-greyish brown slightly silty sandy-clay [1430; 0.38m thick], overlain by a very dark grey clayey silt [1429; 0.1m thick] which was below a light yellowish-brown clayey and silty sand [1428; 0.22m thick].

A1.141 Several clusters of stone were located between the features above and the aisled building [F299; 0.8m long, 0.6m wide and 0.21m deep; F300; 1.4m long, 1.1m wide and 0.24m deep; F322; 2.2m long, 1m wide and 0.13m thick]. There was no obvious cut surrounding any of these features and they were not excavated, but they are presumed to be associated with the structures identified in the Area in Phase 3a.

Caldarium [F301]: backfilling of hypocaust (Fig A25.7)

A1.142 A shallow pit [F366; 1.3m long, 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep] cut the Phase 3b clay foundation deposit 365; this may have been for removing the clay for use elsewhere. This pit was filled by dark brown-black sandy silt [312=330; 0.6m thick], which also backfilled the furnace area within the walls F310. Finds recovered from this deposit include a range of domestic debris including animal bone, pottery and iron nails, indicating that the *caldarium* was now disused.

A1.143 The hypocaust and flue were backfilled by several layers of sand or clayey silt [514; 0.3m thick; 516; 0.25m thick; 896; 0.07m thick; and 897; 0.12m thick]. Context 896 contained fragments of the red sandstone from the demolition of the original floor above the hypocaust, indicating a deliberate blocking of the flue with rubble. Fragments of the red sandstone material were also spread around the *caldarium*.

Gully backfill

A1.144 The Phase 3a gully F729 was filled with mixed mid-dark greyish-brown silty sand [728]. This contained inclusions of red sandstone fragments which had the same natural ripple effect identified from the flooring slabs within the *caldarium* F301, suggesting that the gully was abandoned at the same time as the hypocaust.

Corn dryer [F814]

A1.145 The west parts of structures F301 and F310 were truncated by a cut [F815; 4.38m long, 0.43m deep] for the insertion of a stone 'T-shaped' flue of a corn dryer [F814]. It cut through the Phase 3d fill (312) of the furnace F310, partially truncating the northwestern corner of the Phase 3a hypocaust (F301). The base of the cut was filled by an aggregate layer comprising sand and gravel [880; 0.05m thick]. The clay-bonded stone-walls [F515; F1076; F1077; and F1078; up to 0.52m high] of the flue F814 were constructed on top of this deposit, with walls F1076 and F1077 abutting

wall F1078. The northern end of wall F515 comprised a large stone slab laid directly against the cut F815. The flue also incorporated part of the west wall of the *caldarium* and a *pila* standing *in situ*. A wall [F455; 1.37m long, 0.2m wide and 0.26m high] was constructed in the north part of the corn dryer, forming the base of the T-flue. This abutted the western interior edge of the furnace pit F310 and had been constructed directly over the Phase 3b foundation deposit 365. The stones of this wall and of the northern part of wall F1077 were blackened, indicating that heat entered the flue from the northern end. The walls of the corn dryer comprised roughly coursed stone blocks, only one stone in width. Much, if not all, of the masonry used to construct the flue is likely to have been re-used from F301/F310; it included a re-used *pila* and fragments of red sandstone similar to the Phase 3a flooring F469.

- A1.146 The flue had a clay lining [384; over 0.17m thick], and was filled by three layers deposited during the functional use of the flue [364 (sandy silt); 383 (clayey silt); 379 (clayey silt); up to 0.3m thick], with context 379 containing charcoal inclusions. The eastern edge of the T-flue was overlain by a layer of mid-light brown sand and gravel [303; up to 0.13m thick] which formed a foundation base over the Phase 3a sandstone flooring 469 and spread eastwards, filling the interior of the *caldarium* and butting against the Phase 3a sandstone lining F304. Above this was a small patch of *opus signinum* floor [302; 0.47m long, 0.35m wide and 0.03m thick]. This is interpreted as having formed a working surface within the interior of the disused *caldarium*.

Area D (Fig A25.5)

- A1.147 The robbed-out building identified in Phase 3d is presumed to have remained in used in Phase 4. An oven and a posthole were located to the north of the structure.

Oven; posthole

- A1.148 In the north part of the area was an oven [F664] built within an east-west aligned cut [F907; 2.1m long, 1.1m wide and 0.61m deep]. This was filled, in the east part of the feature, by orangey-brown sandy silt [906]. Above this the structure F664 was built, comprising the south wall of a flue: this was blocked at the east end of the feature by a deposit of sandstone rubble. The flue was fed from a stoke pit in the west part of the feature. The stoke pit and flue were filled by a sandy silt with charcoal inclusions [905]. Above this a dark grey silty-clay fill was identified [840]. Cereal remains recovered from the fills suggest that the oven was being used to dry grain. A posthole [F933; 0.43m long, 0.44m wide and 0.09, deep] was identified to the east of this oven, and was filled by grey clayey silt [934].

Area E (Fig A25.4)

- A1.149 A grave and a pit were identified in the western part of the area. No other features were related to this phase in this area.

Grave

- A1.150 Towards the southeastern corner of the area a north-south aligned grave cut [F541; 2.03m long, 0.7m wide and 0.27m deep] was identified. The skeleton [F578] was in a poor state of preservation with only a fragment of the skull and part of the left leg remaining. From the location of the fragmentary remains it appears that the burial was placed in a supine position with the head in the south part of the grave. A sample of the cranium was sent for radiocarbon dating, and produced a date of cal AD 230-400 (95% probability). The grave was backfilled with grey clayey silt [542].

Pit

- A1.151 A sub-circular pit [F706; 0.9m wide, over 0.82m long and 0.33m deep] was filled by greyish-brown clayey silt [707] which contained 2nd century pottery. On its eastern side F706 had been truncated by a modern animal burial.

Area G (Fig A26)

Oven

- A1.152 In the centre of the area the L-shaped construction cut for an oven was identified [F801=F891; 3.26m long, 2.6m wide and 0.5m deep]. The primary fill of the cut was brown sandy silt [985; 0.25m thick]. This was overlain by a thin layer of black ash silt [895; 0.02m thick]. Above this deposit, in the west part of the feature, were the remnants of a stone flue [F802; 0.32m high], packed with clay: this showed signs of heating and survived up to three courses high. In the east part of the feature the black ash silt was overlain by black-orange ashy silt [893=894; 0.05m thick]: this end of the feature is likely to have been the stoking area for the flue. Above this and the flue was a silty-gravel deposit [892=803; 0.29m thick]. Overlying this deposit and infilling the flue was a brown sandy-clayey silt containing charcoal [964]. Above this within the area of the flue a yellowish-brown sandy-clay deposit was identified, with stone inclusions [984]. Three-quarters of the feature was overlain by black sandy-clayey silt [829; 0.17m thick]. Finds from the fills of the feature include slag and small metal fragments, indicating that the feature may have had a function in connection with metal working.

Area H (Fig A26)

- A1.153 Two north-south ditches were established on the western side of Area H. Five pits were located to the east of these ditches.

Ditches

- A1.154 Two ditches [F765; over 13m long, 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep; F767=F1315; over 13m long, 1.15m wide and 0.59m deep] formed the western side of the boundary of a rectangular enclosure. Ditch F767=F1315 was filled by orangey-brown silty-clay [766=1314]. This was cut on its western side by ditch F765, which was also filled with orangey-brown silty-clay [763]. Neither the northern nor southern ends of these ditches could be identified.

Pits

- A1.155 A large circular pit [F1401; up to 1.2m in diameter and 0.67m deep] was located in the western part of the area. This was filled by brown sandy silt [1400; 0.3m thick], which was partially covered by a lens of clay [1399; 0.15m thick], over which was a further layer of silt [1495; 0.18m thick], identical to 1400. This was overlain by greyish-brown silty-clay with large stone inclusions [1398; 0.36m thick]. A further pit [F1486; 1m long and 0.6m wide] was recorded in plan but not excavated. An oval pit [F1233; 1.3m long, 0.84m wide and 0.52m deep] was filled by clayey silt [1232] which contained several large sub-angular stones. A larger oval pit was identified [F1080; up to 2m long, 1.4m wide and 0.55m deep]. This was filled by sandy silt [1079] and also contained several large sub-angular stones.
- A1.156 A posthole was identified in the eastern part of the area [F997; 0.35m long, 0.33m wide and 0.35m deep], filled by sandy silt [996]. This was cut by a sub-square pit [F978; 3.8m long, 2.4m wide and 0.35m deep], filled by brown silty sand [977].

Phase 5a: later 4th century (Fig A27)

Summary

- A1.157 The main north-south boundary ditch was reestablished (Areas A, E F and G): two phases of ditch belong to Phase 5, but it was not possible to establish a stratigraphic relationship between the two. An east-west stone wall was constructed in Area B, with a metalled surface on its southern side overlying the final backfill deposit of the sunken paved surface. No further structural remains relating to this wall were identified. A half-circular timber structure was constructed to the west of the aisled building (Area C). One of the postholes for this feature cut the earlier gully F1475. The corn dryer which had replaced the *caldarium* in Area C was abandoned. The flue was backfilled with clay and rubble, suggesting that the building underwent a subsequent phase of activity of which no trace now survives. Several pits were excavated within the aisled building; one of these contained late pottery. An oven was constructed outside the southwest corner of the building. Several pits and an oven were identified in Area D. A large rectilinear enclosure was established within Area E. Two graves were located towards the southwestern corner of Area G; they were situated within a rectangular enclosure which appeared in Phase 3b. Two curvilinear gullies were present in the southern part of the area, which may have formed a circular structure 4m in diameter. A large pit was located in the middle of this structure, and the eastern terminals of the gullies were packed with stone.

Area A (Figs A28 and A29)

- A1.158 New north-south ditches were cut along the eastern and western boundaries of the enclosure system. The enclosure system appears to have preserved the southern east-west Phase 4 ditch, but the northern ditch was truncated at its eastern end.

