



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT KING'S HEATH, NORTHAMPTON**

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE  
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**Northamptonshire**





**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT  
(Contracts Section)**

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### ABSTRACT

Archaeological evaluation of an area of some 40 ha to the north west of King's Heath Housing Estate, Northampton, was carried out between April and July 1990. This involved the plotting of cropmarks, fieldwalking, magnetometer survey and trial trenching. A settlement of Middle - Late Iron Age date (possibly the 2nd - 1st centuries BC) covering an area of c 15ha and surrounded by the remains of trackways and field systems was discovered. It comprised rectangular enclosures of varying sizes, circular ditches which mark hut sites and linear ditches and rows of pits which mark trackways and boundaries. One enclosure with a particularly wide ditch (Enclosure 1) is of a type which it has been suggested represents the homestead of a local chieftain (Dix and Jackson 1989).

### INTRODUCTION

The Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit (Contracts Section) was commissioned by Northampton Borough Council to carry out an archaeological evaluation of an area of some 40ha in the north west of the borough in March 1990 in order to assess the archaeological constraints upon development. This area is at present one large field. It forms the south east portion of a larger area of some 160 ha of extensive cropmarks (The Kings Heath White Lands, fig 1), including a probable Neolithic causewayed enclosure, which itself represents the southern portion of a cropmark complex which extends as far north as Chapel Brampton. Within the area of the present evaluation cropmarks of rectangular enclosures of varying sizes, linear boundaries comprising both ditches and rows of pits, and ring ditches can all be clearly identified.

The evaluation brief prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit (Curatorial Section), dated 4.12.89, called for:

- (a) the determination of the character, date, state of preservation, potential and importance of the areas of known archaeology.
- (b) the determination of whether archaeological remains existed in the areas outside the cropmark areas and, if they did, for the provision of the same information as that required for the cropmark areas.

Specific requirements were for:

- (1) plotting of the cropmarks within the whole Whitelands area (fig 1) to provide a context for the cropmarks within the survey area.
- (2) plotting of the cropmarks within the survey area (fig 5).
- (3) geophysical survey outside the cropmark area in those areas where prospection suggested features could be located by geophysics.
- (4) fieldwalking at 30m intervals, divided into 20m stints, of the whole survey area.
- (5) trial trenching to test:
  - (a) the areas where little or no archaeology was known
  - (b) a representative sample of the known archaeology

## GEOLOGY (fig 2)

All of the field apart from the east corner lies on the Northampton Ironstone. At the north east corner the ironstone is overlaid by a succession of strata - sands, silts and clays of the Lower Estuarine Series, Upper Estuarine Limestone, sands and clays of the Upper Estuarine Series, and Great Oolite Limestone.

## TOPOGRAPHY (figs 3,4)

The survey area lies on a south east facing slope. Its highest point lies at c 100m above OD at its northern end and its lowest point lies at c 80m above OD by Dallington Brook which forms the south west boundary of the survey area. The land is bisected by a dry valley which runs north east to south west down to Dallington Brook and divides the area into a western 2/3rds and an eastern 1/3rd. Until recently the eastern 1/3rd of the area was allotments while the western 2/3rds was an arable field. The entire area now forms a single field and has been left uncultivated under the set aside scheme.

## CROPMARKS (fig 5)

Cropmarks are known from aerial photographs over an area of c 12 ha to the north west end of the field. The main features recognisable are:

- (1) a wide ditched enclosure (Enclosure 1), 0.25ha in area, with a series of linear ditches outside it which judging from their alignment appear to be connected. The enclosure ditch and one of the linear ditches (Linear Boundary 1) were subsequently trial trenched (Trench B).
- (2) three ring ditches to the north east of Enclosure 1, varying in diameter from c 16 - 25m in diameter. One of these (Ring Ditch 1) was subsequently trial trenched (Trench A).
- (3) two linear boundaries (Linear Boundaries 2, 3) on the same alignment as Enclosure 1. Linear Boundary 2 comprised a single ditch while Linear Boundary 3 was composed of a row of pits (pit alignment) at its north west end and a single ditch at its south east end. The line of Linear Boundary 3 was subsequently surveyed by magnetometer and trial trenched (Trenches K1, K2, M).
- (4) a double linear boundary (Linear Boundary 4) to the south east of Enclosure 1. This feature, possibly a ditched trackway, consists in places as a double row of pits and in part as a double ditch system. Its alignment is eccentric to that of Enclosure 1. It was subsequently trial trenched (Trenches C, D). It runs down to meet Dallington Brook at a point close to the present footbridge which may perpetuate the line of an earlier crossing.
- (5) a series of circular or curving cropmarks in the area of Linear Boundary 4 which may be hut circles. One of these, Ring Ditch 2, was subsequently surveyed by magnetometer.
- (6) a rectangular double ditched enclosure (Enclosure 2), 0.06ha in area within the inner ditch, the north eastern half of which was subsequently surveyed by magnetometer.

- (7) a square single ditched enclosure (Enclosure 3), 0.09ha in internal area, the area of which was subsequently trial trenched (Trenches E, G).

#### FIELDWALKING

As the field was not under cultivation at the time of the survey, transects, at 30m intervals, were ploughed across it in order to allow fieldwalking to take place. All transects were double-ploughed, once in each direction. The transects were allowed to weather for a period of 3 weeks and fieldwalking was then carried out over a period of 2 days by a team of 5 people.

The following finds were recovered:

Flint	Worked	Flakes	123
		Cores	20
		Blades	16
		Scrapers	8
	Burnt		2
TOTAL			169

Pottery	Iron Age	6
	Romano-British	6
	Saxon	1
	Medieval	66
	Unidentifiable	4
TOTAL		83

Miscellaneous	Glass	1
	Button	1
	Clay stoppers	2
	Bronze sheet	3

Small amounts of flint were recovered from all areas (fig 6). No dense concentrations were recovered. There was, however, a greater proportion of flint to the north west third of the field and a noticeably lower proportion in the third of the field to the south east of the dry valley as tabulated below.

Stints	Position in field	Number of flints	Percentage
1 - 17	North West	76	45%
18 - 34	Centre	63	37%
35 - 51	South East	30	18%

All of the pre-medieval pottery lay to the north west of the dry valley (fig 7) but the small amount of material recovered precludes any more detailed analysis.

The medieval pottery was evenly distributed across the field apart from towards the bottom of the slope by the brook. There was no concentration of material, indeed no more than one sherd was ever recovered from an individual stint, and this material seems likely to represent a manuring scatter.

## MAGNETOMETER SURVEY (figs 8, 9)

A total of 6.76ha was surveyed using a Geoscan Research FM18 Fluxgate Gradiometer in order to locate the extent and character of archaeological features outside the cropmark areas. First an area of 0.56ha of known cropmarks was surveyed in order to assess the success of the magnetometer in locating features. This comprised a transect 40m in width, running along the length of the field from north west to south east for a distance of 140m (magnetometer grids 1-2/18-24; fig 8). When the magnetometer proved successful in locating features further work was carried in four areas:

- (1) the original transect was continued to the south east for a distance of a further 520m (magnetometer grids 1-2/25-51) to the south eastern boundary of the field.
- (2) a transect 220m in length was run off from the original transect at right angles through the highest point of the field (magnetometer grids 3-13/20-21), a further area of 80 square metres at the north eastern end was then surveyed when the results of the original transect proved interesting (magnetometer grids 10-13/16-21).
- (3) a further transect 220m in length was run off from the original transect at right angles and 80m SE of Transect 2, towards the edge of the slope down into the dry valley (magnetometer grids 27-28/3-13).
- (4) an area of 1.84ha in the north west corner of the field outside the area of known cropmarks was surveyed in order to establish whether archaeological features were present in this area.

The major features identified by magnetometer survey were (fig 9):

- (1) a probable linear ditch (Linear Ditch 1) in the north east corner of the field, apparently a continuation of Linear Boundary 3. Its line was subsequently trial trenched.
- (2) a series of linear ditches (Linear Ditches 2; fig 11) at the point of intersection of Linear Boundaries 2 and 3. These were subsequently trial trenched (Trenches K1, K2).
- (3) a ring ditch (Ring Ditch 3; fig 11) which was subsequently trial trenched (Trench J).
- (4) two sides of a single ditched enclosure (Enclosure 4; fig 12). This was subsequently trial trenched (Trench F).
- (5) two possible double-ditched linear boundaries (Linear Boundaries 5 and 6)

In addition a number of features which were recognised on the aerial photographs were surveyed by magnetometer. These included Ring Ditch 2 and Enclosure 2 (fig 13).

No features were located by magnetometer survey to the south east of Enclosure 4.



## TRIAL TRENCHES

The purpose of the trial trenching was:

- (1) to test the features known from cropmarks and assess their character, date and state of preservation.
- (2) to test the features recovered by magnetometer, checking the accuracy and completeness of the magnetometer survey, and assess the character, date and state of preservation of the features.
- (3) to test areas where features had not been recovered by other techniques to assess whether this was a true indication that no archaeological features were present in these areas.

A total of 30 trenches was excavated using a JCB 3C with a ditching bucket 1.5m wide. As a result of discussions with the NAU Curator it was agreed that trenching should concentrate on the north western two-thirds of the field since no indication of archaeological features had been discovered to the south east of the dry valley by aerial photography, fieldwalking or magnetometer survey.

The total length of trenching (fig 10) was 827m, giving a total area of trial trenching of 1240m<sup>2</sup>. The trench lengths were as follows: Trench A 31m; Trench B 50m; Trench C 29m; Trench D 30m; Trench E 18m; Trench F 33m; Trench G 12m; Trench H 31m; Trench J 23m; Trench K<sup>1</sup> 7m; Trench K<sup>2</sup> 9m; Trench L 30m; Trench M 29m; Trench N 30m; Trench P 29m; Trench Q 28m; Trench R 30m; Trench S 29m; Trench T 30m; Trench U 30m; Trench V 30m; Trench W 30m; Trench X 30m; Trench Y 29m; Trench Z<sup>1</sup> 29m; Trench Z<sup>2</sup> 28m; Trench Z<sup>3</sup> 30m; Trench Z<sup>4</sup> 30m; Trench Z<sup>5</sup> 25m; Trench Z<sup>6</sup> 28m.

The trenches were normally taken down to the ironstone subsoil, except where layers of archaeological importance were present above the subsoil. All the features uncovered were planned and most were sampled to recover their depth and dating evidence. Where features were sampled sections through the features were drawn. In certain cases where a feature appeared to be of special importance it was uncovered but no further work was done in order to avoid damage to the feature. All archaeological features, individual layers and layers within features (collectively referred to as contexts) were given a separate number in a single numerical sequence covering all the trenches. The numbers quoted below are the original site context numbers.

The topsoil (1) was generally c 0.3m thick. In the majority of the trenches it was underlain by a layer of dark yellowish brown sandy loam with frequent ironstone fragments (2), c 0.2m thick, which is interpreted as a former ploughsoil. Layer 2 overlay the ironstone subsoil and any features cut into it. In the trenches towards the south west (Trenches D, Z<sup>1</sup> - Z<sup>8</sup>) and south east (Trenches F, R - Y), layer 2 was not present, possibly because they lay on the slopes down to Dallington Brook or the dry valley. In these trenches the topsoil directly overlay the features and ironstone subsoil.

Trench A (fig 14) was excavated in order to examine a ring ditch (Ring Ditch 1), c 24m in diameter. The original cut of the ring ditch (15) was c 1m in width and c 0.65m in depth. It had been re-cut at least twice (11, 13). Fragments of limestone were uncovered within the ring ditch; they may be debris from limestone wall foundations for a circular hut. Limestone and ironstone was also present in the upper fill of the final re-cut of the ring ditch. Within the interior of the ring ditch a shallow linear ditch (9), 0.9m

in width and 0.18m depth was recovered. The hut site had been terraced into the hill-slope to the south east and after its demolition was covered by a dark soil (3). This had protected it from plough damage.

Trench B (fig 15) was excavated in order to examine the ditch of Enclosure 1 and features to the north east of it. The ditch was located and proved to be c 7m wide and c 2m deep. The original ditch (34) had been re-cut at least once (25). A further ditch (21), 2.7m wide and 1.35m deep, with a V-shaped profile, was located 4m to the north of the enclosure ditch. It appears on aerial photographs as a linear boundary ditch (Linear Boundary 1) running on the same alignment as the enclosure. A possible posthole (23) was located within the ditch.

Trench C (fig 16) was excavated in order to examine the south east side of Linear Boundary 4. The following features were located: 40, a linear ditch, 1.45m wide and 0.9m deep, with a V-shaped profile; 44, a pit, 1.6m wide and 0.26m deep, with gently sloping sides and flat bottom; 46, a pit, 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat bottom; 48, a linear ditch, 1.5m wide and 0.63m deep, with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base; and 50, a pit, cut by 46, width not ascertainable, 0.5m deep, with a flat bottom.

The three pits are likely to be part of the pit alignment which forms the south east side of Linear Boundary 4 at this point (one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from pit 44; this is perhaps most likely to be a contaminant since no other medieval features were discovered). The ditches are aligned obliquely to the linear boundary and are therefore unlikely to be connected with it.

Trench D (fig 17) was intended to sample the north west side of Linear Boundary 4. The following features were located: 61/65, a curving length of ditch (Ring Ditch 4) with a diameter of c 10m, 0.78m wide and 0.41m deep, possibly a hut circle; 67, a pit, 1.6m wide and 0.46m deep, cut by ditch 61/65; 63, a pit 1.5m wide and 1.1m deep, with a distinctive dark fill; 68, a pit, cut by 63; 75 the edge of a probable pit, most of which was located under the south west site section; 77, a pit, 1.8m wide and 1.4m deep; 79 a narrow pit 1.1m in diameter and 0.4m in depth. The pits are presumably all part of the north west side of Linear Boundary 4.

Trench E (fig 18) was excavated in order to examine Enclosure 3. The only feature located was a ditch (71), 1.3m wide and 0.35m deep, of U-shaped profile, running north west - south east. It is uncertain whether this is part of the enclosure ditch or is an internal feature.

Trench F (fig 19) was excavated to examine an enclosure which had been discovered by magnetometer survey (Enclosure 4). The enclosure ditch (73) was located on the south west side of the enclosure. It was 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep, with a V-shaped profile. The trench was extended in order to locate the north west edge of the enclosure. The ability of the magnetometer survey to discover fairly shallow features was thus demonstrated.

