

REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS AT THE SITE
OF THE EARLY IRON AGE CAMP IN THE
GROUNDS OF QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL,
CARSHALTON, SURREY

BY

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I. DISCOVERY OF SITE.

IN 1903, when the foundations for the various buildings of Queen Mary's Hospital for Children were being dug, a silted-up ditch, containing a considerable quantity of Iron Age pottery, was exposed in the foundations of several of the buildings. Two local archæologists, Messrs. H. C. Collyer and N. F. Robarts, were present at the time and salvaged a quantity of pottery¹ and subsequently cleared 20 yards of the ditch and published brief reports on the results (*S.A.C.*, Vols. XX (1907), XXII (1909); *Trans. Croydon N. & S.S.*, 1906; and *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 387-97).

From these accounts, with which no plans or sections were published and only a few of the finds were illustrated, it was clear that a circular Iron Age Camp, about 500 feet in diameter, had existed at the southern end of the hospital site. That a single ditch, of V-shaped section, 12 feet wide and 7 feet deep, had encircled a low hill (in what had been known as "Stag Field") which consisted of an "outlier" of Thanet sand resting on the chalk downland. No trace of a bank inside the ditch was found, but it was clear to the excavators that the loose sand had silted back into the ditch very rapidly and that, by Roman times, little trace of the earthwork can have existed. (These points were confirmed in the excavations here recorded.)

The objects originally found were numerous and of various periods. Flint implements, described as "Neolithic," a Bronze Age copper cake (apparently part of a founder's hoard); cylindrical loom-weights of late Bronze Age type; perforated tiles and pottery of Iron Age A, Iron Age C (Belgic) and Roman types. Only two vessels were figured (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XX (1909), Pl. facing p. 235) and consist of part of the rim and upper part of an urn of Belgic

¹ Before the war the finds were kept in the Grange Wood Museum, Thornton Heath, but the writer has not had an opportunity of inspecting them; he understands they are at present in store and inaccessible.

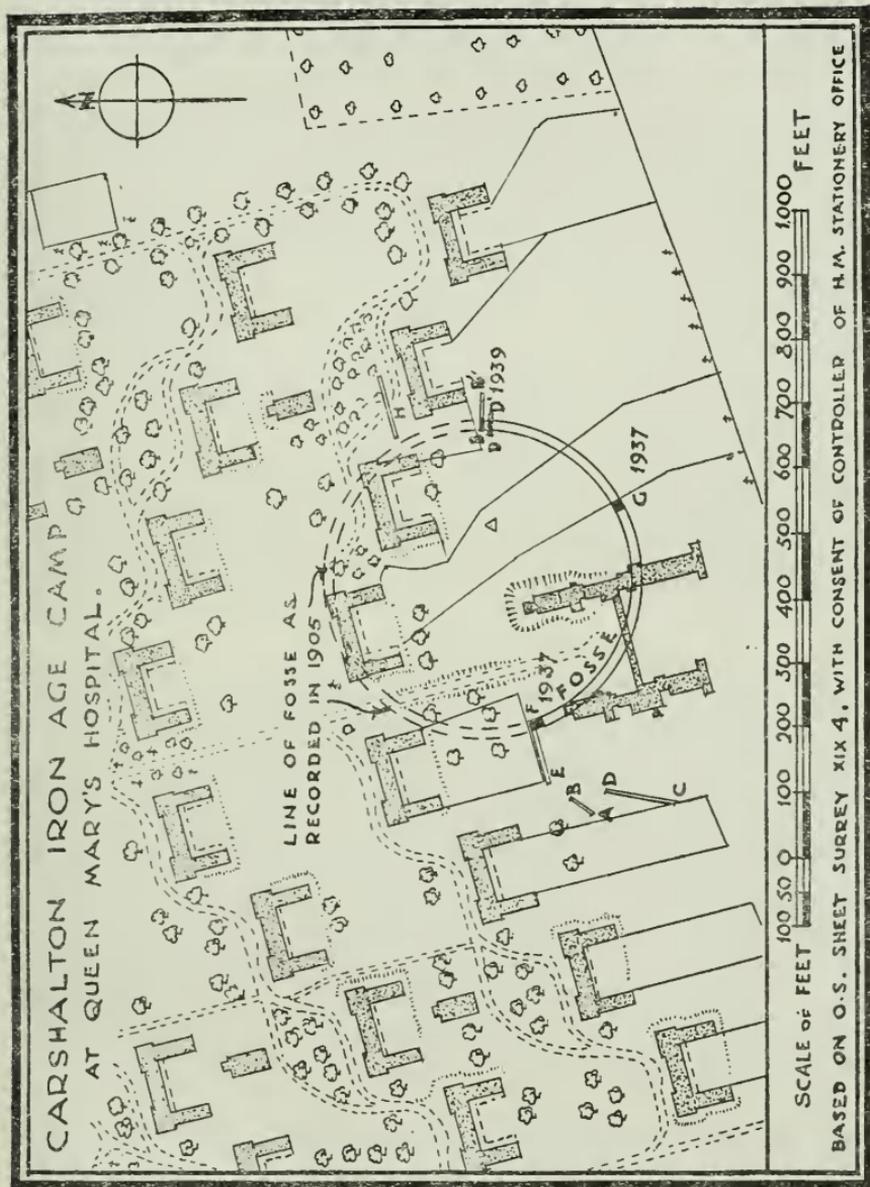


FIG. 1.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON: SITE PLAN.

type¹ (described as being of Aylesford type, but the fragment figured is insufficient to show what the lower part was like) and a small Iron Age biconical vessel with four handles. The latter vessel is to be compared with C1 and C9 of the present report.