Boundary ditches (Fig A29.4)

- A1.159 Two ditches have been identified side-by-side along the line of the main eastern north-south boundary ditch. The eastern ditch [F45=F60=F94=F178=F982; 0.8m wide and 0.8m deep] was filled by thin deposits of silting [59; 0.07m thick; 66; 0.1m thick] overlain by the main fill of mid-greyish-brown sandy silt [44=93=177=187=1255=1460; 0.82m thick]. The southern terminal of the ditch was identified, and the results of the geophysical survey indicate that this feature extended across the preserved area and continued northward through Area G and into Area F, where it turned eastwards (see paragraph A1.187). This gave it a total length of over 160m. The feature has the appearance of a lane or trackway, providing access to the enclosures around the villa buildings. The western ditch [F42=F92=F176; 2.7m wide and up to 1.16m deep] was parallel with F45 and filled by sandy silt [43=91=175]. The southern terminal of this feature was not identified due to later truncation, but as with ditch F45 the geophysical survey identified this ditch extending northwards through the preserved area and into Areas G and E, where it also turned eastwards into F45. It was not possible to establish a stratigraphic relationship between these features due to later truncation.
- A1.160 The western boundary of the enclosure system was formed by two contiguous ditches (Figs A28.1 and A28.5). The southern ditch [F16=F122=F124=F141; 48m long, 3.25m wide, 0.75m deep, over 35m in length] was filled by dark greyish-brown sandy silt [123=140; 0.13m thick], overlain by dark greyish-brown sand [15=121=139; 0.21m thick]. In the southern part of the feature two ditches [F191; 0.44m wide and 0.45m deep; F193; 0.85m wide and 0.31m deep], filled by a similar grey sandy silt [190; 192], were identified as part of the same boundary feature; no stratigraphic relationship could be established between them, and at the southern terminal of the feature only one ditch was identified, cutting the Phase 4 gully F102.

The northern ditch [F7=F832=F1140=F1143; up to 2.3m wide, 0.75m deep, 47m long] was identified on the geophysical survey extending across the preserved area and into Area G, where it joined with an east-west ditch. It was filled by dark greyish-brown sandy silt-clay [9=831=1139=1142], but it was not possible to establish a stratigraphic relationship between the southern and northern ditches (F7 and F16).

- A1.161 A north-south ditch [F22=F1121; 12.6m long, 1.1m wide and 0.67m deep] in the northwest part of the area sub-divided the enclosure (Figs A28.1 and A28.5). This was V-shaped in profile and cut the Phase 4 ditch F20. It was filled by brown silty sand-gravel [21=1120]. The Phase 4 ditch F20 was also cut by a ditch [F211; 14m long, 3m wide, 0.75m deep] following a northwest-southeast alignment (Fig A29.1). This was filled by dark greyish-brown silty sand [210]. A second north-south ditch [F28; 16.2m long, up to 3.3m wide and 0.21m deep, filled with grey-brown sandy silt] was identified in the centre of the area extending north from ditch F14.

Gully (Fig A28.4)

- A1.162 In the northwest corner of Area A, immediately west of the main western enclosure ditch a gully [F1157=F1224; over 20m long, 0.5m wide, about 0.2m deep] was identified. It traversed the area on an east-west alignment, and was filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [1156]. This is most likely a re-establishment of gully F1155 from Phase 3a.

Area B (Fig A28.7)

- A1.163 The sunken paved surfaced of Phase 4 was backfilled and an east-west wall was constructed in the northern part of the area. A cluster of stones overlain by a compacted stone surface was identified on the southern side of the wall; all of these features extended eastwards beyond the limits of excavation. A short section of a north-south ditch was located to the southwest of the wall.

Sunken paved surface [F324]

- A1.164 The sunken paved surface was sealed by brownish-grey silty-clay [264] which completely filled the cut F325. This contained four sherds of pottery dating from 375-420AD.

Wall

- A1.165 The remains of a linear stone wall [F260; 7m long and up to 0.7m wide] were identified traversing the site on an east-west alignment. The wall was constructed with faced outer stones either side of a rubble core. The outer stones survived best on the north side of the wall and were only one course deep. This overlay the earlier Phase 3b ditch F483= F922.

Stone cluster

- A1.166 In the extreme east part of the area a concentration of large, tightly packed stone was identified in section [F293; 0.86m long, 0.45m wide and 0.36m thick]. The terminal of the feature was identified and the feature continued beneath the baulk. No cut was apparent and the feature may be interpreted as either a dump of rubble or part of a rudimentary wall, possibly relating to F260.

Compacted stone surface

- A1.167 Over the stone cluster [F293] was a compact stone surface [F263; 4.72 m long, over 1.71m wide and 0.23m thick], which also overlay the top fill of the Phase 4 sunken feature [F269]. This comprised tightly-packed medium-sized angular stone and

extended beyond the eastern baulk. The southern extent of this surface was truncated by the Phase 5b villa enclosure ditch.

Ditch

- A1.168 A linear north-south aligned ditch [F267=F974; up to 1.8m wide, 0.66m deep] was identified in the southwest part of the area. This was filled by dark brown silty sands and clays [266=973] which were later cut by the Phase 5b villa enclosure ditch.

Area C (Figs A28 and A29)

- A1.169 A compacted earthen surface was established at the western end of the area, and a half-circular timber structure was erected around it. Several pits were excavated within the aisled building. An oven was constructed outside the southwestern corner of the aisled building. The Phase 4 corn dryer was abandoned, with clay deposited in the flue, and rubble spread across the building.

Surface; half-circular timber structure [F1469] (Fig A28.6)

- A1.170 The Phase 4 Gully F1475 was overlain by a D-shaped compact earth floor surface [F1474; 7.6m long, 4.1m wide and 0.2m thick]. An alignment of postholes [F430; F432; F434; F436; F438; F1192; F1405; up to 0.6m in diameter, 0.4m deep] cut through and enclosed context F1474, forming a half-circular timber structure [F1469]. The postholes were all filled by stone post-packing, with a greyish-brown sandy silt backfill [429; 431; 433; 435; 437; 1191; 1404].

Aisled building [F268] (Fig A28.3)

- A1.171 Two oval pits cut the natural subsoil within the northern part of the building [F1253; 2.4m long, 0.9m wide and 0.36m deep; F1254; 2.11m long, 0.64m wide and 0.52m deep]. Both were filled by sandy-clay containing animal bone [1075; 1046], and mid- to late 4th century pottery was also recovered from context 1046. Another pit was identified in the east part of the building [F1252; 0.9m in diameter and 0.13m deep] and was filled with a blackish-brown clayey sand [1251].

Corn dryer [F814]: abandonment (Fig A29.2)

- A1.172 After the corn dryer had fallen out of use it was backfilled with a thick layer of clay [363=378; up to 0.29m thick]. This was overlain in the south-east part of the flue by a dump of large cobbles and rubble [306; 0.29m thick]. Above this a further deposit of clay was identified [305; 0.15m thick], filling the top of F814. It is possible that this levelling up of the interior of the structure indicates further re-use of the building. Contexts 363 and 312 were overlain by a layer of sandy silt [362=513]. Above this were layers of yellow sand [311; 0.15m thick; and 372; 0.1m thick]. A layer of clay was also identified overlying context 363 [313; 0.25m thick]. Any potential activity immediately north of F310 was truncated by a modern pit [F1010/1009].

Oven (Fig A28.3)

- A1.173 An oven [F1340] was located beyond the southwest corner of the aisled building. It was placed within an elongated oval construction cut [F1342; 1.24m long, 0.93m wide, 0.38m deep], and aligned northwest-southeast. The oven was fed from a circular stoke pit [F1370; diameter of 0.5m] to the north of the flue. The oven cut had been filled with clayey sand [1341], and the fill stoke pit [1369; 0.12m thick] had a similar fill. The structure of the oven was built over deposit 1341, comprising two parallel lines of large square angular stone slabs set on end [F1340]. These stones showed signs of being heated and formed the oven flue. The flue was filled

by heat-affected clay [1339; 0.27m thick] overlain by stones; this deposit is interpreted as being tumble from the collapsed superstructure of the oven.

Area D (Fig A29.3)

- A1.174 A number of pits were identified in this area. An oven was constructed to the west of the Phase 4 building.

Pits

- A1.175 Within the north part of the enclosure four intercutting pits were identified. The earliest of these were two sub-circular pits [F872; F929]. Pit F929 [0.6m wide and 0.42m deep] was filled by reddish-brown gravelly-silt [930]. Pit F872 [1.04m wide and 0.43m deep] was filled by two greyish-black burnt silt deposits [928; 0.19m thick; 927; 0.13m thick], overlain by grey sandy-clayey silt [873; 0.26m thick]. Both contexts 930 and 873 were cut by a large sub-oval pit [F874; 2m long, 1.1m wide and 0.58m deep]. This was filled by three deposits of dark grey silt [926; 0.15m thick; 924; 0.33m thick; 923; 0.11m thick] and a deposit of yellow-brown sandy clay silt [925; 0.5m thick] overlain by sandy silty clay [622; 0.08m thick]. Context 930 was also cut by a small sub-oval pit [F867; 0.9m long, 0.61m wide and 0.36m deep]. This was filled by pinkish-brown gravelly silt [869; 0.24m thick], overlain by grey clayey silt [868; 0.14m thick].
- A1.176 A sub-oval pit was identified cutting through the southern part of the Phase 3d stone flagged surface (context 639) [F1058; 1.6m long, 1.35m wide and 0.36m deep]. This was filled by orangey-brown sandy silt [1057; 0.2m thick], overlain by a deposit of jumbled sandstone [1031; 0.49m thick]. Above this the pit was filled by orangey-brown sandy silt [1030; 0.2m thick]. In the southeastern part of the area the fill of the Phase 5c pit F1095 had been cut by an oval pit [F1089; 2.36m long, 1.68m wide and 0.46m deep]. This was shallower than the Phase 3c pit F1093 but otherwise was of similar dimensions. It was filled by three grey silt deposits [1092; 0.2m thick; 1091; 0.36m thick; 1090; 0.31m thick]. A stone quern fragment and three ferrous objects were recovered from these fills. The pit was cut by a smaller oval pit [F1098; 1.85m long, 1.01m wide and 0.37m deep] which was filled with brown clayey silt [1099].