Trench G (fig 18) was excavated towards the north east end of Enclosure 3. The following features were located: 82, a pit, 1.05m in diameter and 0.38m in depth; 84, a ditch, 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep; 108, a posthole, 0.3m in diameter and 0.36m deep, which cut hollow 85; 85, a hollow, 7m in length and 0.45m deep, which overlay pits 84 and 87 and ditch 89; 87, a pit, 2.5m in length and 0.25m in depth, overlaid by 85 and cutting 89; 89, a ditch, 0.7m wide and 0.3m depth, of U-shaped profile. 89 is possibly the north east arm of the enclosure

ditch.

Trench H (fig 20) was excavated in order to examine a dense concentration of features discovered by magnetometer survey. A curving length of ditch, 95, (Ring Ditch 5) 0.2m wide and c 12m in diameter, was located but not excavated. Two further features were located to the south east of 95: a short length of curving ditch, 93, 2.2m wide and 0.4m deep, and a linear ditch, 91, 1.2m wide, which was not excavated.

Trench J (fig 21) was excavated in order to examine a ring ditch (Ring Ditch 3) located by magnetometer survey. A circular area of dark soil (97), 11.4m in diameter, was located. Five metres to its east was a ditch (99) 0.2m wide. The dark soil appeared to represent the site of a circular hut while the ditch is likely to be an eaves drip trench enclosing the hut. As in Trench A the hut site had been terraced into the surrounding hill-slope.

Trench K1 (fig 22) was excavated to examine the area of a number of ditches located in the magnetometer survey (Linear Ditches 2) at the point of intersection of Linear Boundaries 3 and 4. Five ditches were found, 101, 1.2m wide and 0.47m deep, with a U-shaped profile, 103 0.83m wide and 0.25m deep, with a U-shaped profile, 105 1.1m wide and 0.41m deep with a V-shaped profile; 113, 1.35m wide and 0.58m deep, with a V-shaped profile, cut by 101, and 115, 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep, with a V-shaped profile, cut by 101. In addition a pit, 111, 1.15m wide and 0.34m deep, cut by 105, was discovered.

Trench K2 (fig 22) was excavated to examine the line of the ditches located in Trench K1. Ditches 100, 102, 104 and 112 were found to run in a linear direction south west to north east and may be connected with Linear Boundary 4. 114 proved to be a curving length of ditch.

Trenches L, M, N, P, Q A series of trenches was excavated along the north west side of the evaluation area. The area had been previously surveyed by magnetometer with largely negative results and the purpose of the trenches was to confirm that the area lay outside the main settlement area. The only feature located was in Trench M where a ditch, 107, 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep, was discovered (fig 23). This corresponded to the only feature located by magnetometer survey in this area (Linear Ditch 1) and is likely to be the continuation of Linear Boundary 3.

Trenches R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y A series of trenches was excavated on the south east side of the area of known occupation on the edge of the dry valley which bisects the area, in order to establish whether occupation continued into this area. No features were located.

Trenches Z1 - Z6 A series of trenches were excavated to the south west of Enclosure 1 in order to check whether occupation extended into this area. Trenches Z5 and Z6 were excavated in the area of a possible ring ditch showing as a cropmark. Neither the ring ditch nor any other features were located.

## THE FINDS

### THE POTTERY

371 sherds of pottery were recovered. All were of Middle - Late Iron Age date apart from 1 Belgic (immediately pre-Roman - early Roman), 6 Roman and 1 medieval sherds. Within the Middle - Late Iron Age period (4th century BC - early 1st century AD it may be that this assemblage dates to the 2nd - 1st centuries BC. A detailed quantification of the pottery is given in Appendix 1.

### THE QUERN

The lower stone of a rotary quern of Lodsworth stone was discovered on the surface of the field during the evaluation work. A detailed description is given in Appendix 2.

## SUMMARY

The evaluation has demonstrated the existence of archaeological remains chiefly of Middle - Late Iron Age date over an area of some 24 hectares. It would appear that a core area of c 15 hectares contains settlement remains (fig 24, Area A) while the remaining area contains only linear boundaries (single and double ditches and pit alignments) which are likely to mark tracks leading to the settlement and fields round about it. Within the core area the chief features recovered were: rectangular enclosures of various shapes and sizes; ring ditches; and complicated sequences of boundaries again involving single and double ditches and pit alignments.

Enclosure 1 is of particular interest as it appears to fall into a category of defended enclosures of late Iron Age date which it has been suggested were the homesteads of the local ruling families. Many of the surrounding features are aligned on the enclosure and may represent ancillary structures of the same date. Hence at this period the site may comprise the settlement of a local chieftain and his retinue. However some of the features, especially those to the south east of Enclosure 1 in the area of Linear Boundary 4 may be of a slightly earlier date as the alignment of this boundary is eccentric to that of Enclosure 1 and the pottery from features in Trenches C and D which lie in the area of Linear Boundary 4 shows a greater proportion of definite middle as opposed to later Iron Age pottery. The status of the site at this presumed earlier stage is uncertain.

The ring ditches vary in diameter from 10 - 25m. The smaller ones may be hut circles while the larger may be drainage gullies around huts.

The variation in both the single and double boundary features between ditches and rows of pits, often in the same alignment, may also suggest different phases of activity with pit alignments being extended or replaced by ditches or vice versa. It is uncertain whether all of the pits located in the trial trenches are part of pit alignments or whether some are storage or rubbish pits. It should be emphasised that none of the pottery is clearly identifiable as of an Early Iron Age type since pit alignments have sometimes been found elsewhere to belong to that period.

In some cases sequences can be discerned which might enable phases of activity to be identified in larger scale work. Hence in Trench D Ring Ditch 3 (61/65) cuts a pit (67) which forms part of Linear Boundary 4 while in Trench G a

hollow (85) overlies two pits (84, 87), one of which overlies a ditch (89).

The site would appear to have good potential for the recovery of a complete Iron Age settlement and its associated tracks and field boundaries. It occupies the higher slopes around a small hilltop represented by the 97m contour line. It is bounded by the dry valley on its south east side and the valley of Dallington Brook on its south west side while to the north west occupation features appear to fade out beyond Enclosure 1 and its associated ditches. The boundary of the settlement was not located on the north east side where it runs into the adjacent field. This field is, however, undeveloped and it ought therefore to be possible to establish the boundary of settlement in this area also (the adjacent field has already been fieldwalked as part of a separate evaluation. No Iron Age pottery was recovered but a combination of magnetometer survey and trial trenching would establish the limits of Iron Age occupation).

The features are buried below 0.3m - 0.5m of soil and would appear to be well-preserved for a non-valley bottom site. The evidence of Ring Ditches 1 and 3 in Trenches A and J respectively where hut sites have been terraced into the hill-slope and survive below areas of dark soil would suggest a good potential for recovery of structures. No waterlogged remains were discovered and the situation of the site on a well-drained ironstone subsoil suggests a poor potential for the recovery of environmental remains.

The site is of a type which is perhaps not uncommon in Northamptonshire. Its importance is, however, increased by the opportunity of recovering the plan of a complete settlement, its surrounding fields and the trackways leading to it. In addition the area to the north is undeveloped and there is therefore the chance of examining surrounding settlements and assessing their relationship in date and status to the present site.

#### APPENDIX 1

##### POTTERY QUANTIFICATION

Context	Part of feature	Number	Date	Comment
A2		2	late IA	
A3			late IA	
A4		18	middle - late IA	
A5	A9	1	late IA/ early RB	
A7		13	IA?	
A8		**	middle IA	
A10	A11	5	middle - late IA	
A14	A15	1	middle - late IA	
B20	B21	8	middle - late IA	
B24	B25	6	late IA	
B32	B21	3	IA (late?)	
B33	B21	2	IA	
C41	C40	1	middle IA	
C42	C40	1	IA	
C43	C44	3	2 IA?, 1 medieval	
C45	C46	50	late IA	
C47	C48	1	uncertain	
C49	C50	7	middle IA	
D60	D61	23	IA	
D62	D63	79	middle IA	

D64	D65	3	middle IA	
D66	D67	2	middle IA	
E70	E71	2	IA	
F72	F73	5	late IA?	
D76	D77	8	IA	
G80	G82	6	IA	
G83	G84	1	IA	
G85		50	late IA	includes 1 sherd La Tene Decorated Ware
G86	G87	7	late IA	
G88	G89	6	IA	
H90	H91	18	middle - late IA	
H92	H93	12	RB 1st - 2nd century	
H94	H95	1	middle - late IA	
J98	J99	2	late IA	
K100	K101	7	late IA	
K104	K105	2	late IA	
M106	M107	2	middle IA	
K112	K113	1	Belgic	

IA = Iron Age RB = Romano-British

## APPENDIX 2

### THE QUERN

Lower stone of rotary quern, of Lodsworth stone which is a Greensand outcropping in West Sussex. The rock-type was used for quern manufacture from the Middle Iron Age into the Roman period and examples were traded across Southern England and into the Midlands. Other Northamptonshire findspots include Claycoton, Desborough, Great Houghton, Little Houghton, Denton and Yardley Hastings (Peacock 1987).

Diameter: 264mm; Thickness: 64mm. A hole 28mm in diameter has been bored through the centre to a depth of 46mm

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- Fig 24: Area A - Iron Age Settlement

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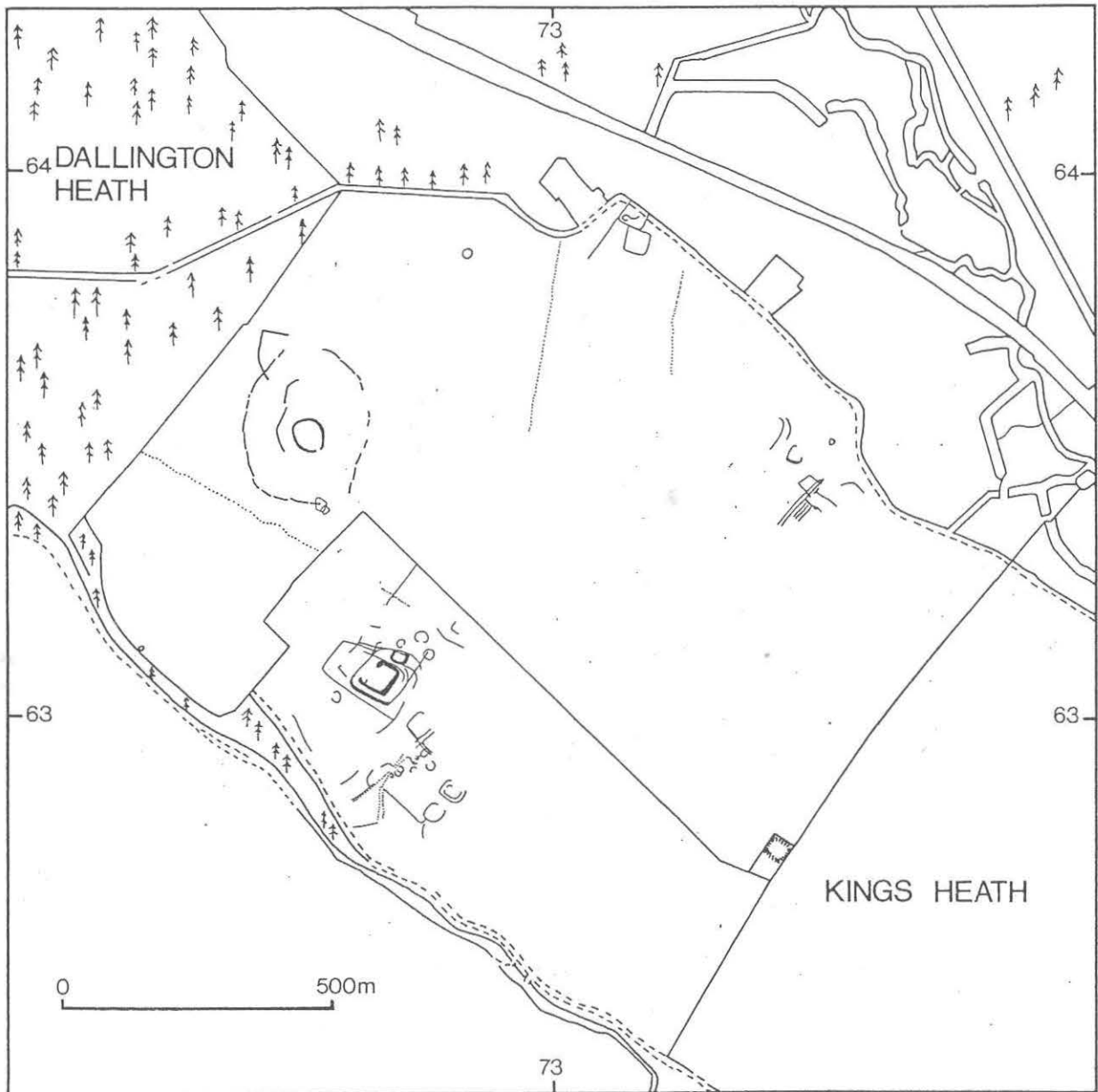