Oven

- A1.177 The remains of a second oven [F489] were identified attached to the southeast part of the stoke pit F342, replacing the Phase 3a oven F339. It was placed within a cut [F495; over 0.6m long, 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep], which was filled by black silt [496; 0.1m thick]. This deposit contained charcoal inclusions which are likely to derive from the truncation of oven F339. Above this was the structure [F489], comprising coursed stone blocks bonded with orange clay [494]. This formed the flue for an oven and was filled by brown silt [493]. The feature extended beyond the baulk into the preserved area so its full extent was not determined. The mouth of the flue was filled by greyish-black silty-ash [490; 0.1m thick]. This was overlain by the collapsed superstructure of the oven, comprising pinkish orange burnt clay, with stone inclusions [443].

Area E (Fig A29)

- A1.178 The southern and eastern sides of an enclosure ditch were identified. An east-west gully was located to the north of these ditches which was probably associated with the enclosure.

Ditches (Fig A29.3)

- A1.179 Ditch [F486=F688; up to 1.39m, and up to 0.72m deep] formed a boundary in the southeastern part of Area E. It cut the northern side of the Phase 3a ditch F473. This was filled by brownish-grey silty clay [488; 0.15m thick] overlain by brownish-grey silty clay [487=689; 0.31m thick]. The eastern side of the enclosure cut the fill of the Phase 4 pit F706.
- A1.180 A more substantial U-shaped ditch [F470; 1.45m wide and 1.08m deep] truncated the southern side of this ditch [F486=F688]. A narrow, steep sided slot [0.46m wide and 0.28m deep] was identified in the base of the ditch, which was filled by light greyish-brown gritty clayey silt [485]. This was overlain by successive grey-brown silty clay fills [484; 0.24m thick; 472; 0.42m thick; 471=1447; 0.3m thick]. A copper alloy coin of Trajan, dated to 114-117, was recovered by metal detector from here [471=1447]. However, this coin showed evidence of wear, and is therefore likely to have been in use for some time before eventually being deposited.

Gully (Fig A29.6)

- A1.181 An east-west aligned gully [F391=F792; 31m long], broadly parallel with ditch F470, formed the northern boundary of the enclosure and was filled by brown silty sand gravel [390=791]. The terminus of the gullies was identified in the east part of the area. Context 791 was cut by the Phase 5b gully F393=F790 along its northern side, indicating a redefinition of the boundary.

Area F (Fig A29.5)

- A1.182 An east-west ditch was identified in the central part of the area. A slightly curvilinear but broadly north-south ditch was excavated perpendicular to this ditch and extending south of it. A spread of material was located to the east of this second ditch, and was partially overlain by a rough stone wall.

Ditches

- A1.183 The east-west ditch [F1299; over 53m long, 1.3m wide, 0.55m deep] contained late 4th century pottery and therefore is presumably later than the Phase 3a ditch F1295, although no stratigraphic relationship was established between the two features. Ditch F1299 was filled by reddy-brown silty sand [1302; 0.12m thick], overlain by yellow-brown silty sand [1301; 0.15m thick]. Above this was brown clayey silty sand [1300; 0.34m thick].
- A1.184 A curvilinear ditch [F1316=F1348=1459; over 32m long, 1.12m wide, 0.65m deep] was identified traversing the west part of the area on a north-south alignment, turning eastward at its northern extremity. This was filled by greyish-brown silty sand [1317=1347=1458].

Layer

- A1.185 Ditch F1316 respected a sub-circular spread of dark black-grey sandy silt [976=1242; 9.8m long, 6.7m wide and 0.3m deep]. Finds recovered from the layer included pottery, an iron knife blade and a spindle whorl.

Walls

- A1.186 The remnants of two stone walls [F1446] were identified above the western part of context 1242. These comprised a northwest-southeast aligned southern section [2.24m long and 0.6m wide] and a perpendicular northeast-southwest aligned northern wall [2.8m long and 1m wide]. The walls comprised a single course of roughly-hewn and faced sandstone blocks. No evidence of a foundation cut was

identified. However it seems likely that these form the corner of a rudimentary building which probably reused masonry from another structure within the villa complex. The walls had no direct physical relationship with the contemporary ditch F1316=F1348=F1459, although tumble from the wall partially overlay the fill of ditch.

Area G (Fig A30)

- A1.187 Two inhumations were located to the west of Area H, and a pit was identified to the north. The east and west boundary ditches (F16; F42; F45) excavated in Area A continued into this area.

Burials

- A1.188 The only features identified within the enclosure formed by the Phase 3 ditches [F709; F773; F1277] were two graves [F587; F589]. These directly cut the natural subsoil in the northwest part of the enclosure. Very little skeletal material was preserved in the graves. Grave F587 [1.8m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep] was aligned east-west. A small fragment of cranium and several teeth [Burial 3] were recovered from the west part of the feature. The grave was backfilled by dark brown clayey silt [586], becoming sandier toward the base of the cut. Grave F589 [1.5m long, 0.52m wide and 0.25m deep] was aligned north-south. A small fragment of jaw and several teeth were recovered from the north part of the grave and two fragments of femur from the central part [Burial 2]. This grave had a similar fill.

Pit

- A1.189 An oval pit [F674; 0.96m long, 0.67m wide and 0.29m deep] was excavated to the north of Area H. It was filled by dark brown silty sand [673].

Area H (Fig A30)

- A1.190 Area H was the focus of intense activity, with a number of gullies, pits and postholes identified. This included a small circular timber structure located towards the southern end of the area.

Gullies

- A1.191 The fill of the Phase 3c gully F798 (context 797) was cut by another north-south aligned gully [F748; 10.55m long, 0.43m wide and 0.47m deep], which was filled with brown sandy silt [747]. This was V-shaped in profile and continued to traverse the site southward for about 10m before taking a right-angle turn westward.
- A1.192 A north-south gully [F670=F712=F888=F910; 11m long, 0.8m wide and 0.42m deep] was identified 13.5m east of gully F748. This extended northward into Area G where it doubled back on itself to form a three-sided enclosure. It was filled by silty sand [669=711=887=909; 908]. A curvilinear gully [F890; around 13m long, 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep] was located between gullies F670 and F748: both terminals of this feature were identified. The first 5.5m were approximately orientated north-south, and the remainder of the feature curved gradually to the west, terminating in an east-west alignment. This was filled with brownish-orange silty-clay [889].
- A1.193 The curvilinear gully F890 was cut by a small east-west aligned gully [F886; 5.84m long, 0.25m wide and 0.2m deep], filled by orangey-brown silty-clay [885] which joined with the north-south gully to the east. At its east end it joined a similar gully [F884; 0.28m wide and 0.17m deep], filled by orangey-brown silty-clay [883]. Gullies F886 and F884 both cut gully F670=F712=F888=F910.

A1.194 A short gully was identified within the centre of the area [F1086; up to 2m long, 0.61m wide and 0.31m deep], and was filled by grey and brown sandy silt [1085]. This was truncated by F1082, the cut for a central post of a timber structure (see paragraph A1.196). A gully was identified in the north part of the area [F1290; 3m long, 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep] and was filled with grey silty sand [1289]. This cut the Phase 3c gullies F1131=F1246 and F1125=F775.

A1.195 The east side of the flue and stoke pit of the Phase 3d oven F1311 was truncated by a curvilinear gully [F1285; 6m long, 0.86m wide, 0.24m deep]. This was filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [1284]. The gully also cut the Phase 3b posthole F1360, the Phase 3d pit F1350 and the Phase 4 gully F1354, and continued below the baulk.

Timber structure

A1.196 Two curvilinear gullies were present in the south part of the area [F1394/1395; F1172/1170=F1413/1412; 3.2m long, 0.86m wide and 0.4m deep]. The latter feature cut the pit F1101 and the fill of the Phase 3c gully F1281 (1280). In plan these two gullies appear to be related, forming part of a circular structure [4m in diameter]. The east terminals of both features were packed with stone. In the centre of this structure was a sub-circular pit [F1082; 1.05m long, 0.8m wide and 0.27m deep], which was filled with sandy silt [1050] which contained a bronze patera handle. This pit may have housed a central post for the roof of the structure.

Hollows

A1.197 Two hollow areas were identified in the east part of the area. At the southern end of F890 and within the east part of the area was a hollow [F1008; 3.4m long, 3.4m wide and 0.35m deep] filled with brown silty sand [1007]. This feature [F1008] cut the earlier posthole F1021. A second hollow [F1425; 1.4m long, over 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep] was filled by context [1424]. This was later cut by a pit [F1427; 0.5m long, 0.3m wide and 0.36m deep], which was filled with brown sandy silt [1426].

A1.198 A further hollow [719; 4.37m long, 3.29m wide and 0.2m thick, filled with dark brownish-black sandy clay silt] was identified overlying posthole F1019, and also the Phase 3c gully F980, the Phase 3d gully F1493, and the Phase 4 hollow F978.

Pits

A1.199 Several oval pits were located in the area. Pit F1084 [1.9m long, 1.45m wide and 0.71m deep] was placed immediately west of the timber structure, and was filled by sandy silt [1083]. Two pits [F968; up to 2m long, 1.4m wide and 0.55m deep; F1362; 0.84m long, 0.82m wide and 0.4m deep] were located northwest of the timber structure; the second pit truncated the Phase 4 pit F1080. Pit F968 was filled by sandy silt [967], while pit F1362 was filled by dark brown sandy silt [1361]. Oval pit [F1382; 0.95m long, 0.62m wide and 0.34m deep] was located to the south of the timber structure and filled by clayey silt [1383].

A1.200 A large oval pit was also identified in the south part of the area [F1101; 2.43m long, 1.65m wide, 0.45m deep]. This was filled by brownish-black silt [1229; 0.12m thick], overlain by brown sandy silt [1100; 0.35m thick] and was cut by the northern gully of the timber structure (F1170). A circular pit [F1415; up to 1.2m in diameter and 0.67m deep] was also present. The pit was filled by silty sand [1414]. Pit 1415 cut the fill of the northern gully of the timber structure F1412.

- A1.201 A circular or oval pit [F1279; 1.6m long, 1m wide and 0.5m deep] was located in the northern part of the area, and was filled by silty sand [1278]. This was cut by the gully F1290.

Posthole

- A1.202 A posthole [F1019; over 0.49m long, 0.42m wide and 0.38m deep] was identified to the north of the timber structure, and was filled by sandy silt [1018]. It was partially overlain by the layer 719.

Phase 5b: late 4th to early 5th century (Fig A31)

Summary

- A1.203 An enclosure ditch was established (Areas A, B, C and E), separating the the villa buildings from the enclosure system. Two boundary features in Areas B and C were contemporary with this. The ditch cut through the uppermost fill of the sunken paved surface feature in Area B; this deposit contained late 4th century pottery, providing a *terminus post quem* for the ditch. It also truncated the southern side of the Phase 5a metallated surface in Area B. The enclosure ditch was not in use for long, as later Phase 5 activity took place on its uppermost fill. The half-circular timber structure in Area C was replaced with a large circular stone building. This had an entrance on the eastern side, as well as an internal sunken wall. A number of post-pits for the preceding timber structure were cut by the foundation trench of this wall. An oven was established within the aisled building, towards its northwestern corner (Area C). The remains of a hearth were deposited over the western end of the former corn dryer in Area C. The building within Area D was demolished. A large stone was deposited in a pit to the south of the corn dryer in Area E. The enclosure ditch in Area E was overlain by gullies and pits. A large paved surface was established in Area H.

Area A (Fig A29)

- A1.204 An enclosure ditch was established around the existing villa buildings, dividing them from the enclosure systems. Two ditches were recorded to the west of the preserved area.

Villa enclosure ditch (Figs A32.1, A32.6 and A32.7)

- A1.205 A large regular ditched enclosure [F62=F107=F231=F242=F252=F265=F580=F593=F972=F1063; over 260m long, up to 3.2m wide, and up to 1.5m deep] was identified. It was traced in Areas A, B, C and E, and formed the boundary of the villa complex. In Area B it was orientated east-west and extended east beyond the limits of excavation. It cut deposit 264, the backfill of the Phase 4 sunken paved surface F324, which contained four sherds of pottery dating from 375-420AD, providing a *terminus post quem* for the ditch. The ditch continued through Area C and into Area A, where it turned north and can be traced crossing the preserved area on the geophysical survey. The ditch continued north within Area E and then turned east again, extending beyond the limits of excavation.
- A1.206 The profile of the ditch varied; sections F62 and F107 revealed steeply sloping sides, with a gently rounded base and a narrow slot in the middle of the base. The remaining sections excavated across the ditch indicated the profile was a wide U-shape with a V-shaped slot along the base of the ditch. The slot was filled by blue-grey silty sand [116; 0.22m thick], overlain by brown sandy silt [61; 0.09m thick]. Some slumping was identified on the west side of the feature, comprising brown-yellow silty sand [117; 0.05m thick]. In the centre part of the line of the ditch some

slumping was identified on the north part of the ditch. This comprised orange-greyish-brown sandy silt [245; 0.24m thick], overlain by yellow-brown silty sand [244; 0.06m thick].

- A1.207 These initial deposits within the ditch comprise thin layers of silting and slumping. The later deposits are much thicker, reflecting deliberate infilling. These ditch fills included a greyish-brown clayey silt [73=119; 0.48m thick] and a dark silty-clay in the east part of the site [246=253=734; up to 0.31m thick]. 73=119 was overlain by greyish-brown sandy silt [63; 0.72m thick]. This was overlain by the main fill of the ditch, which comprised greyish-brown sandy silt in the west of the site, becoming a brownish-grey silty-clay in the east part of the site [243=232=251=294=579=592=971; up to 1.03m thick]. The upper fill of the feature as it ran north-south comprised brown-orange sand sandy-clayey silt [74=108=1273=1461; up to 0.79m thick]. Large stone rubble inclusions were identified throughout this context. The difference in texture of the fills is probably due to the change in natural subsoil across the site. In the west part of the site gravels and sands underlie the site, while to the east the natural subsoil is dominated by boulder clay.

Ditches (Figs A32.2 and A32.4)

- A1.208 The terminal of a north-south ditch [F24; over 2.5m long, 2.1m wide and 0.62m deep] was identified towards the western edge of the area. It was filled by dark brown silty sand [23]. A further north-south boundary ditch [F1153; approximately 12m long; 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep] was located immediately to the west of the preserved area, cutting gullies F1155, F1157 and F1224. The northern end of the ditch extended into Area G and then turned east, continuing towards Area H.

Area B (Fig A32.7)

Ditch

- A1.209 A linear north-south aligned ditch was identified [F240; 14m long, 1.61m wide and 0.66m deep] to the south of the villa enclosure ditch. It had a V-shaped profile and was filled with clayey silty sand [239]. This ditch joined the main east-west villa enclosure ditch, forming a subdivision of the area to the south of the villa buildings.

Area C

- A1.210 A gully was located to the south of the villa enclosure ditch. A layer of sandy silt material was identified within the aisled building, along with an oven located towards the northwest corner of the building. A circular stone building was constructed to the west of the aisled building. The remains of a hearth were deposited on the abandoned corn dryer.

Ditch (Fig A32.6)

- A1.211 A linear north-south aligned gully [F255; 22m long, 1.94m wide] was identified to the south of the villa enclosure ditch. It had a clayey silty sand fill [254]. The profile of the gully indicated that several re-cuts of the feature had been made but it was not possible to distinguish between the fills. Like ditch F240 this gully joined the main east-west villa enclosure ditch, forming a subdivision of the area to the south of the villa buildings.

Aisled building: layers; oven

- A1.212 A sandy silt layer [380=381=382; 0.2m thick] was identified overlying the natural subsoil within the building; this was later overlain by a layer of sandy silt [286].

Pottery from one of the pits below this layer indicates that it is likely to date to the late 4th or early 5th century.

- A1.213 An east-west oven [F276; 2.8m long, 1.18m wide,] with a stoke pit [F374/375] on its eastern side, was excavated close to the northern wall of the building. The construction cut of the oven flue [F377; 1.6m long, 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep] was filled by the stone flue F276, comprising up to two courses of stone with clay bonding [453]. The flue was filled by a black charcoal deposit [452=376; 0.12m thick]. Above this was a mixed brown silt and red clay [373; 0.5m thick].

Circular building [F237] (Fig A32.5; Plate 4)

Construction: foundations; wall; internal wall; pits

- A1.214 The foundation of a circular stone building was identified, with an entrance on the east side of the structure. The foundation construction cut [F238; up to 1.08m wide and 0.4m deep, with an internal diameter of 8.4m] was filled by the stone wall footing [F237; 0.6m wide]. This comprised a single course of pitched, end-set sandstone fragments. The stones were angular to sub-angular in form and were placed in rough lines across the construction cut. The stones were tightly packed with no bonding material present. The construction cut was backfilled with orange-brown sandy silt [234].
- A1.215 A series of heavily truncated intercutting pits was identified in the eastern part of the structure. Two pits [F989; 0.8m in diameter and 0.23m deep; F1198; 2.54m long, 0.6m wide and 0.27m deep] were identified, both containing grey-brown sandy silt fills [988; 1197]. These were both cut by another pit [F987; 1m in diameter and 0.32m deep], which in turn was cut by pit F949 [2.25m in diameter and 0.31m deep], also both with greyish-brown sandy silt fills [986; 948].
- A1.216 The east-west foundation cut [F677=F219; 3.2m long, 1.3m wide and 0.52m deep] for an internal wall was identified in the east part of the building, cutting through the pits F949, F987, F989 and F1198. It was filled by a clay plinth foundation [743; up to 0.6m thick]. A small pit [F760; 0.4m in diameter and 0.35m deep] cut the plinth. The pit was filled by dark reddy-brown clayey silt [759]. This was overlain by a stone wall [F744=F218], comprising a single line of up to five courses of sandstone blocks. The flat dressed faces of the blocks all faced north, with angular or triangular backs projecting southward. The wall bowed southward at the centre. The rear part of the wall was backfilled with rubble packing. The construction cut was backfilled by dark brown clayey silt [220=678]. The construction of the wall indicates it was not free standing and instead functioned as a revetment. However, it is not clear what it was revetting, and so the precise function of this structure is unknown.

Disused corn dryer (Fig A33.1)

- A1.217 A deposit of charcoal [708; 0.35m long, 0.3m wide and 0.6m thick] was identified overlying the south-east part of the corn dryer. This was overlain by baked clay [309; 0.61m long, 0.34m wide and 0.07m thick], and is interpreted as the inverted deposition of the remains of a hearth.