Fig 1: King's Heath Whitelands, Cropmarks

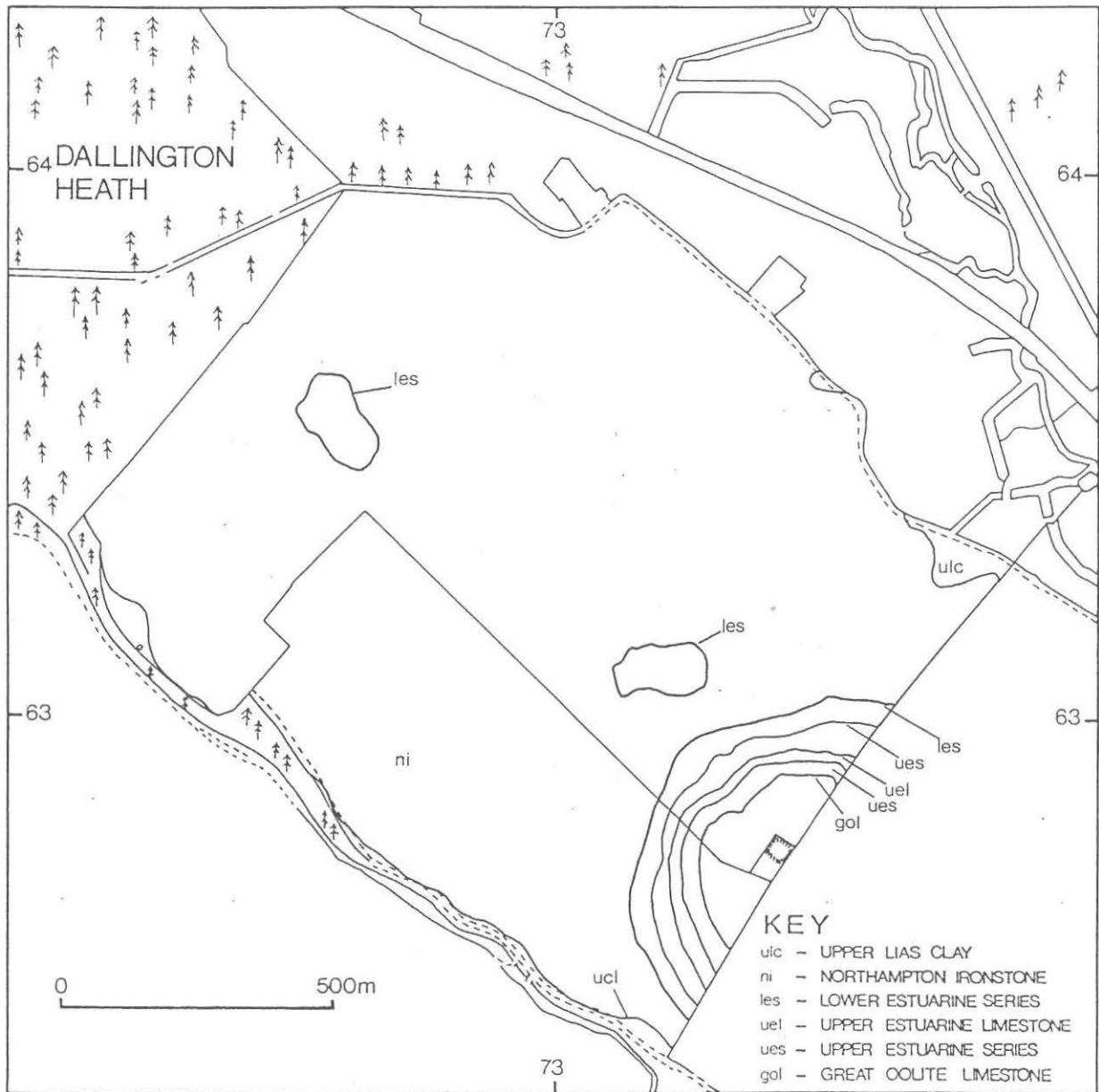


Fig 2: King's Heath Whitelands, Geology

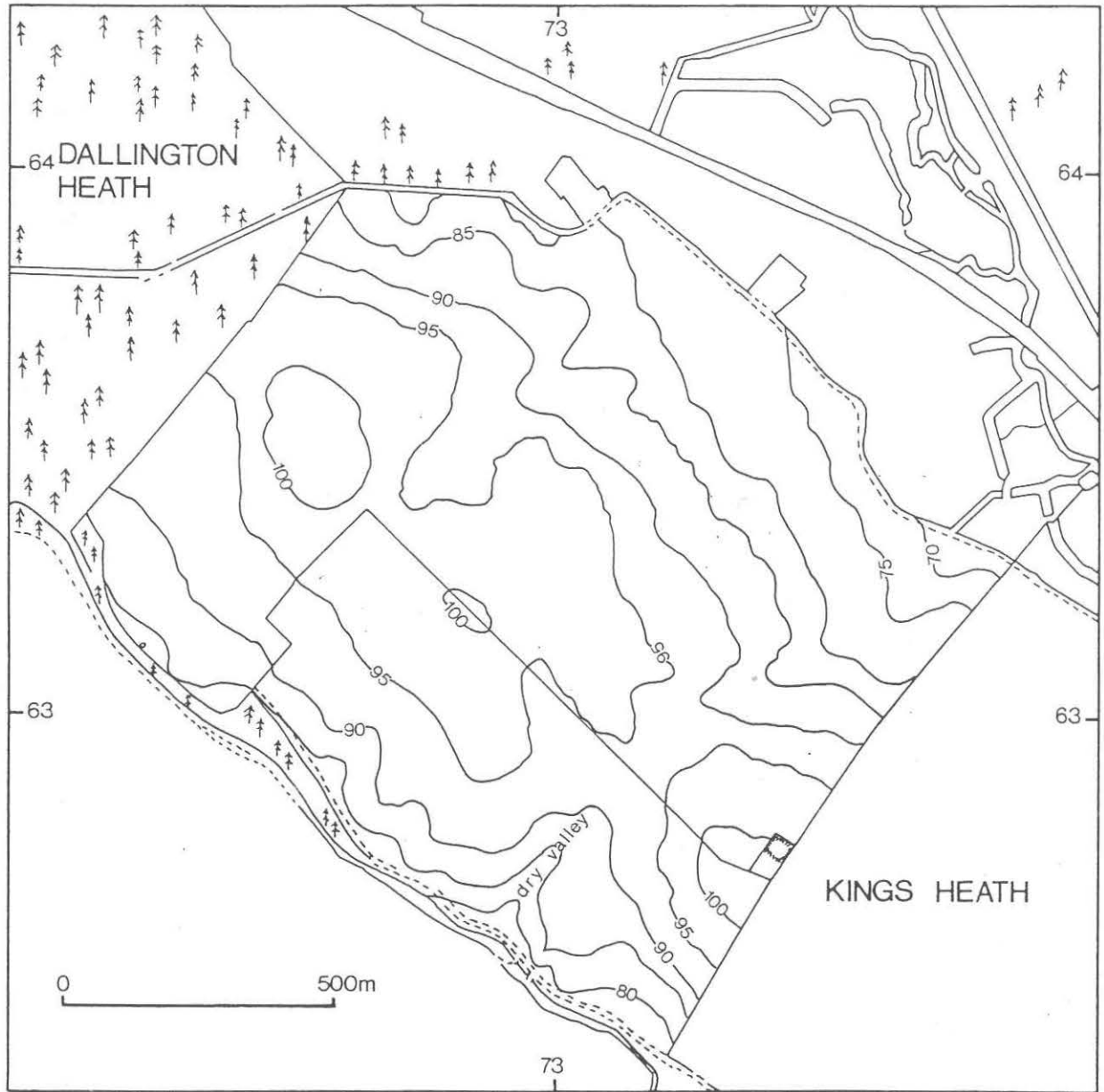


Fig 3: King's Heath Whitelands, Contours

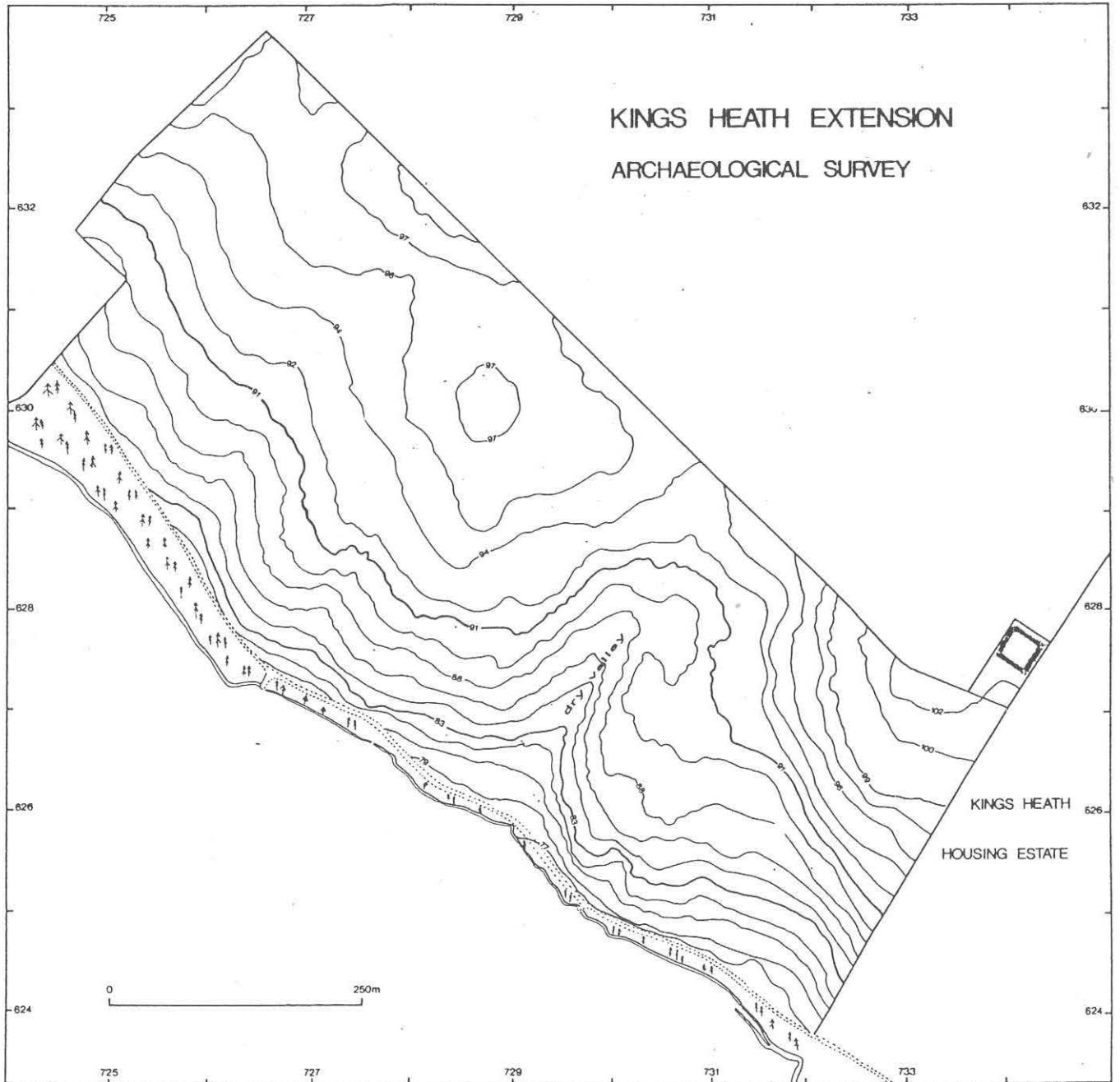


Fig 4: Contours

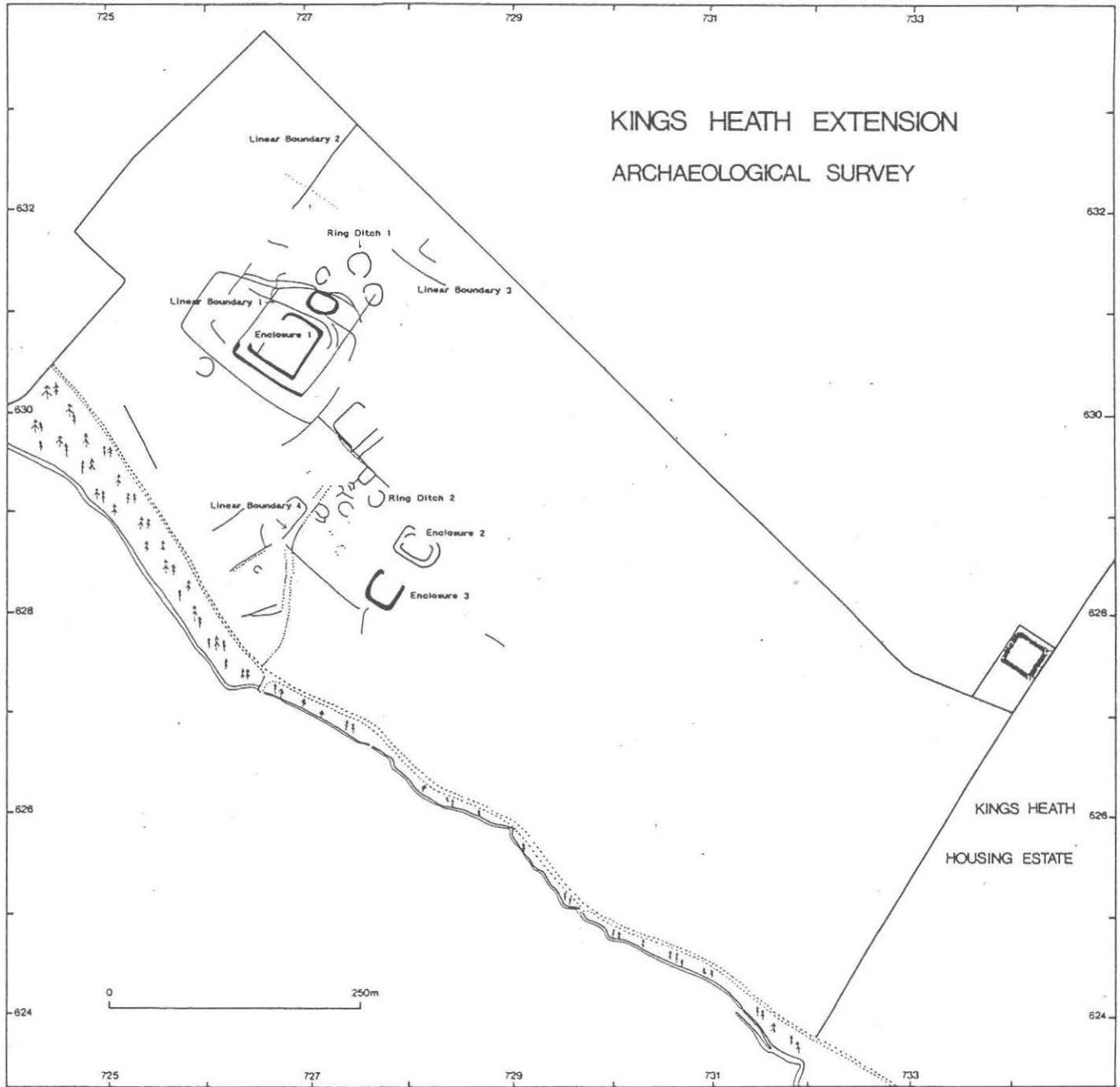


Fig 5: Cropmarks

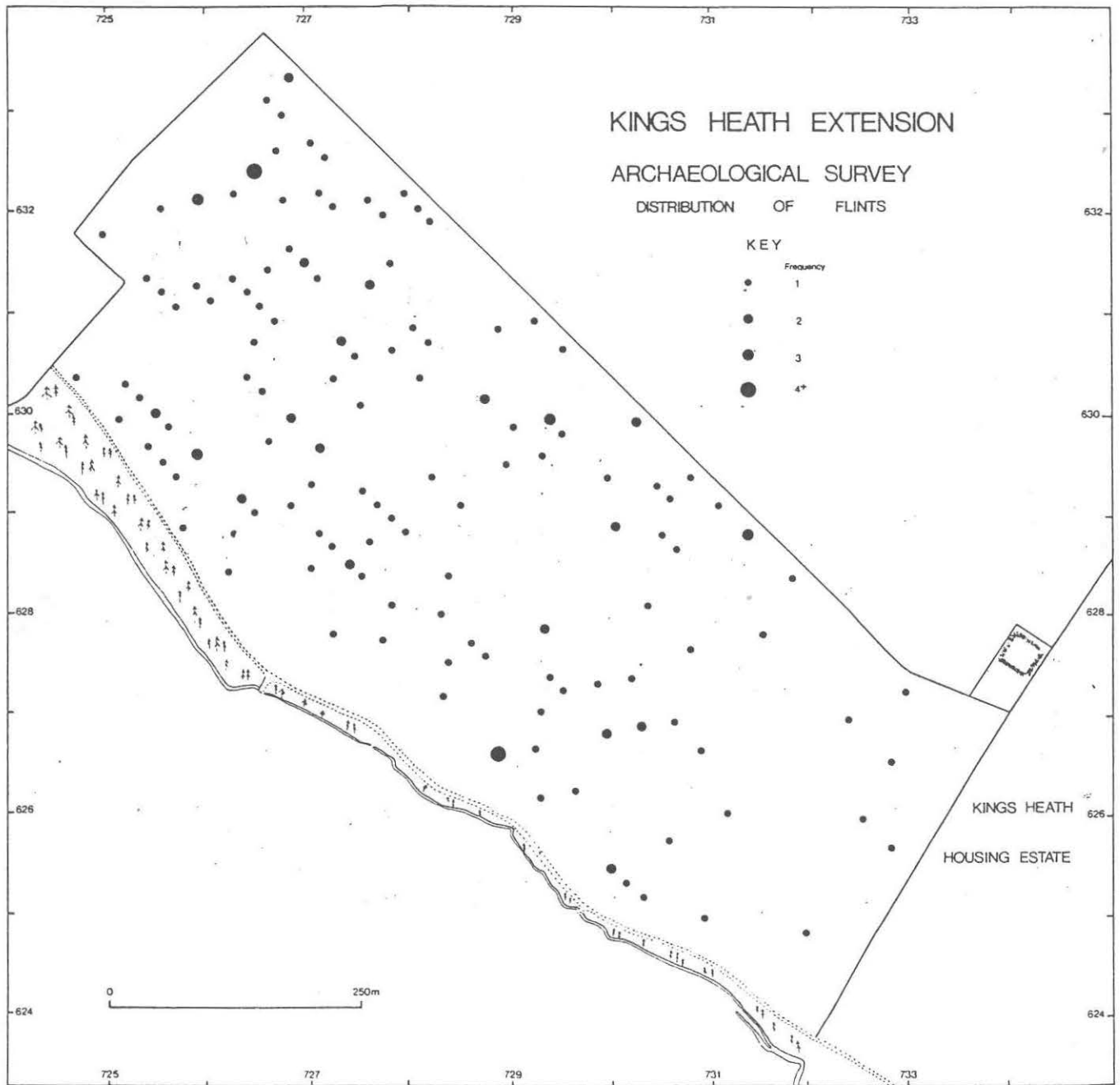


Fig 6: Fieldwalking - Flint

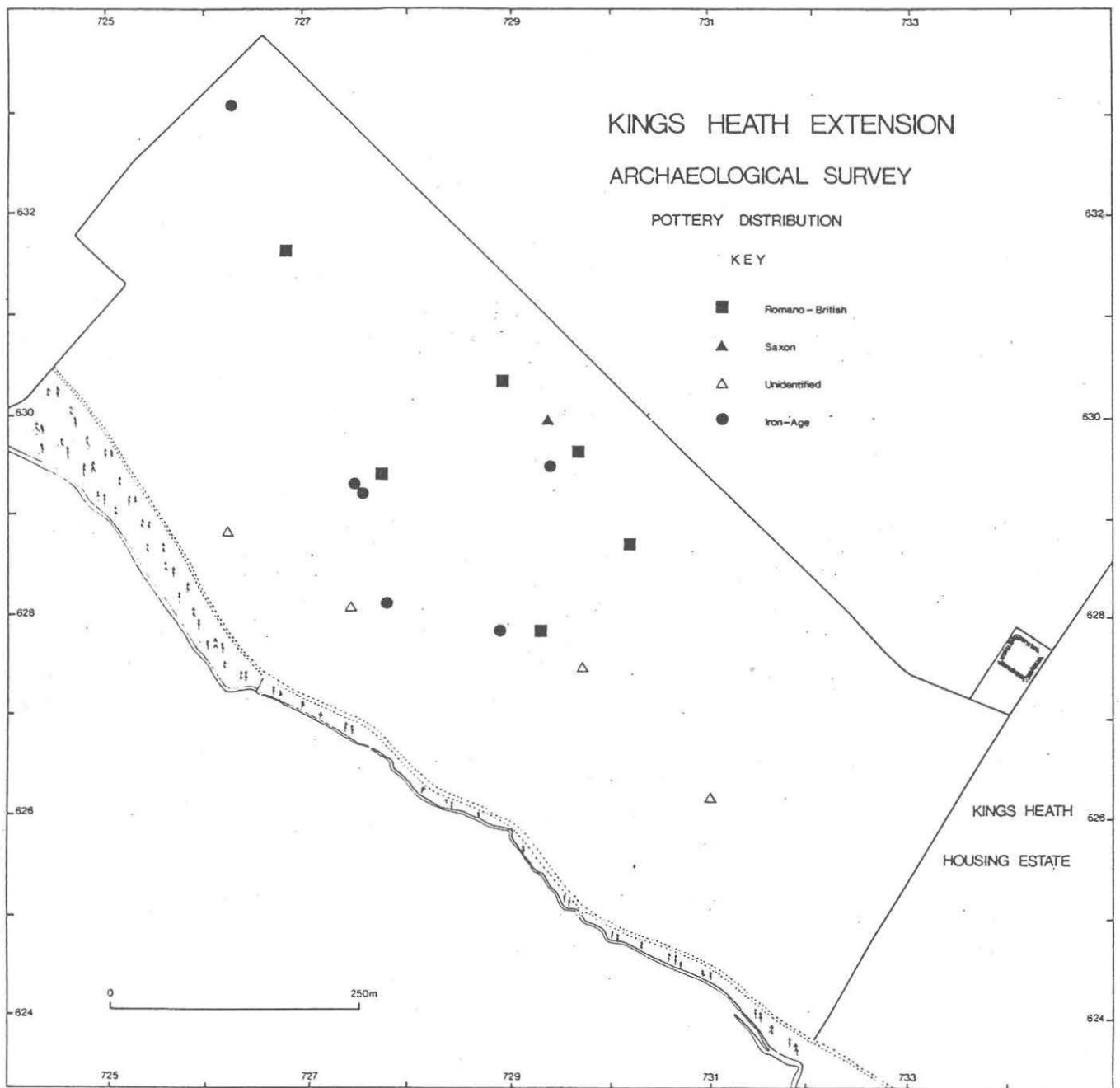


Fig 7: Fieldwalking - Pre-Medieval pottery