Area D (Fig A33.2)

Possible wall lines; demolition layers; flagged surface; stone spreads

- A1.218 In the north part of the area two possible stone wall lines were identified [F612=F629; 3.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep; F630/633; 3.8m long and 0.7m wide]. These mirror the east-west/north-south orientation of the Phase 3b posthole

alignments. The badly damaged remnants of compact pebble surfaces [F601; F608; F611; F625; F626; F628; up to 0.05m thick] and a large quantity of jumbled sandstone rubble was identified overlying the area. These included stone spreads comprising large roughly-dressed sandstone blocks [597; 609; 644; 654], mixed flat, angular and sub-angular rubble [598; 599; 600; 602; 603; 604; 605; 610; 613; 619; 631; 638; 643; 650; 655] and lime mortar [596]. The deposits also included layers of clay [333; 651=1215; 652], and sandy silty-clay [607; 614; 615; 620; 622; 632; 645; 703]. A possible flagged surface [F648] was also identified, as well as stone spreads comprising mixed flat, angular and sub-angular rubble [649]. These spreads constitute demolition deposits from the Phase 3c building which once stood here.

Area E

- A1.219 The villa enclosure ditch was seen extending into this area. Other activity was reflected by the presence of a gully, a pit and a posthole at the southeast corner of the area, and also an east-west gully.

Villa enclosure ditch: northern part

- A1.220 The north part of the villa enclosure ditch [F1063; 3.4m wide] was identified continuing north from the preserved area and then turning east before extending beyond the limits of excavation. This was only partly excavated in this area, but some finds were recovered from the grey sandy silt upper fill [1461=1273], including pottery, bone and a copper alloy brooch.

East-west gully (Fig A33.4)

- A1.221 A gully [F393=790; 31m long 0.8m wide and 0.27m deep] was cut along the same alignment as the Phase 5a gully F391=F792. The terminus of the gully was identified in the east part of the area, and it was filled by silty sandy gravel [392=789].

Posthole; pit; gully; (Fig A33.2)

- A1.222 The area immediately north of Area D was a focus of activity. A posthole [F704; 0.6m long, 0.3m wide and 0.18m deep] was identified west of the Phase 5a gully F688, and was filled by clayey silt [705]. A pit [F681; 1.59m wide, over 0.88m long and 0.72m deep] cut gully F688 and was filled by clayey silts [684; 0.17m deep; 683; 0.33m thick; 682; 0.31m thick]. These two features were both cut by the linear gully [F694; over 11.9m long, 0.41m wide and 0.16m deep] which was filled by dark grey silty-clay [695]. The northern terminal of the gully was identified close to F704 and traversed the area on a north/south orientation before making a right-angled turn east-west. Another branch of this gully [F692=F527; 2.8m long, 0.23m wide, 0.15m deep] was identified running west from the southwest corner of F694. This was filled by grey clayey silt [693=526].

Area F (Fig A33.3)

Ditch

- A1.223 The upper fills of the Phase 5a ditch F1299 were both cut by an east-west aligned linear ditch [F1293; 1.48m wide, 0.71m deep]. This was filled by reddy-brown clayey sandy silt [1294].

Area G (Fig A34)

- A1.224 The north end of ditch F1153 [F769; 1.2m wide and 0.65m deep] was identified in Area A; this ran north and then turned east. It was traced as far as Area H before terminating, and was filled with a dark brown silty-gravel [776; 0.28m thick] overlain by a dark orangey-brown clayey silt [768; 0.35m thick].

Area H (Fig A34)

A1.225 A pit was identified in the northern part of the area. Two paved surfaces were established covering many of the earlier features in this area. The surfaces were covered by a deposit containing significant amounts of Roman pottery.

Pit

A1.226 A sub-circular pit [F1292; 1.07m wide, 0.51m deep] was filled by silty sand [1418]. Three large stones [F1291] were identified above this, and are likely to be a post-pad.

Layer

A1.227 A layer of dark brownish-black clayey silt [1016; 0.2m thick] was identified overlying the central and southern parts of the area which contained large amounts of Roman pottery.

Paved surfaces

A1.228 Two paved areas were identified overlying the deposit 1016. One of these was in the southwestern part of the area and continued beneath the southern baulk into the preserved area [F749; 3.3m by 3m]. This comprised large stones, up to 0.38m by 0.41m in size. A second extensive area of stone paving was identified [F879=F1463; 14m long by 10m wide]. This respected the gully F798, which marked the western limit of the stones. The feature comprised large stones measuring up to 0.48m by 0.36m and is likely to be either the floor of a rectangular building, or an open working surface.

Deposit

A1.229 A deposit of dark brown silty sand [750; 14.77m long and 14.52m wide] was identified overlying paved surface F749 in the southwest part of the area.

Phase 5c: late 4th to early 5th century (Fig A35)

Summary

A1.230 The main north-south enclosure ditch was re-established in Areas A, F and G. The wall in Area B was demolished, with rubble spread across the back-filled enclosure ditch. Alterations were made to the aisled building, with the construction of an internal division wall. A pit was later excavated over this wall, presumably to rob the stonework. A small number of other pits were created within the structure. A number of pits were also excavated within the stone circular structure (Area C). A stone corn dryer was constructed in the northeast corner of Area E. This was established directly above the former villa enclosure ditch, cutting a gully that also overlay the top fill of the enclosure ditch. Further gullies and pits were excavated within Area E, and a sub-enclosure was also identified to the south of the corn dryer.

Area A (Figs A36.1 and A36.3)

Ditches

A1.231 The main north-south ditch [F51=F79=F88=F186=F194; 3m wide and about 0.8m deep] was re-established, traversing the length of the east part of the area and extending into Areas F and G. This cut the three earlier ditches which were along the same alignment, and had a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a primary deposit of grey clayey silt [41=67=77=87=185; up to 0.55m thick], overlain by dark greyish-black silt [10=50=78=86=195; up to 0.5m thick].

Area B (Fig A36.2)

- A1.232 A deposit of rubble deriving from the demolition of the Phase 5a wall, and four pits, were identified in this area.

Rubble deposits

- A1.233 Extending north from the Phase 5a wall F260 was a brownish-grey sandy-clay deposit [261=918; over 7.9m long, over 6.5m wide and 0.27m thick]. This material also covered the fills of the Phase 3b ditch F483. Large amounts of stone rubble were present within it. Further rubble [262; over 5.4m long, over 5.4m wide and 0.18m thick], including some squared-off blocks, was identified to the south of wall F260 covering the Phase 5a stone surface 263. Both rubble deposits continued east beyond the limits of excavation.

Pits

- A1.234 Two pits were identified to the north of the Phase 5a wall F260, cutting the rubble deposit 261. A pit [F478; 0.78m long and 0.38m deep] was identified in section cutting the rubble [261]. This was filled by light yellowish-grey clayey sand [508; 0.12m thick] overlain by dark black-brown sandy-clay [477; 0.3m thick]. This was cut by a steep-sided posthole [F476; 0.53m in diameter and 0.25m deep], filled with dark brownish-grey sandy-clay [475].
- A1.235 Two further pits were identified to the south of wall F260. An oval pit [F571; 1.22m long, 0.88m wide and 0.28m deep] was filled by brownish-grey silty-clay [570]. This cut pit F569 and postholes F573 and F582 from Phase 3a, as well as the villa enclosure ditch from Phase 5b. The sub-oval pit [F595; 1.19m long, 0.32m wide and 0.18m deep] also cut the southern edge of the villa enclosure ditch and was filled by light brownish-grey silty clay [594].

Area C

- A1.236 The aisled building underwent some modifications, with the construction of a division wall towards the western end of the structure. A number of pits were also dug at the eastern and western ends of the building. Some areas of rubble also belong to this phase. Several pits were excavated within the circular stone building, and two larger pits cut its foundation on its northern side. A rubble spread was located to the south of the circular structure, which may relate to the Phase 3a wall F297. A layer of material [287=352; up to 0.46m thick] was identified to the north of the aisled building, but the precise extent of this deposit was not determined.

Aisled building: internal wall; postholes; pits; demolition debris; burnt patch; layer (Fig A36.2)

- A1.237 A layer of yellowish-brown sandy silt [286; 0.1m thick] was identified within the building covering the fills of the Phase 5b oven F377. All subsequent activity identified in the building cut through or overlay this material.
- A1.238 A U-shaped construction slot [F1049; over 6m long, 1.2m wide and 0.18m deep] for an internal partition wall [F1048=F277] was identified in the west part of the building. This was aligned north-south and abutted the north and south walls of the building. Discrete patches of tightly packed stone were identified within the slot, one of which was excavated in the south part of the feature to reveal a posthole [F278; 0.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.45m deep] filled with orange-brown slightly silty sand [428]; this indicates a wooden internal partition with timber uprights and

possibly a wattle and daub wall. The slot had been backfilled by light greyish-brown sandy clay [1047].

- A1.239 Two pits were found in this part of the building [F275; F451; 0.4m in diameter and 0.11m deep]. The former was filled with stone in a silty sand matrix [385], the latter with dark yellowish-brown mixed silty sand with frequent charcoal and clay inclusions [441; 0.11m thick]. A patch of charcoal was also identified, possibly the truncated base of a hearth [442; 0.02m thick].
- A1.240 In the east part of the building two postholes were identified [F280=F446; 1.24m long, 0.91m wide and 0.06m deep; F281; 0.54m long, 0.42m wide and 0.14m deep]. The former comprised tightly-packed stones and was not excavated. The latter two were both filled by grey silty sand [295; 445]; context 295 also contained stone packing.
- A1.241 Adjacent to the west side of posthole F281 a shallow area of heat-affected soil was identified [F279; 0.06m deep, 1.24m long and 0.91m wide], which included patches of reddened sand and charcoal flecks [285]. It is likely this deposit is the base of a hearth.