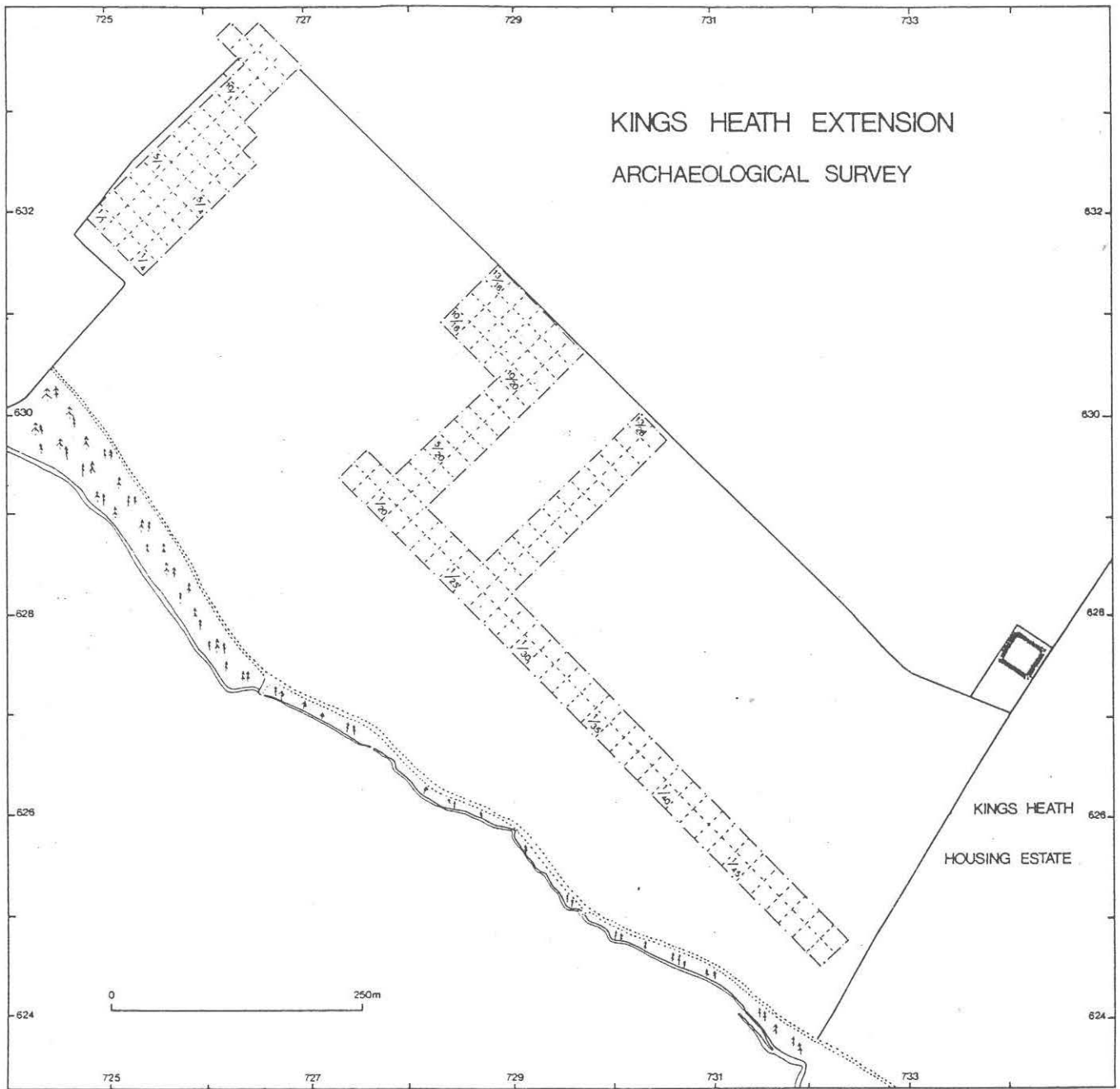


Fig 8: Magnetometer Grid



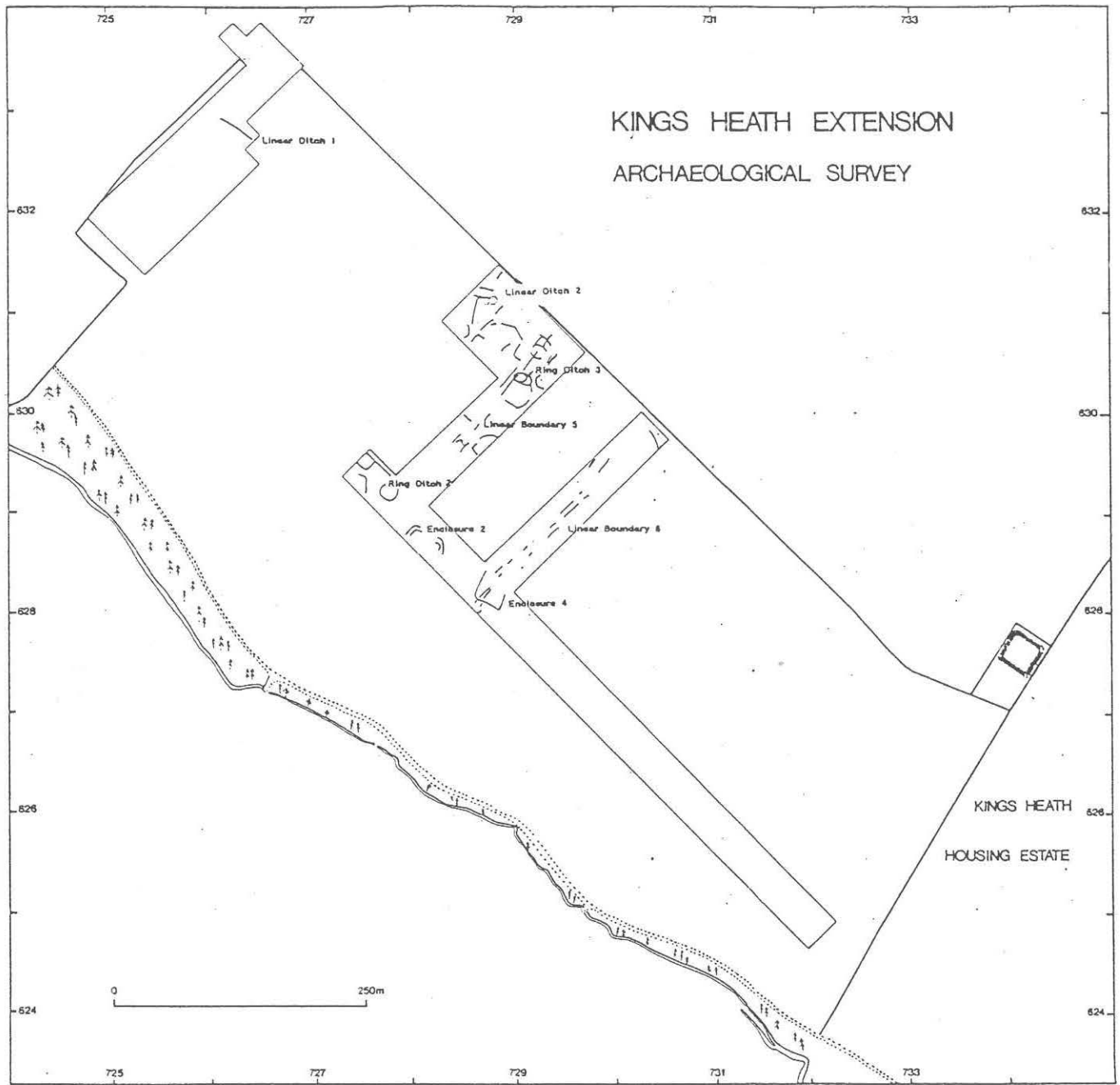


Fig 9: Magnetometer Features

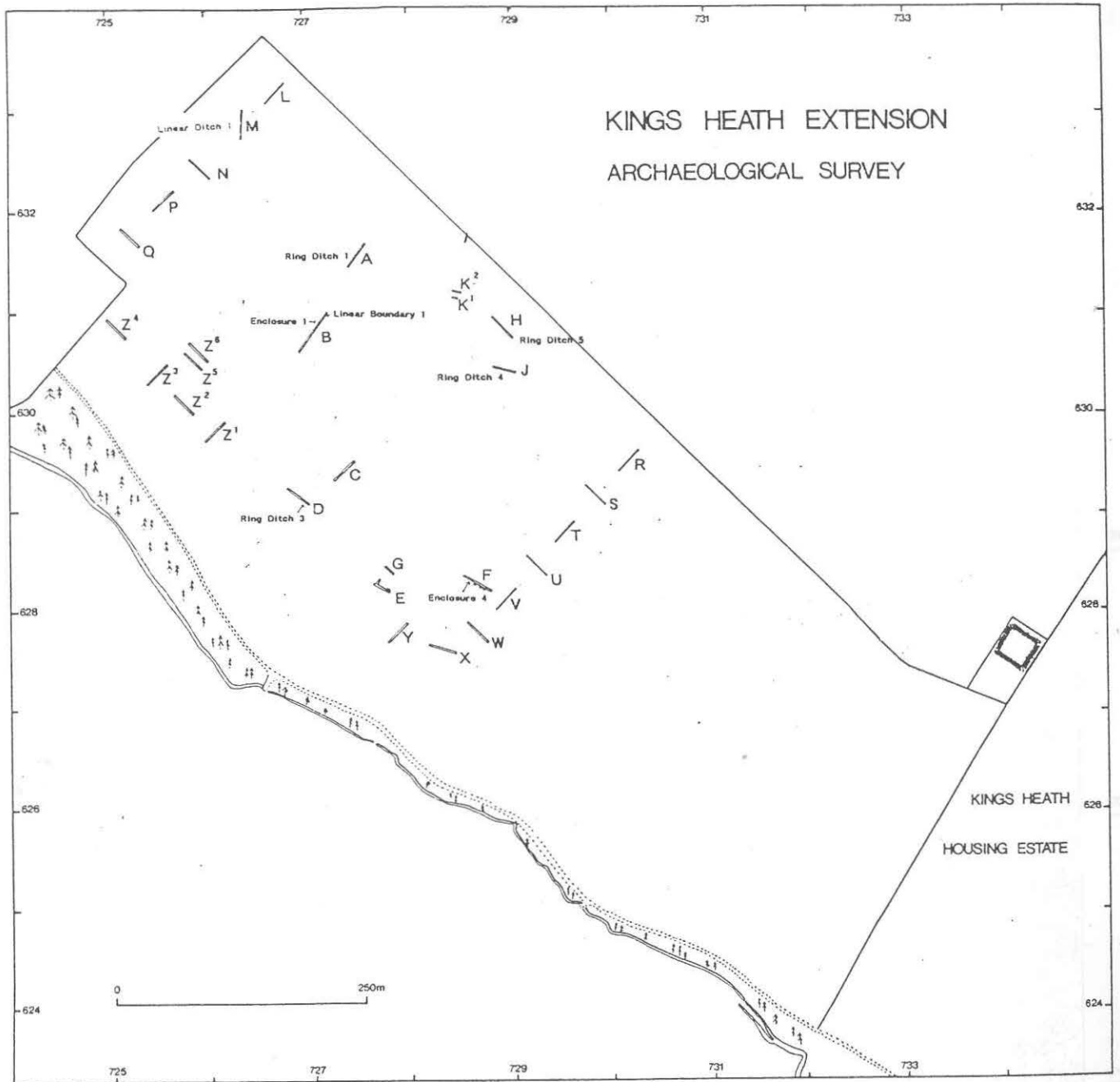
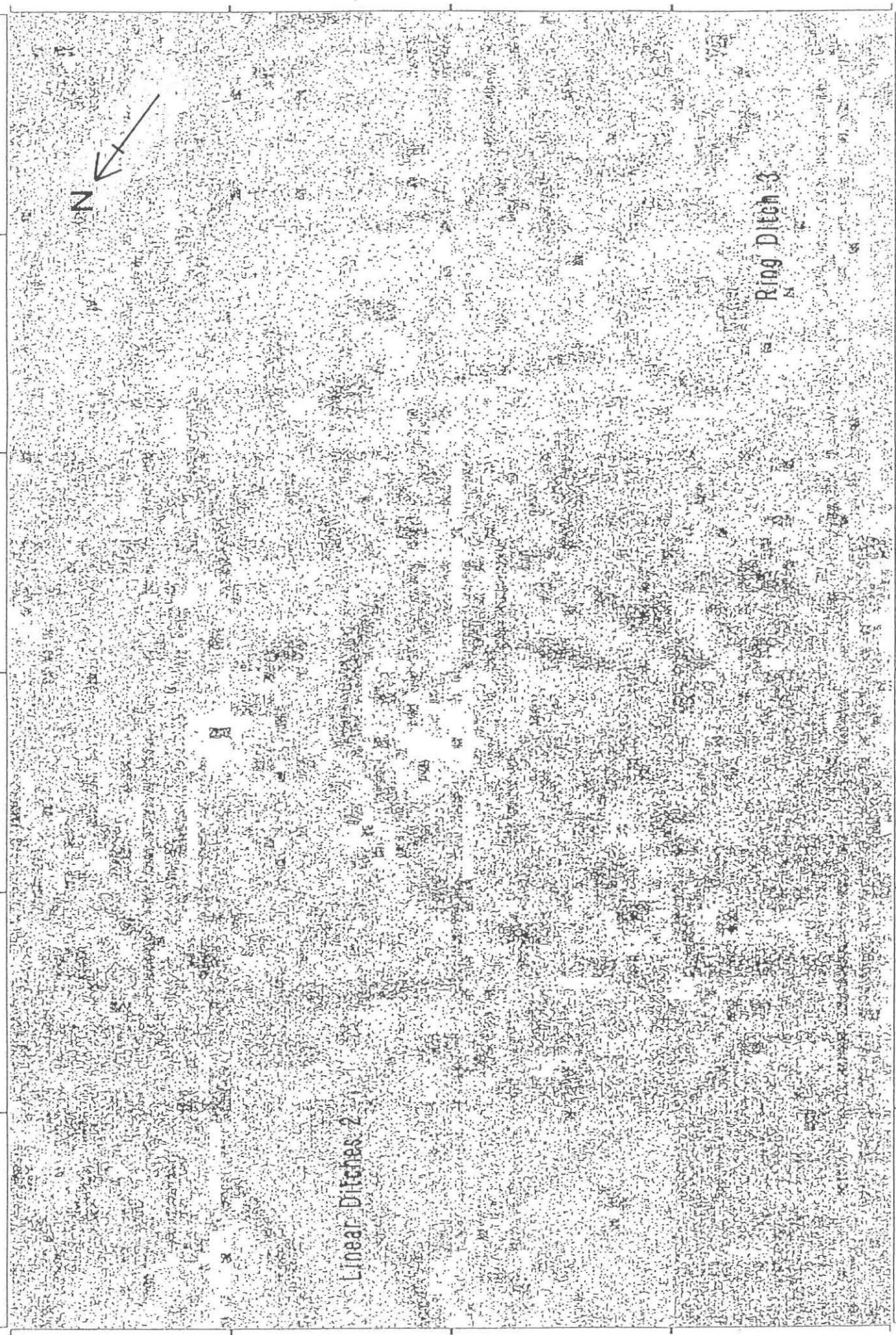


Fig 10: Trial Trenches

Fig 10: Trial Trenches, Linear Ditches 2 and Ring Ditch 3

Metres

0 20 40 60 80 100 120



13

12

11

10

16

17

18

19

20

21

Fig 11: Magnetometer Survey. Linear Ditches 2 and Ring Ditch 3

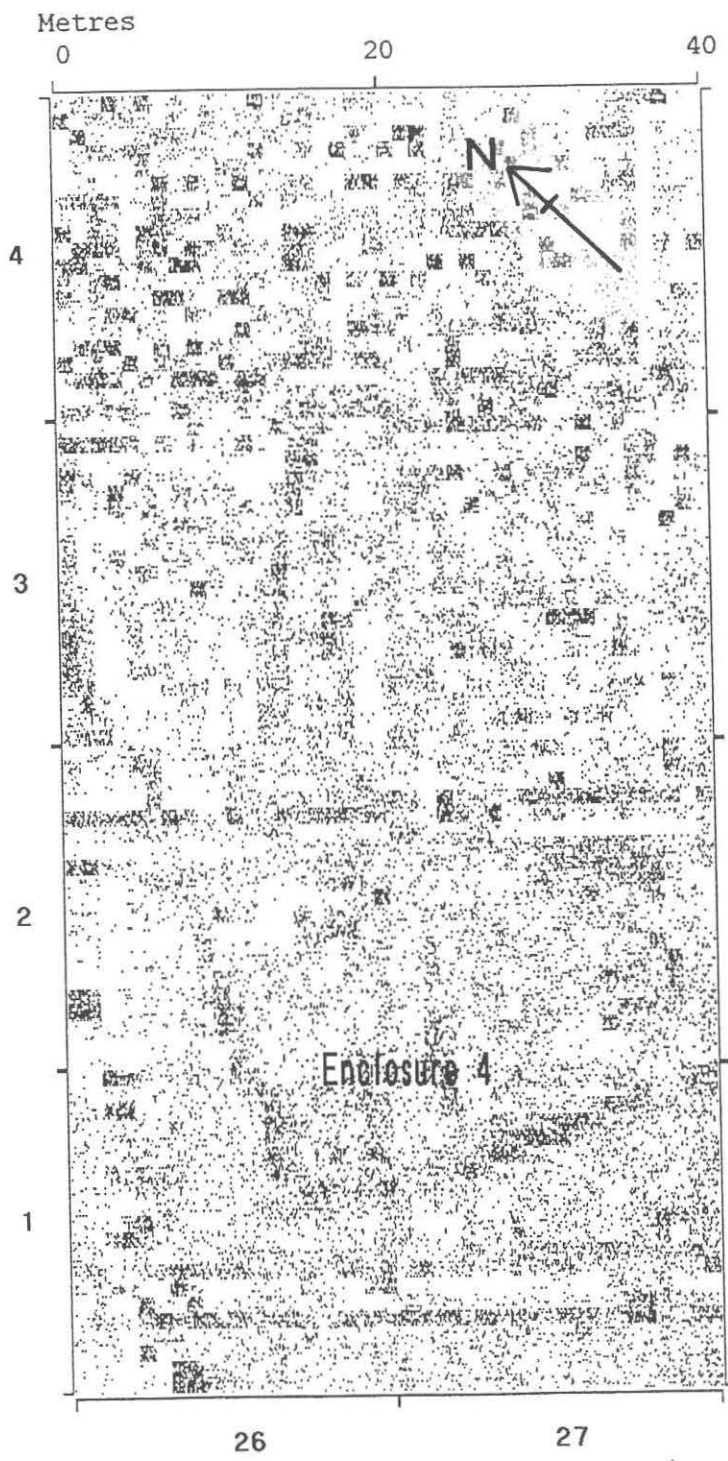


Fig 12: Magnetometer Survey. Enclosure 4

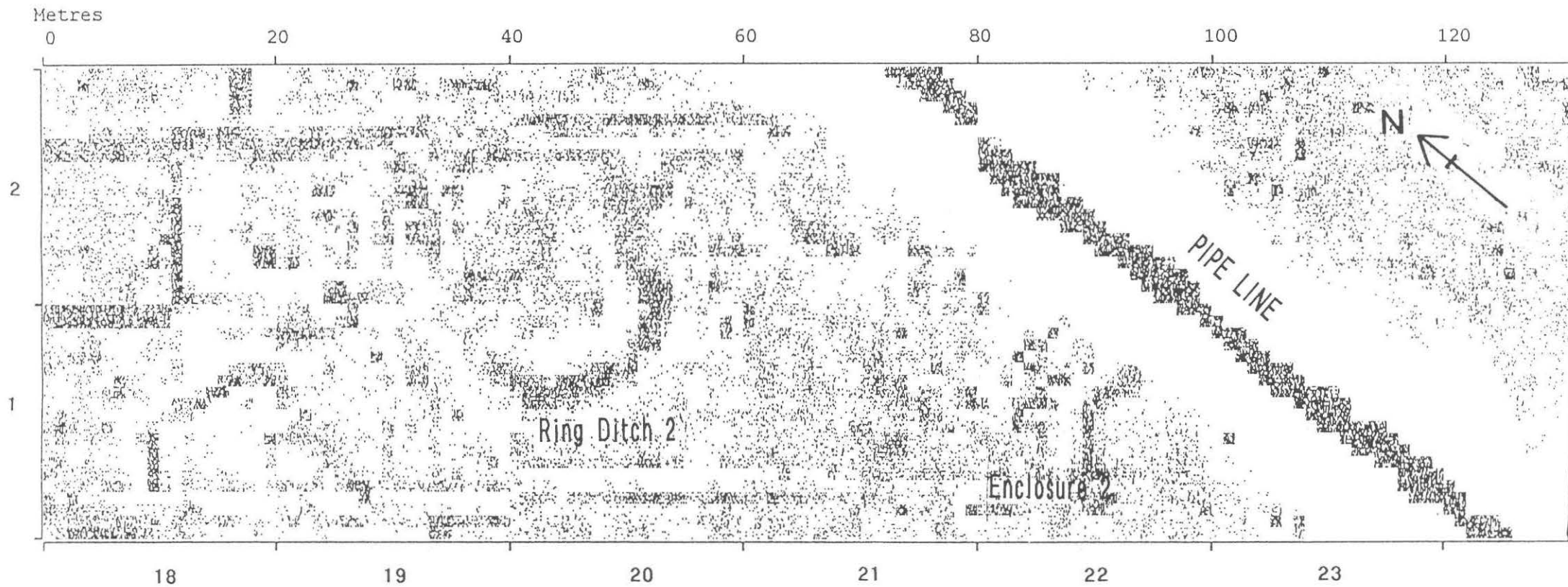


Fig 13: Magnetometer Survey. Ring Ditch 2 and Enclosure 2