Circular building: pits (Fig A36.4)

- A1.242 In the north-west part of the building, a silty clay layer [717] had been cut by two sub-circular pits [F548; 0.4m long, 0.38m wide and 0.3m deep; F550; 1.26m long, 1.1m wide and 0.26m deep]. Both pits had a similar fill, comprising dark greyish-brown sandy silt [549; 551]. Pit F548 was cut by a large sub-circular pit [F546; 1.1m in diameter and 0.24m deep], also filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [547]. The edge of this pit [F546] and pit F550 were cut by another pit [F543; 1m in diameter and 0.4m deep], filled by dark brown clayey sandy silt [544]. In the south part of the building was an isolated pit [F401; 0.89m long, 0.81m wide and 0.44m deep], with a primary fill of greyish-brown sandy silt [400; 0.38m thick]; this was overlain by dark greyish-black sandy silt [399; 0.09m thick]. Part of the wall of the circular building was truncated to the north-west by two sub-circular pits. The first pit [F1471; 2.1m long, 1.9m wide and 0.4m deep] was filled by dark greyish orangey-brown silty sand [1470]. This was cut by the second pit [F753; 2.45m long, 1.32m wide and 0.5m deep], which was filled by greyish-brown clayey silty sand [752].

Rubble spread (Fig A36.4)

- A1.243 To the south of the circular building was a spread of rubble [3.9m long, 2.06, wide and 0.25m thick] which is presumed to derive from the demolition or collapse of the Phase 3a wall F297. This deposit only extended south of the wall and overlay the backfill of the villa enclosure ditch.

Layer

- A1.244 Within the northern part of the area a layer of dark brown silty sand [287=352; 0.22m thick] was identified overlying the buildings and features. Later features cut through this material, suggesting that there was a break in activity in this area.

Area E (Fig A37)

- A1.245 Activity in this phase was concentrated in the eastern half of the area. A gully, pit and posthole were established at the northeastern corner of the area, with the gully cutting the backfill of the villa enclosure ditch. The gully was then truncated by the cut for a T-shaped corn dryer which is presumed to have replaced the Phase 4 corn

dryer in Area C. Southwest of this was an irregular four-sided sub-enclosure, with two further gullies and another pit to the southeast.

Gully

- A1.246 Curvilinear gully F991=F1270 [6.8m long, 0.4m wide, 0.22m deep] was identified cutting the villa enclosure ditch fill 1461=1273. It was filled by greyish-brown clayey silt [990=1269]. The southern terminal of this feature was truncated by the pit F992. The northern terminal of the gully was partly truncated by the construction pit [F566] of the corn dryer F761, also of this phase (see paragraph A1.248).

Pit

- A1.247 A heavily truncated circular pit [F1421; 0.5m in diameter and 0.49m deep] was also identified cutting the villa enclosure ditch fill 1461=1273 in the northeast corner of the area. This was filled by pinkish-brown silt [1423; 0.28m thick] which contained the partly-articulated remains of a pig. Overlying this was the upper fill of the pit, which comprised brown sandy silt [1422; 0.49m thick]. Three sandstone blocks capped the pit.

Corn dryer [F761]: construction

- A1.248 A large oval construction cut [F566; 5m long, 2.4m wide, 0.9m deep] was identified truncating the pit F1421, and also cutting through the gully F991=F1270 and the villa enclosure ditch fill 1461=1273. This was aligned east-west along its long axis. The primary fill of the construction pit comprised greyish-brown clayey silt [1104=1267; 0.65m thick], located on the north [1104] and south [1267] parts of the cut.
- A1.249 Within the pit a corn dryer [F761; 5.3m long, 2.18m wide and 1m deep] was constructed, comprising a T-shaped flue, stoke pit, and drying floor. The flue comprised two parallel east-west stone walls [F1260 (north); 2.59m long, 0.22m wide and 0.9m high; F1259 (south); 2.29 long, 0.36m wide and 0.95m high]. This was fed from a stoke pit on the east side of the flue. At the mouth of the flue the stone foundations were deeper, comprising un-dressed boulders overlain by roughly dressed blocks. These showed indications of blackening from heat, as did all the stones.
- A1.250 The stone walls F1259 and F1260 were both one course wide, bonded with clay [1066; 1067], and comprising roughly dressed sandstone blocks, up to 3 courses deep. The flue gently sloped down west to east toward the stoke pit, and there was a clay lining [1265=1264] to the north and south walls of the flue.
- A1.251 The boulders identified at the mouth of the flue to F761 also formed the foundations of two north-south aligned walls [F1258 (north); at least 0.5m long, 0.72m wide and 0.62m high; F1257 (south and with clay bonding [1272]); 1.14m long, 0.27m wide and 0.4m high]. These were set perpendicular to the eastern ends of the flue walls F1259 and F1260. The wall F1258 extended northward for 0.5m. The wall F1257 extended southward and sloped upward from the flue, joining an east-west stone-wall [F656; 1.8m long and 0.3m high] set parallel to the east-west flue. This wall was two courses high, laid on clay footings [1266] and bonded by clay [659]. Together F1257 and F656 formed the wall of the drying chamber. It is likely that a similar wall existed north of the flue; however a few patches of stone were all that survived here.

- A1.252 A second flue [F1070] was identified perpendicular to the first at the west end. It was of a different construction to the rest of the structure, incorporating a row of vertically-placed stone slabs [F1069; 1.5m long and 0.35m wide]. This had been truncated by later activity.
- A1.253 A clay layer or surface [1105; 0.15m thick] was identified butting against the southern wall of the corn dryer [F656]. It is likely that this was a working surface associated with the corn dryer. A narrow slot [F1065; 1.8m long, 0.2m wide, 0.15m deep] cut this surface. It was filled with brown gritty silt [1064]. It is likely this was a construction slot for a wooden structure parallel with the corn dryer.

Pits; gully

- A1.254 A sub-circular pit [F1419; 1.52m long, 1.14m wide, 0.48m deep] was identified to the south of surface 1105. A huge sub-rounded boulder [0.72m long, 0.64m wide and 0.4m thick] had been deliberately placed within this pit. The majority of the stone protruded above the pit, and it was positioned so that the flattest face was on top. It is therefore likely that this formed a working surface associated with the corn dryer, although there was no evidence of use-wear. The pit was filled by grey sandy silt [1420].
- A1.255 A truncated sub-oval pit [F1434; over 0.33m long, 0.5m wide, and at least 0.28 m deep] was located to the southeast of the corn dryer. It was filled by dark grey clayey silt [1435]. This pit continued beyond the eastern limit of the excavation.

Sub-enclosure

- A1.256 A single gully [F555=F559=F662=F663= F794; 46m long, 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep] formed a sub-enclosure. This cut gullies from previous phases [F553 (Phase 3a); F791 (Phase 5a); and F789 (Phase 5b)]. The enclosure formed a rhomboid with internal dimensions of 15.3m by 11.3m at its widest points. Both terminal ends of the gully were to the northeast. The gully was filled with greyish-brown sandy silt [554=558=793].

Gullies, pit

- A1.257 At the southeastern corner of Area E a gully [F690=F529; DH1m long, 0.57m wide, 0.19m deep] was identified cutting the western end of the Phase 5b gully F692. This was filled by grey silty-clay [691=528] and was truncated at its northern end. To the east a short section of what appeared to be a curvilinear gully [F679; at least 3.8m long, 0.68m wide and 0.27m deep] was identified truncating the eastern end of the Phase 5b gully F694. It was filled by dark grey gritty clayey silt [680]. Between these two gullies was a pit [F685; 1.52m long, 1.1m wide and 0.59m deep]. This also cut gully F694. This was filled by reddish-brown silt [687; 0.08m thick] overlain by brownish-grey clayey silt [686; 0.52m thick]. The two gullies are on a different orientation to the underlying enclosure system, indicating that they belong to a different phase.

Phase 5d: late 4th to early 5th century (Fig A38)

Summary

- A1.258 An oven was constructed at the southeastern corner of the aisled building. Overlying the oven and the interior of the aisled building were several layers, including a demolition layer. A coin dating to AD364-75 was recovered from one of these layers. The circular stone building was abandoned, and the internal area was covered with demolition rubble. This deposit contained coins dating to AD353-8 and

AD388-402, and was cut by a pit. An oven was constructed in the centre of Area C, and two pits were dug immediately to the east. A cist burial was inserted into the west end of the corn dryer in Area E. An elongated pit and two postholes were also excavated to the south of this burial, and south and west of these features were two gullies and a pit. A second oven was located in the south of Area F which had been constructed over the backfill of the Phase 5b villa enclosure ditch.

Area C (Fig A39)

- A1.259 An oven was established at the southwestern corner of the aisled building, with layers covering the interior of the building. The circular stone structure was covered with a demolition layer, which was cut by a pit. To the north of the aisled building a further oven was constructed.

Aisled building: oven, layers (Fig A39.2)

- A1.260 An east-west oven [F274] butted the eastern face of the west wall of the building. The flue construction cut [F368; 2.65m long, 1.12m wide, 0.47m high] was filled by dark brownish-black silty sand [371; 0.15m thick], over which the flue walls [F462; 1.38m long, 0.3m wide and 0.34m high; and F463; 1.4m long, 0.2m wide 0.43m high] were built. These comprised up to three courses of stone. The construction cut was backfilled with dark orangey-brown silty sand [369; 0.35m], which was behind F462 and overlay a stone rubble backfill [464; 1.8m long, 0.25m wide and 0.2m thick]. Finds recovered from the backfill of the construction cut [369] included bone, pottery, slag, flint, iron and a coin dated to AD 353-58. The flue opened into a deeper cut on the east side [465; 1.06m long, 0.4m wide, 0.3m deep], possibly the remains of a stoke pit. The flue was filled by greyish-brown silty sand with fired clay and charcoal inclusions [370; 0.65m thick].
- A1.261 The entire interior of the building, including the oven, was overlain by a brown sandy silt layer [273; 0.2m thick]. Pottery was recovered from this deposit, as well as a coin dated to AD 364-75. The layer was overlain by dark brown silty sand [272; 0.15m thick] and a mixed light brown soil and rubble demolition layer [271; 0.21 thick]. The latter was identified in the west part of the building adjacent to the walls of the building, whilst a similar layer [386; 0.23m thick] was also identified in the east part of the building along the edges of wall F409.