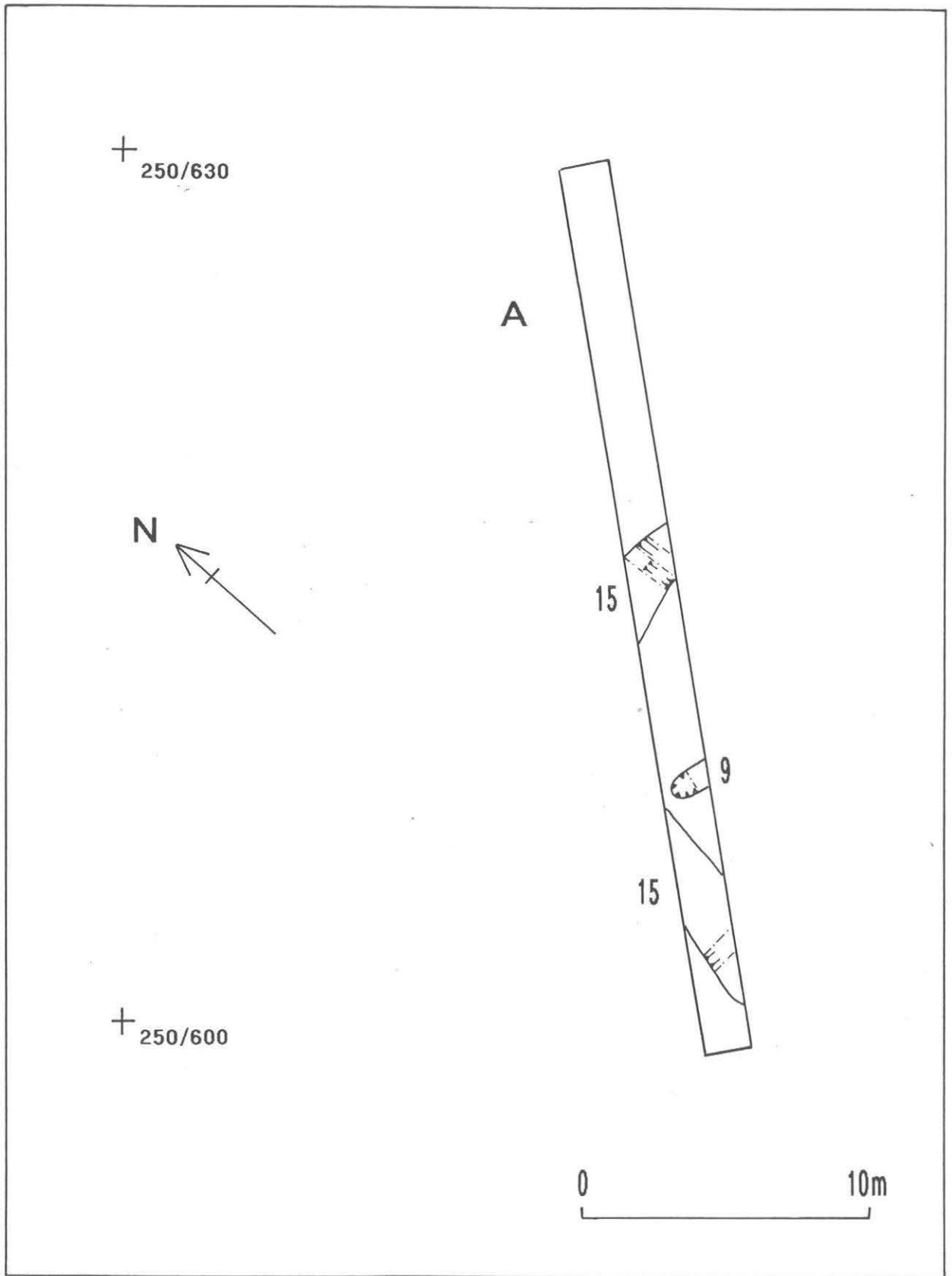


Fig 14: Trench A

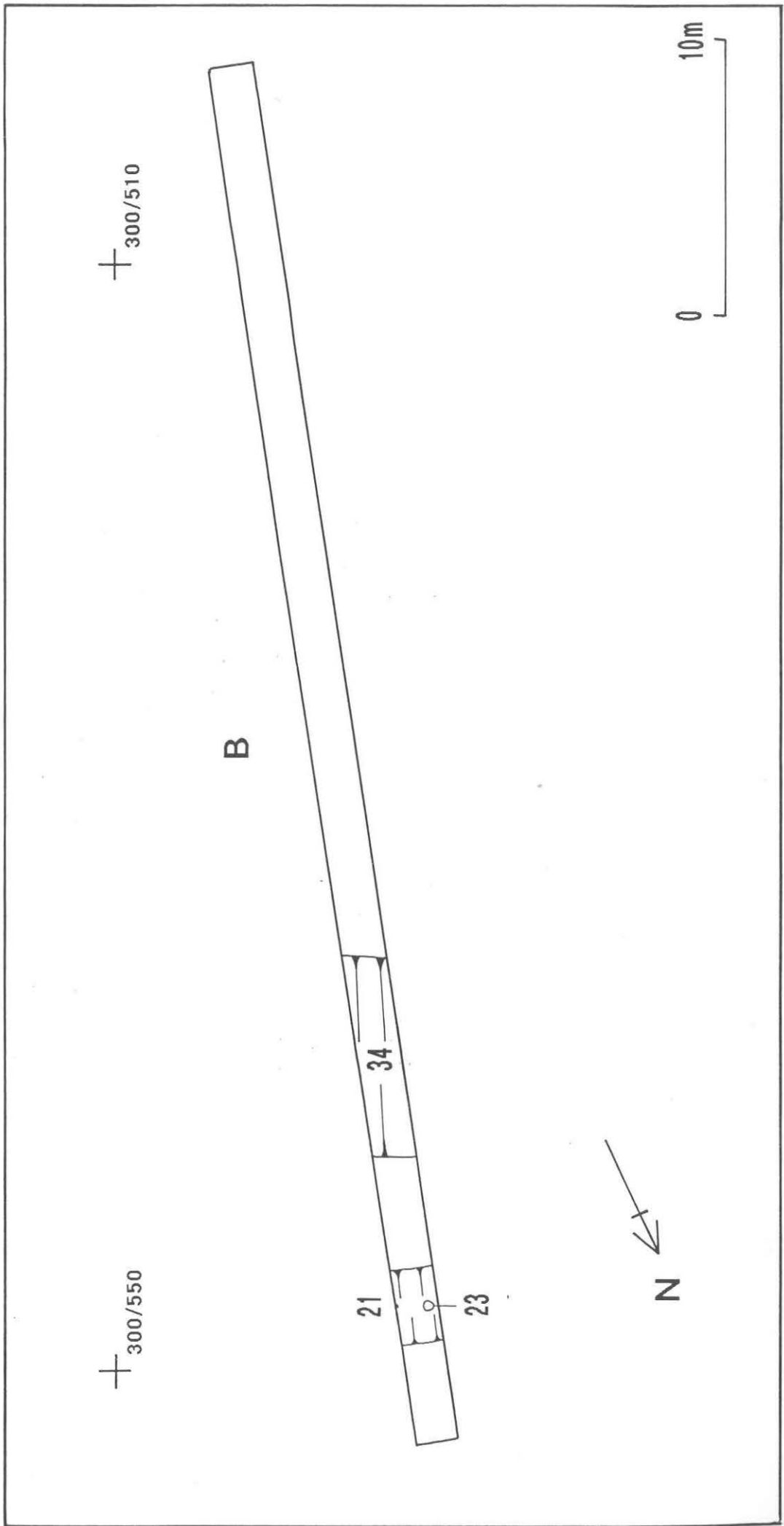


Fig 15: Trench B

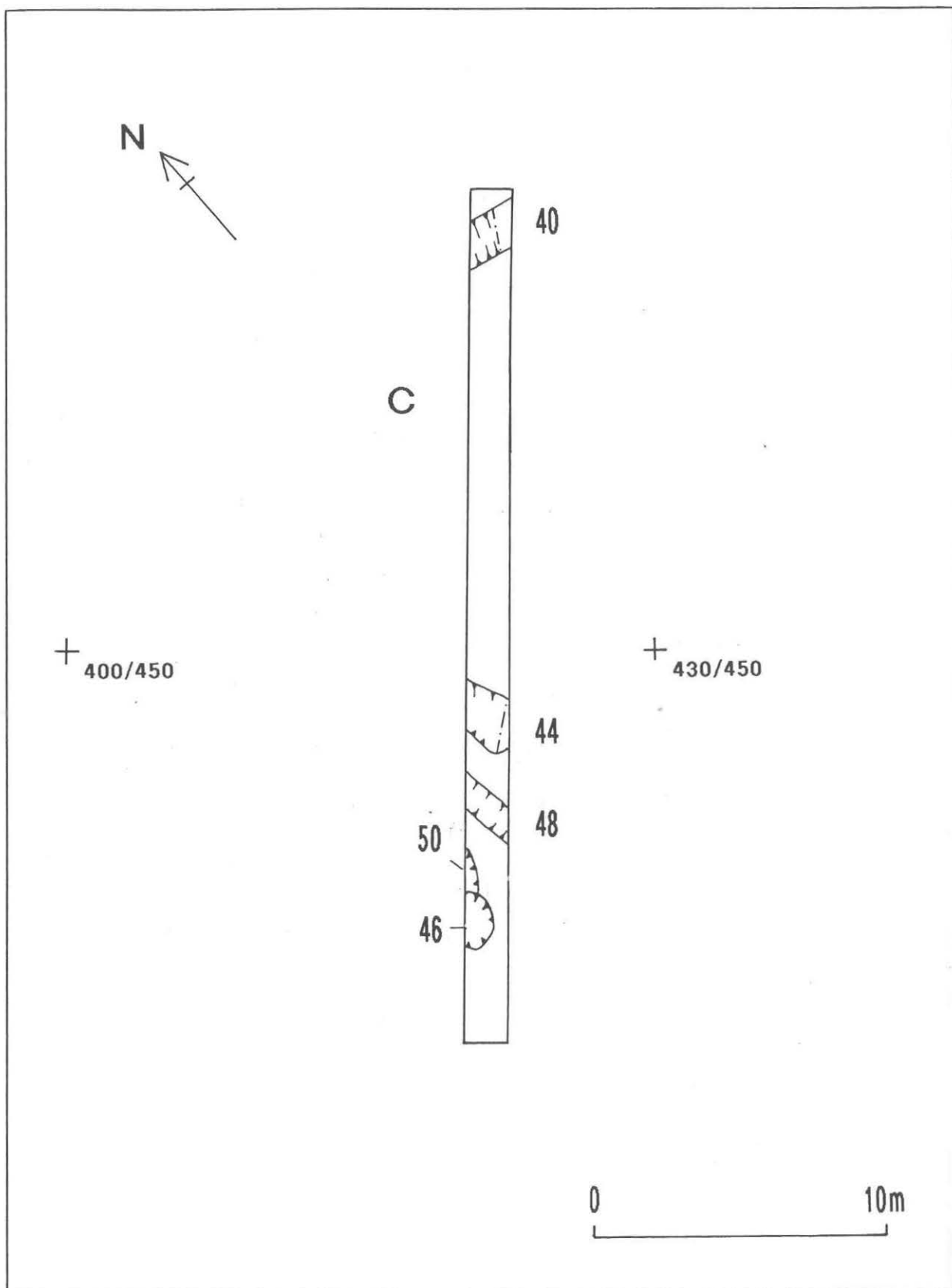


Fig 16: Trench C



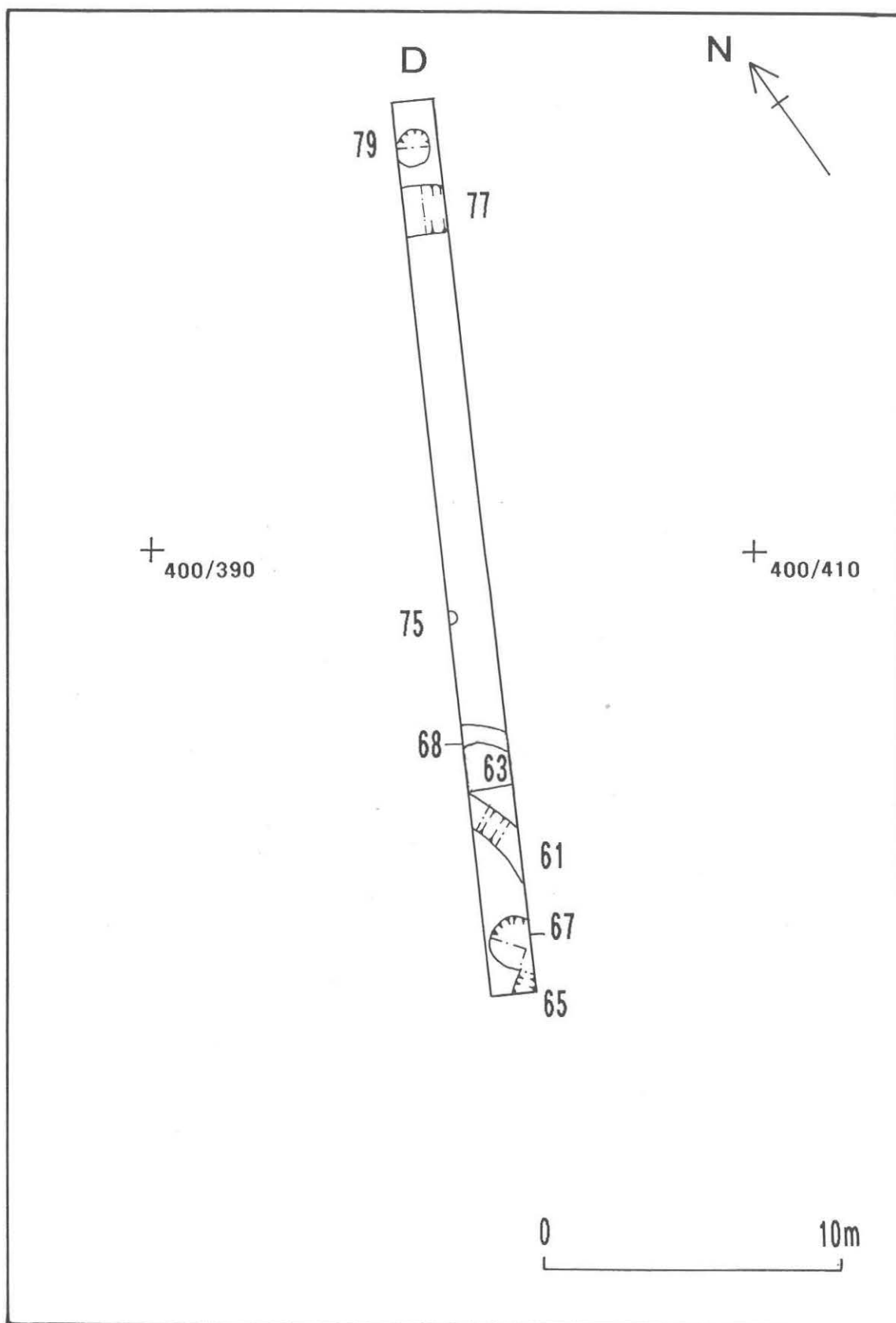


Fig 17: Trench D

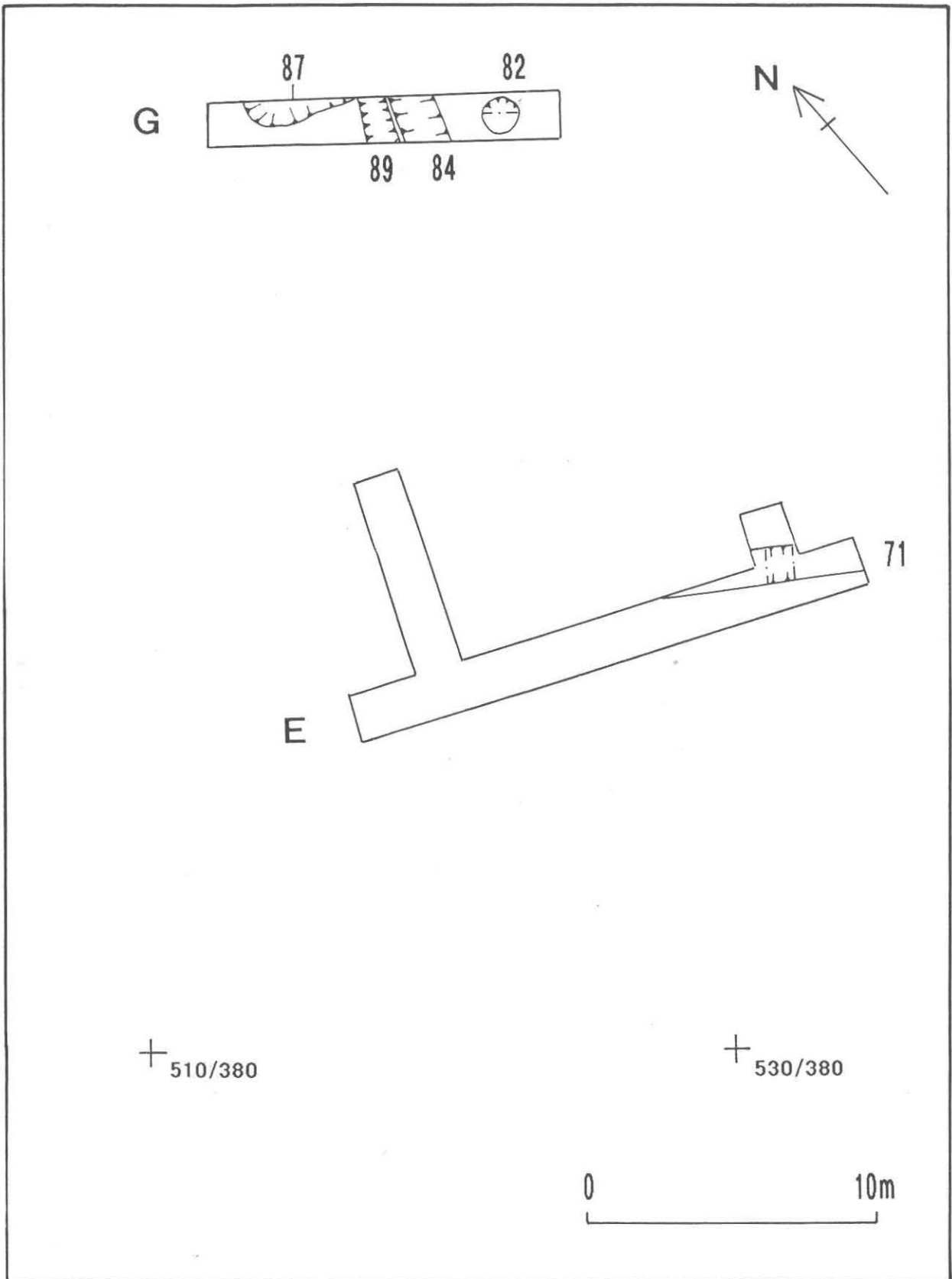


Fig 18: Trenches E and G

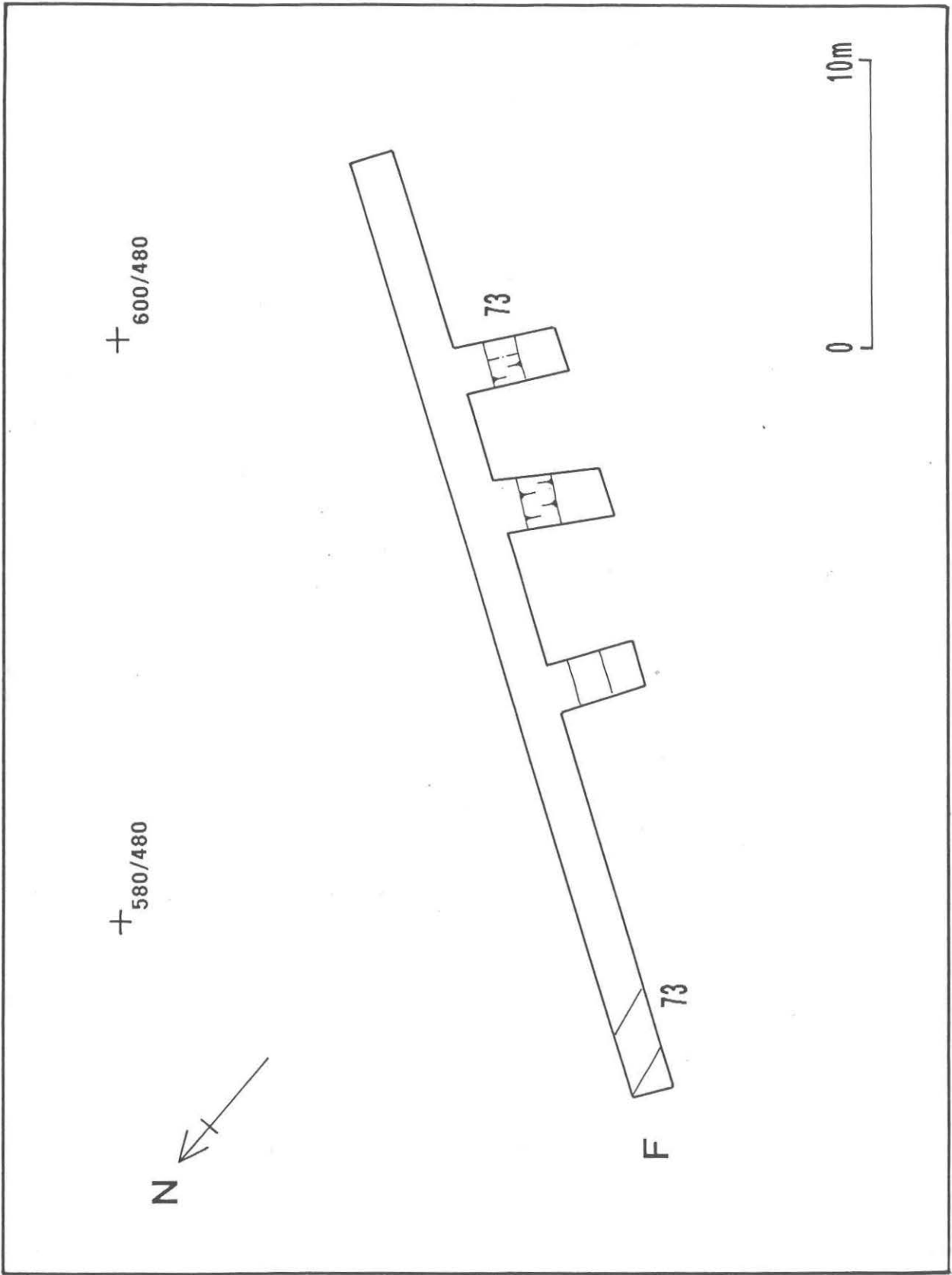


Fig 19: Trench F

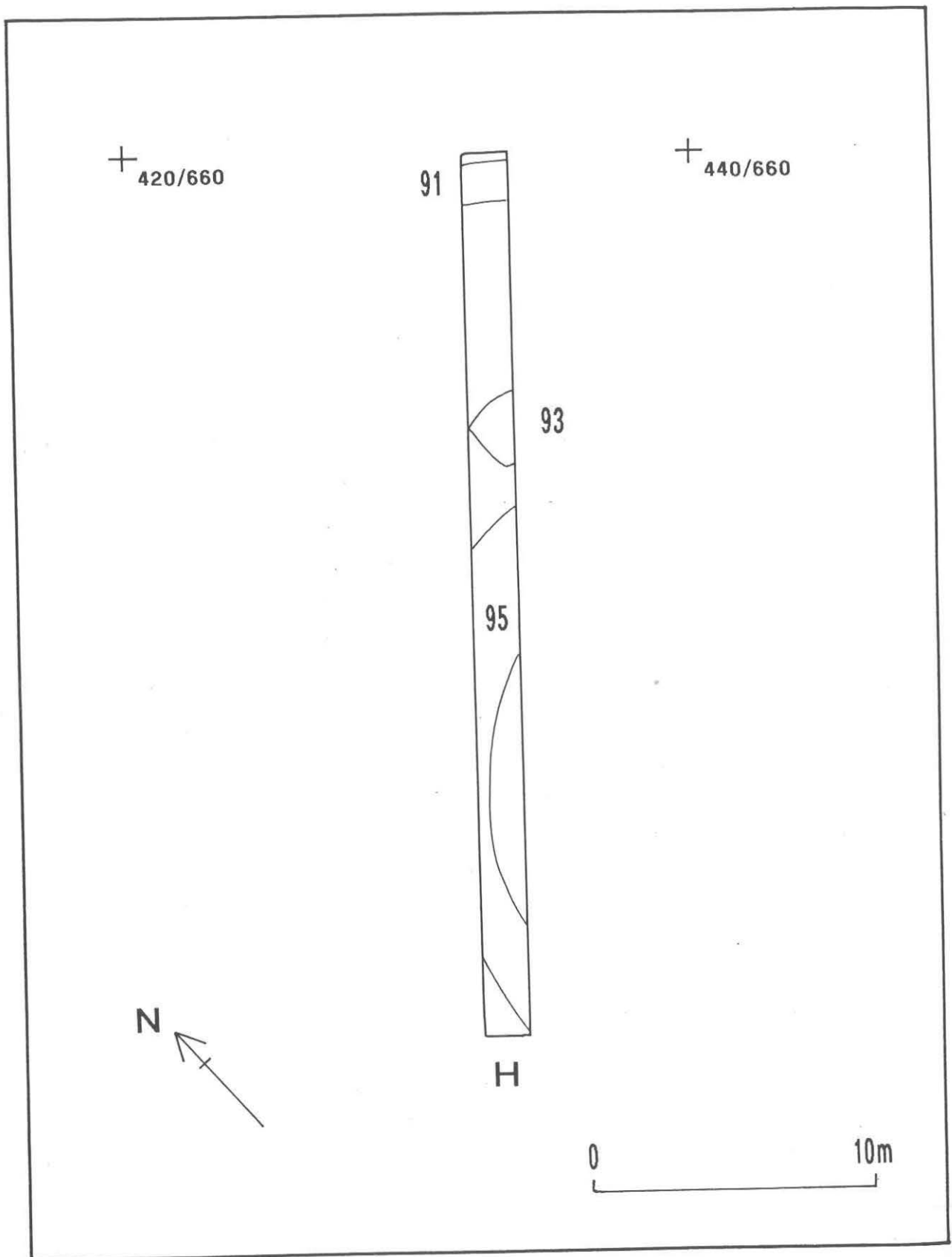


Fig 20: Trench H

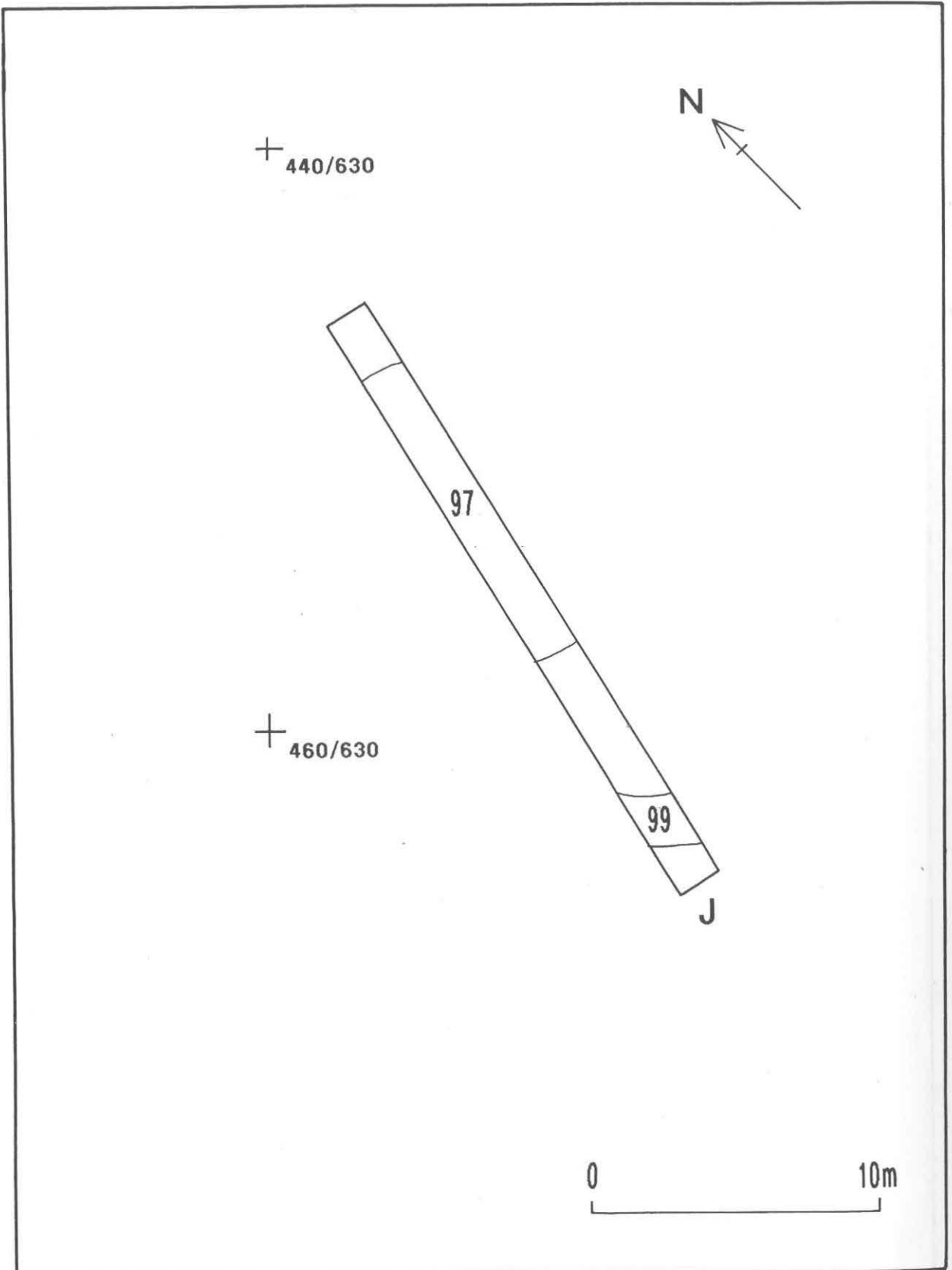


Fig 21: Trench J

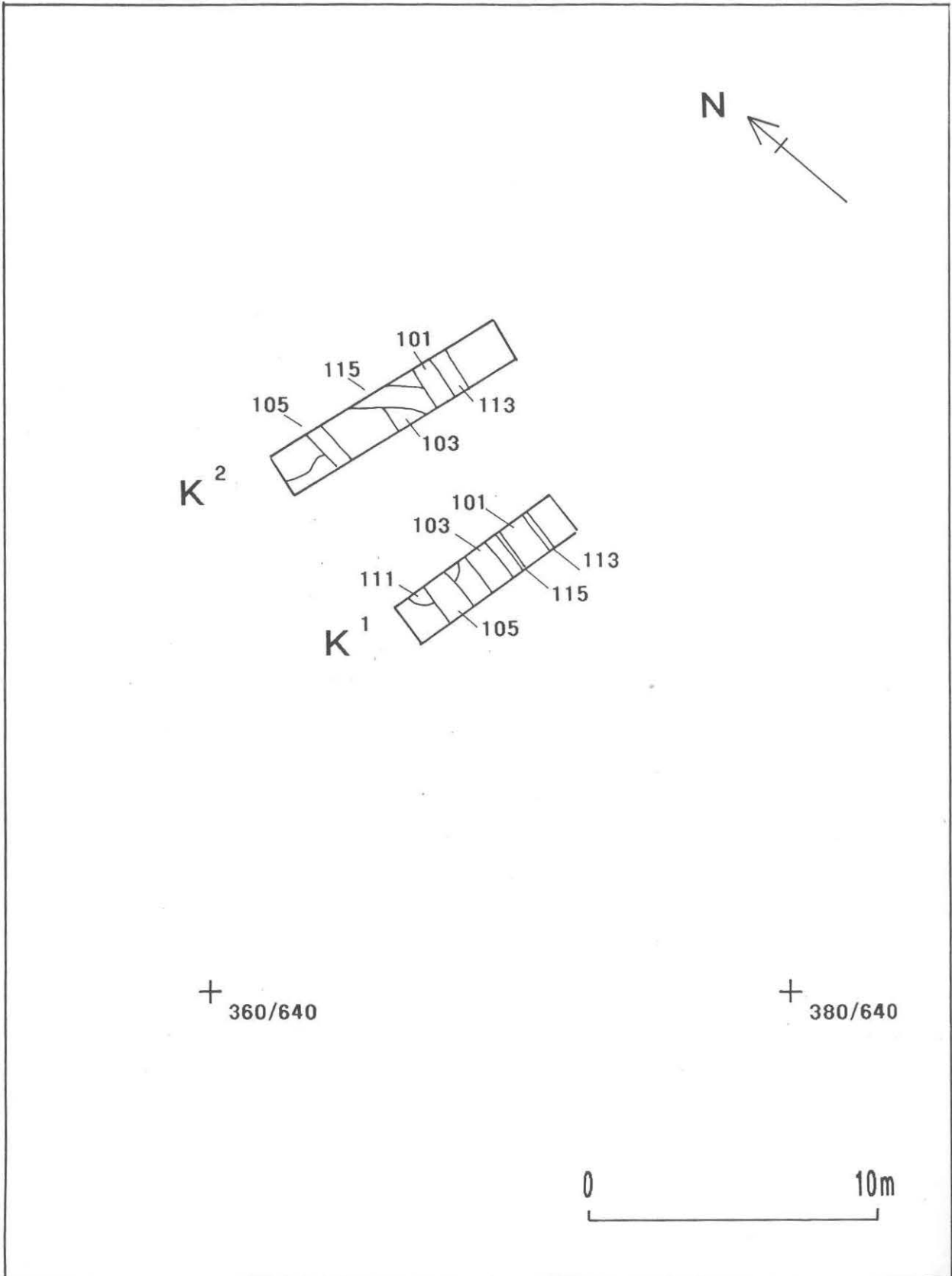


Fig 22: Trenches K<sup>1</sup> and K<sup>2</sup>

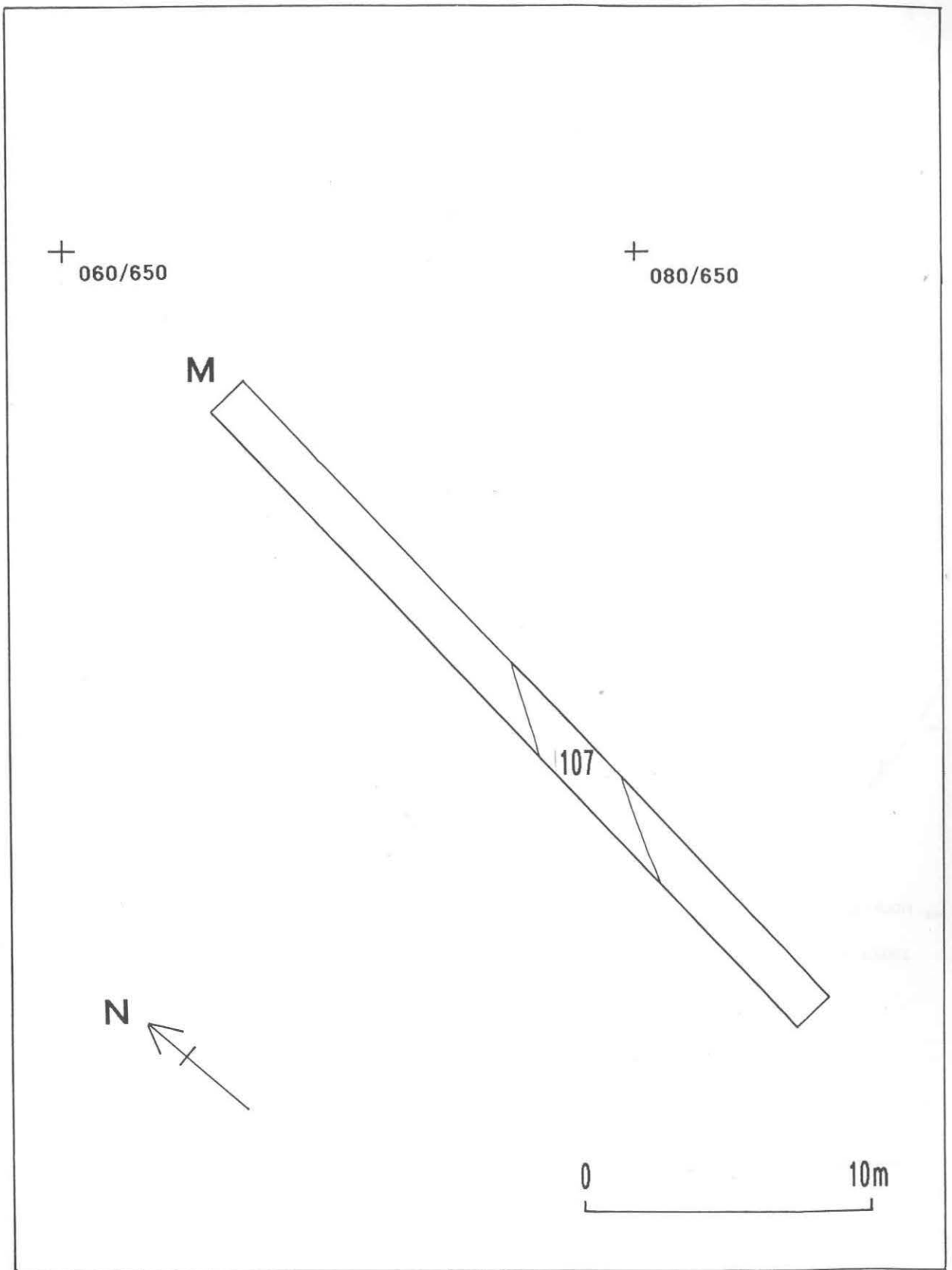


Fig 23: Trench M

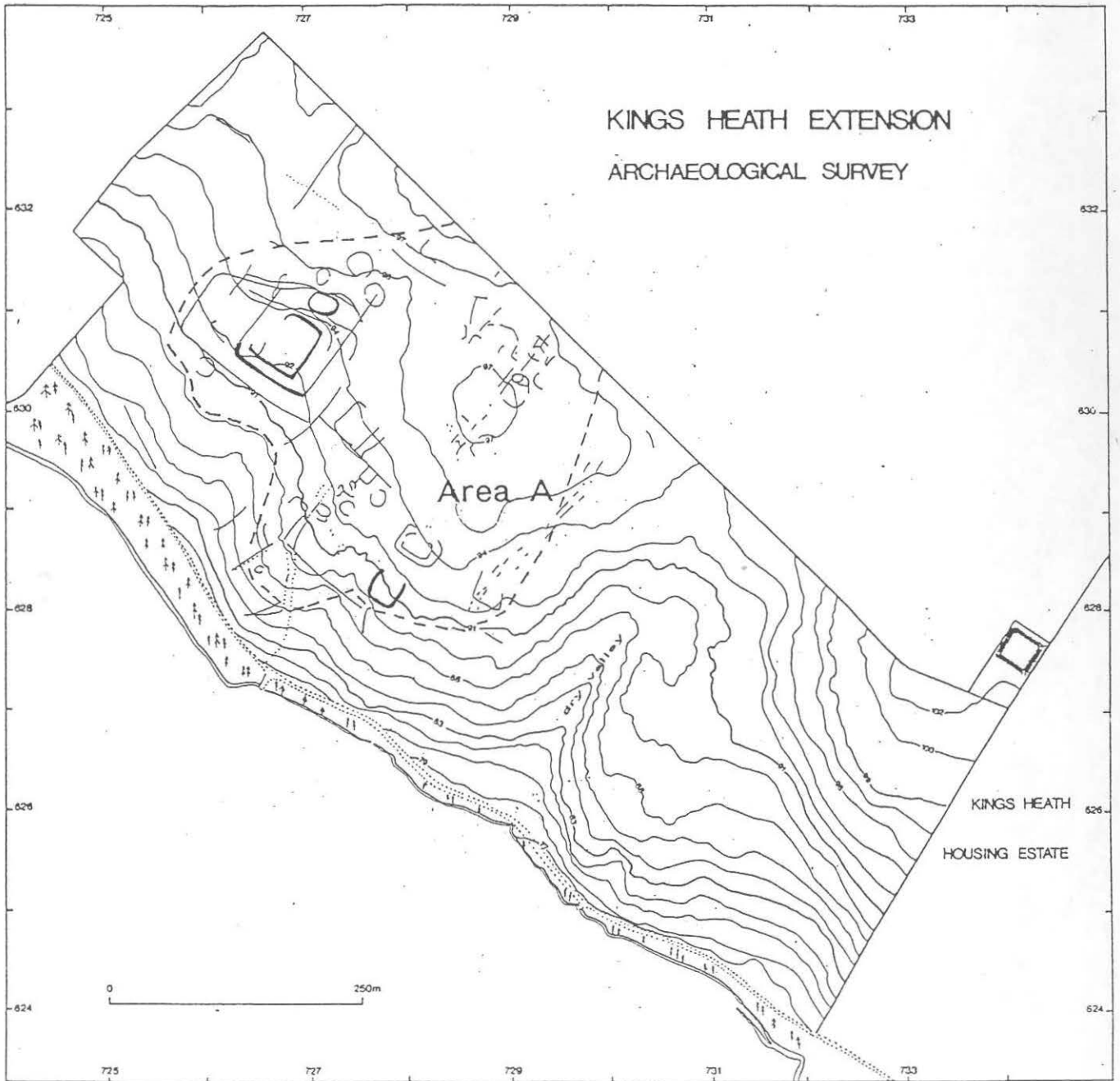


Fig 24: Area A - Iron Age Settlement





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