Circular building: demolition (Fig A39.3)

- A1.262 The building was overlain by rubble layers [233; 0.15m thick; 235=236; 0.15m thick]. Two coins were recovered from the rubble [236]. The first dated to AD 353-358; the second to AD 388-402, providing a *terminus ante quem* for the abandonment of the building. Immediately south of the centre of the building the rubble was cut by a circular pit [F395; 1.24m long, 0.67m wide and 0.49m deep]. This was filled by dark greyish-black sandy silt [394]. This pit and the demolition horizon 235=236 were covered by a layer of greyish-brown sandy silt [233].

Oven F319; pits (Fig A39.1)

- A1.263 To the north of the aisled building an east-west sub-rectangular construction cut [F367; 2.6m long, 0.9m wide and up to 0.54m deep] was made through the Phase 5c layer 352. This was partially backfilled with sandy silt [336; 0.29m thick], onto which an oven [F319; 1.4m long, 0.55m wide and 0.35m deep] was constructed. This comprised two parallel lines of vertically-placed large sandstone slabs. These had been bonded by red clay [359]. These formed the flue of the oven, blocked at the west end and fed from a sub-rectangular stoke pit to the east of the flue [F389]. Both the flue F319 and stoke pit F389 were filled by reddy-brown silty clay with

stone and fired clay inclusions [318; 388; 0.4m wide and 0.46m deep]. An unfinished small portable altar was recovered from the fill. The stones within the top part of the fill may have originally formed a roof to the flue. The stone was surrounded by a layer of red clay [320], most likely derived from the collapsed superstructure of the oven.

Pits (Fig A39.1)

- A1.264 Two oval pits were located to the east of the oven F319. The first pit [F450; over 1.2m long, 1.08m wide and 0.85m deep] was filled by brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions [449]. The northern side of the pit was cut by the second pit [F448; 1.67m long, 0.87m wide and 0.5m deep]. This was also filled by brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions [447].

Area E (Fig A40)

- A1.265 The corn dryer was backfilled and covered by deposits of sandy silt, clay and rubble. A cist burial was inserted into the north-south flue at the western end of the structure. To the south of the corn dryer was a spread of material, which was cut by some pits, one of which contained a substantial boulder. A third pit was located at the southwestern corner of the corn dryer. South and west of this area of activity were two further gullies and a small pit.

Corn dryer: back-fill; layers; (Fig A40.3)

- A1.266 The primary fill of the main flue of the corn dryer, formed during its last use, was a light brown sandy silt [1110; 0.02m thick]. The remaining deposits within the structure are deliberate backfilling. Above the silt in the flue was a black charcoal-rich silt fill [1109; 0.06m thick]. This was overlain by ashy grey silt [1108; 0.14m thick]. Partially covering this was a mottled silty clay [1263; 0.25m thick], but it was also overlain by a mixed rubble and clay deposit [1107; 0.4m thick]. A similar deposit [1106; 0.5m thick] overlay the silty-clay 1263. These deposits [1106 and 1107] were covered by a third layer of clay and rubble [658; 0.43m thick], raising the level of the interior of the corn dryer to the existing ground level. A layer of dark brown silty clay sand [660; up to 0.5m thick] was identified overlying much of this part of the site; ploughing had partially mixed this layer with the underlying deposits. This layer [660] was cut by a large pit in the area of the stoke pit [F1261; 2.1m long, over 0.5m wide and 0.67m deep]. This was filled by brown clayey silt with frequent stone rubble inclusions [1262].

Cist burial [4]

- A1.267 The north-south aligned flue at the western end of the corn dryer and the southern wall of the Phase 5c drying chamber [F656] had been partially truncated by a grave cut [F1436; 2m long, 0.65m wide to the south, narrowing to 0.4m wide to the north, and 0.6m deep]. This was placed along the length of the mostly intact north-south flue. The sides of the cut and the interior walls of the flue were lined by large, flat sandstone slabs set on end and forming a cist [F1274]. The skeletal remains were badly preserved and included part of the skull, upper arms and left leg. The body was placed in an extended supine posture with the head to the north. A sample of the cranium was taken for radiocarbon dating, producing a date of cal AD 230-390 (95% certainty). The corn dryer was constructed on the backfill of the villa enclosure ditch. The southern side of this ditch cut two features which contained pottery dating to AD 375-420 (see paragraph A1.205). Together with the radiocarbon date, this suggests that the ditch was excavated and backfilled, and the corn dryer constructed, used and abandoned, between AD 375 and AD 390. The primary fill of the grave comprised grey sandy silt [1437; 0.35m thick]. The grave

was capped by horizontally-laid large sandstone slabs [F1275]. These were overlain by an upper grave fill, comprising dark greyish-brown charcoal rich clayey silt [1068; 0.26m thick]. Over this was a deposit of charcoal-rich silty-clay [672; 0.39m thick] which also overlay clay and rubble layer 658 and silty-clayey sand layer 660.

Layer; pit

- A1.268 The southern part of the corn dryer was overlain by a layer of dirty-yellow clay [657; 0.4m thick] which overlay context 672 and probably derived from the destruction of the corn dryer. This was cut by a shallow circular pit [F1103; 0.6m in diameter and 0.1m deep] located at the southwest corner of the corn dryer, which was filled by brown sandy silt [1102].

Layer; pit

- A1.269 Overlying the silt over much of this part of the site [660] was a layer, possibly a surface, of mottled brown-yellow clayey silt [661=F567; 4m by 3.5m and 0.3m thick]. This contained infrequent stone inclusions throughout. A steep sided sub-oval pit [F995; 2.4m long, 1m wide and 0.55m deep] was identified cutting this. Stone fragments lined part of the base of the pit. The pit fills included a brown silty sand with clay lenses [993=1015; 0.2m thick]. This was overlain by a dark greyish-black silt [994; 0.23m thick]. Above this was a yellow sandy-clay lens [1014; 0.1m thick], overlain by grey clay with yellow and red clay lenses [992; 0.3m thick]. Finds recovered from contexts 1015 and 994 included pottery, iron nails, a copper alloy bracelet, a quern fragment and cremated bone.

Gully

- A1.270 The fill of the Phase 5c pit F1434 was truncated by a linear gully [F1432; over 1.4m long, 0.6m wide and 0.38m deep], which also cut the contemporary layer 660 (fill of the corn dryer) and was filled by reddish-brown clayey silt [1433]. The gully extended beyond the baulk.

Gullies (Fig A40.1)

- A1.271 Two gullies formed the eastern and western sides of what is presumably a small enclosure, although no northern or southern sides were identified. The Phase 5c rhomboidal sub-enclosure F555 had been cut along its western edge by a gully which was parallel with it [F561; over 15.45m long, 1.25m wide and 0.43m deep]. This formed the eastern side of the enclosure and was filled by dark brown sandy silt [560]. The southern extent of the gully was not excavated due to a concentration of modern sheep burials.
- A1.272 To the west of and parallel with gully F561 was a second gully [F405=F460; 27.6m long, 0.89m wide, 0.61m deep]. This cut the west end of the Phase 3a gully F458. It had a V-shape profile and joined the villa enclosure ditch to the north and south but was not traced beyond it. It was filled by brown silty sand [404=459].

Pit (Fig A40.2)

- A1.273 A sub-circular pit [F698=F563; 0.88m wide and 0.65m deep] cut the Phase 5c gully F529=F690. This was filled by brownish-grey gritty clayey silt [700] overlain by grey clayey silt [699=562]. This upper fill contained a coin dating to AD 330-1.

Area F

Oven (Fig A40.4)

- A1.274 A north-south aligned construction cut [F983; 3.4m long] for an oven [F975] was cut into the uppermost fill of the Phase 5a ditch F982. In the north part of the feature a stoke pit [1.4m in diameter and 0.45m deep] was identified. A stone flue [F1268; 0.9m long, 0.8m wide (0.3 internally) and 0.3m deep], comprising two parallel stone walls (surviving up to two courses in height) and a stone-lined base, linked the stoke pit to the oven [0.8m wide, 1.2m long and 0.4m deep]. At the point where flue and the oven join, the sand had been discoloured by heat. The base of the stoke pit was filled by dark brownish-black sandy-clayey silt [1256; 0.45m thick]. This was overlain by black silt [1271; 0.2m thick], which also filled the mouth of the flue. The black silt was overlain by a large stone slab. The oven was filled by greyish-brown silty sand [1195; 0.34m thick]. Above this was a deposit of solid orange clay with stone inclusions [1196; 0.3m thick], the remains of the oven's superstructure. Above context 1271, within the flue, a deposit of mixed orange-brown clayey silt was identified [1190; 0.2m thick].

Phase 6: 5th to 7th century (Fig A41)

Summary

- A1.275 As with the Bronze Age and Iron Age/early Romano-British occupation, evidence of activity in the latest Romano-British and Anglian periods is spread over a wide area. The number of features that have positively been identified as belonging to this period is small, despite the presence of a substantial amount of Anglian pottery. Two possible *Grubenhäuser* were identified in Areas A and G. Evidence for the re-use of the paved surfaces in Areas C and H was also found. Several sub-oval 'fire-pits' were identified, associated with working surfaces. These pits were filled with large amounts of charcoal and fire-cracked cobbles; they are likely to be Anglian in date and to have been used for cooking. Several intercutting pits were excavated in Area H, including a large deep feature.

Area A (Fig A42)

- A1.276 A possible *Grubenhäuser* was located towards the centre of the area. To the north of this was a series of curvilinear ditches. Two pits were located east and southwest of the possible *Grubenhäuser*.

Possible Grubenhäuser (Fig A42.1)

- A1.277 A large hollow was found in the north part of the area [F4=F26; 7.45m long, 6.35m wide and 0.7m deep]. The edges of the hollow were difficult to define due to the similarity of the fills to the surrounding subsoil. Where the edges were identified they were steeply sloping, levelling out to a flat base. The feature was filled by brown silty sand [3; 0.4m thick], overlain by dark brown silty sand [2=25; 0.3m thick]. Finds recovered from these fills included a large amount of pottery, bone and flint, including 143 sherds of Anglian pottery. No postholes or structural features were identified within the cut, but it is possible that this is a *Grubenhäuser*.

Ditches (Fig A42.1)

- A1.278 Three parallel curvilinear ditches were identified in the north part of the area and appear to enclose an area to the north of Area A. However, as this lies within the preserved area it was not possible to identify what type of activity was being enclosed. The northernmost boundary ditch [F53=F109=F149 =F171; up to 1.5m wide and 0.55m deep] was filled by greyish-brown silty sand [52=109=148=172; 0.42m thick]; eight sherds of Anglian pottery were recovered

from this deposit. This was overlain by greyish-brown clayey silt [145; 0.18m thick]. Immediately south of this was a second ditch [F55=F151; 2.37m wide and 0.54m deep]. This ditch was filled with orange-brown sandy silt [54=150]. To the south of this a short section of a third ditch [F153; 1.57m wide and up to 0.34m deep] was identified. This was filled by orange-brown sandy silt [152]. Due to the extremely dry conditions it was only possible to identify these ditches in plan for a very short period after the initial machine soil strip. A fourth ditch [at least 13.7m long, and 1.3m wide] parallel with these three was identified through the results of the geophysical survey results but not excavated.

Gully (Fig A42.3)

- A1.279 The terminal of an east-west aligned gully [F137; over 1.28m long, 0.78m wide and 0.3m deep] was identified at the southeast of the area. This was filled by brown sandy silt [136], and a single sherd of Anglian pottery was found within this deposit. Two circular post settings were identified within the gully [F138; F143; about 0.4m in diameter], comprising sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

Pits (Figs A42.1 and A42.4)

- A1.280 A sub-oval pit [F85; 1.75m long, 1.07m wide and 0.18m deep] was filled by dark orange-brown sandy silt [84]. Eleven sherds of Anglian pottery were recovered from this deposit.
- A1.281 A pit [F115; 1.5m long, 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep] was filled by mottled dark brown sandy silt [114]. A large quantity of slag was recovered from this context, as well as a single sherd of Anglian pottery.

Area C

- A1.282 The Phase 4 paved surface north of the aisled building was re-used, with a thick deposit overlying it. Several fire pits and surfaces were located west and north of this.

Paved area (Fig A42.2)

- A1.283 The paving to the north of the aisled building was overlain by a layer of brown sandy silt [323=1331; up to 0.3m thick]. This material contained pottery, bone and ceramic building material, and included two sherds of Anglian pottery.

Fire pits (Fig A42.2; Plate 5)

- A1.284 Six sub-oval shaped 'fire pits' were identified [F256; F269; F346; F348; F350; also F1230 in Area D: see paragraph A1.287; up to 2m long, 1m wide, 0.45m deep]. Pits F256, F346, F348, and F350 were grouped to the northeast of the circular building, pit F269 was located to the east of the Phase 5d oven F319, and pit F1230 was located at the northwestern corner of the area. These were all filled with dark brownish-black sandy silts [257; 270; 345; 347; 349]. The fills contained large amounts of charcoal inclusions (up to 20%), and were capped with a layer of heat-affected cobbles and sandstone fragments.
- A1.285 Similar pits have been identified from early medieval sites and are interpreted as cooking pits (Powlesland 1999; Wilson *et al.* 1996). Radiocarbon dating of birch charcoal from a number of pit fills produced early medieval dates. Context 270 was dated to cal AD 410-580 (95% confidence); context 345 to cal AD 420-610 (95% confidence); and context 257 to cal AD 530-650 (95% confidence). A fourth context was submitted for radiocarbon dating but produced a date of 5060-4840 cal BC (95% confidence), and it is therefore assumed that the material dated was residual.

Surfaces (42.2)

- A1.286 Partially overlying pit F346 but broadly contemporary with it and the other fire pits in this area [F256; F348, and F350] was a badly plough-damaged working surface [F344=343], spread over an area of about 55 square metres. This comprised small angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone fragments and was associated with the pits. The remains of several surfaces were identified, including two to the north of the aisled building. These included a spread of medium-sized sandstone fragments [289; 3m long and 2.5m wide] and several patches of tightly-packed small red sandstone fragments [288; 1.6m long and 0.6m wide]. These were above the pits F269, F448 and F450. Two patches of a surface similar to surface 288 were also identified on the west side of the *caldarium*.

Area D (Fig A42.5)

- A1.287 A sixth fire pit (F1230; 1.54m long, 0.96m wide and 0.33m deep) was located in Area D. It was also filled with dark brownish-black sandy silt [1231] and was truncated by an animal burrow along the southern edge.

Area G

- A1.288 A possible *Grubenhau*s was located at the southwest corner of the area, with a fire pit and a ditch towards the centre of the area.

*Possible Grubenhau*s (Fig A43.3)

- A1.289 In the south-west extremity of the area a large, shallow rectangular feature was identified [F846; 4m long, 1.6m wide and 0.2m deep], cutting the Phase 3a ditch F844. The feature was filled by greyish-brown sandy silt [845]. The base of this rectangular feature was level and may have been a sunken-featured building. Four sherds of Saxon pottery were recovered from the fill. No associated postholes were identified and this feature may therefore be consistent with Type D Sunken Feature Buildings as classified by Stanley West (West 1985).

Area H (Fig A43.1)

- A1.290 The Phase 5 paved surface was re-used and covered by a deposit containing a large amount of pottery, including Anglian material. A series of intercutting pits were excavated to the east of the former paved surface.

*Possible Grubenhau*s

- A1.291 To the south of F1417 was a hollow [F730; approximately 8m long, 5m wide and 0.22m deep], which cut 762. This was filled by light brown sandy silt [720=725]. A large quantity of pottery and iron artefacts were recovered from this context, including four sherds of Anglian pottery. In the south part of the feature a spread of stone flags was identified [F731]. The fill of the feature was cut by a posthole [F1485; 0.5m in diameter - not excavated]. This feature may be a *Grubenhau*s, with the stone flags representing a post-pad.

Layers

- A1.292 Several silty sand layers were identified overlying the area of the Phase 5b stone paving. A layer of brownish-grey silty sand [668=671=751=1286; over 0.24m thick] was identified overlying the pits and gullies in the north part of the area; a large quantity of pottery was recovered from this layer, including Anglian material.

Pits

- A1.293 The Phase 3d pit F938 was cut by a deep circular pit or shaft [F777; 1.7m long, 1.6m wide and 1.45m deep]. The lower fill of the feature comprised a mixed silt-sand-gravel deposit [830]. This was overlain by dark brown organic sandy-clayey silt [826; up to 0.5m thick]. Well-preserved bone and pottery was recovered from this context, including two sherds of Anglian pottery. Above this was a black organic sandy-clayey silt [763; 1.1m thick]. Artefacts recovered from this deposit include an articulated dog skeleton, cattle, sheep / goat, pig and horse bones, pottery and a brooch. A sample of the dog skeleton was submitted for radiocarbon dating, producing a date range of cal AD 340-540 (95% confidence). The presence of Anglian pottery in the underlying deposit indicates that the date of the feature is either 5th or early 6th century. A large rectangular pit cut this fill [F940; 2.3m long, 1.7m wide and 0.52m deep]. This was filled with dark brown sandy silt [939]. This was cut by a slightly smaller and shallower pit [F1417; about 2m long, 1.2m wide and 0.37m deep], which was filled by dark brown silt [1416]. The area comprising the complex of four pits was overlain by a light brown silty sand gravel layer [762; up to 0.3m deep], which contained six sherds of Anglian pottery.

Area I

Fire pit (Fig A43.3)

- A1.294 An oval-shaped pit [F1467; about 2m, long, 1m wide and 0.4m deep] was filled by black sandy-clayey silt with fire-cracked stone and charcoal inclusions [1466]. This was similar in appearance to the cooking pits identified in Area C (see paragraph A1.284).

Phase 7: Medieval to modern (Fig A44)

Summary

- A1.295 Plough furrows from later medieval and post-medieval farming practices were present across the site. This is confirmed in the results of the geophysical survey, which indicates that the furrows were placed along a northwest-southeast orientation. None of the furrows was archaeologically excavated.
- A1.296 As the land gently sloped away to the south the natural subsoil was overlain by a brown sandy silt subsoil horizon [35=58=292=332=351=360=461; up to 0.7m thick]. This was overlain by a topsoil horizon [1=492; up to 0.7m thick] which was present across the whole of the site.
- A1.297 A number of modern sheep burials were identified in the north and north-east parts of the site; these had truncated earlier features. Areas where sheep burials were identified were demarcated and left unexcavated.

Area C (Fig A45.1)

Sheep burial

- A1.298 Pit [F1010/1009; 0.85m long, over 0.74m wide, and 0.22m deep] was located immediately to the north of the *caldarium*. It was heavily truncated by a modern sheep burial, [F407; 3.2m long, 1.2m wide and over 0.3m deep], making identification of any further archaeological deposits relating to the *caldarium* impossible. It is therefore possible that this pit was actually contemporary with the *caldarium*.

Area D (Fig A45.1)

Sheep burials; dog burial; pit; animal burrows

- A1.299 Modern features identified cutting the topsoil within Area D included five sheep burials [F533; F574; F621; F653; F839], a dog burial [F532/531/530; 0.7m long, 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep], a rectangular pit [F507; 2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep] and animal burrowing [F1173; 1.2m long, 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep].

Area F (Fig A45.2)

Pit

- A1.300 The north part of the outer enclosure ditch was truncated by a modern rectangular feature [F538; 3.1m long, 1.3m wide and over 0.5m deep]. The natural sand at the edges of the feature had been burnt [535; 536; 537]. The feature was backfilled by brown silt [534=577] from which modern nails and pottery was recovered. The feature was not fully excavated and is likely to have been connected with recent agricultural activity on the site, such as the burning of dead livestock.