II. EXCAVATIONS.

It was clearly desirable that some more precise information about this camp should be obtained and since at that time (1937) the late Sir Norman Grey Hill, who was himself very interested in the site, was on the staff of the hospital, it became possible for limited excavations to be undertaken. The expenses of this work were defrayed by the Surrey Archæological Society, and a fortnight's excavation was carried out, under the writer's supervision, in 1937 and another fortnight's work in 1939, two labourers being employed on each occasion.

The first problem, in 1937, was that of locating the fosse, as there are no surface indications on the site and we had only the original accounts of the discovery as a guide. Two trenches (A-B and C-D on Plan, Fig. 1) were dug before it was located at the east end of section E-F (Figs. 1 and 2). Here we were fortunate in finding it at a point where the ground had not been disturbed, just north of the west wing of the large Isolation block of the hospital. The section was drawn (Fig. 2) and 20 feet length of the fosse excavated, a useful series of finds being obtained from each of the five levels of silt which filled it.

The fosse (Plate I, *a, b*) was found to be V-shaped, 14 feet wide at the existing lips and from 7 feet 3 inches to 7 feet 9 inches in depth below present surface. It had been excavated in firm, light-coloured Thanet sand. As was to be expected, the original ground slope had been steeper than that of the present surface and, while an original soil layer (level 6) was present on the outer side of the fosse, it had disappeared on the inner side, nor was there any surviving trace of a vallum. Level 5 however, the "rapid silt" which, in view of the nature of the subsoil, must have washed back into the fosse extremely rapidly, shows a thickening on the east (inner) side on which the vallum can be presumed. Well down in level 5 were found almost all the fragments of a wide-mouthed bowl (C2) of a well defined Iron Age A type (discussed later, in the description of the finds). The skull of a dog was also found in this level.

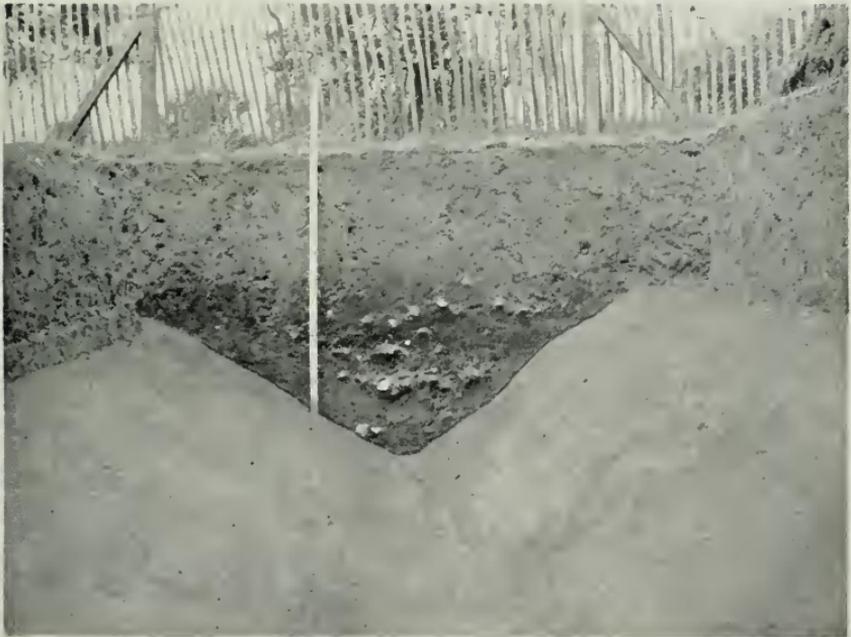
Level 4, consisting of chalk-speckled sand, contained, particularly at the bottom, many large flints and several blocks of chalk. It seems probable that these had been used torevet the face of the vallum and retain the sand excavated when the fosse was dug.

¹ This vessel was not found in the fosse, but at some distance outside the camp (*vide S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII (1909), p. 195) in another field. The account in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XX, was written by a Mr. Clinch, who had not taken part in the excavations; hence the other accounts by Mr. Roberts are more reliable.

PLATE I



(a)



(b)

CARSHALTON IRON AGE CAMP: VIEWS OF FOSSE SECTION E-F,
LOOKING NORTH-WEST.

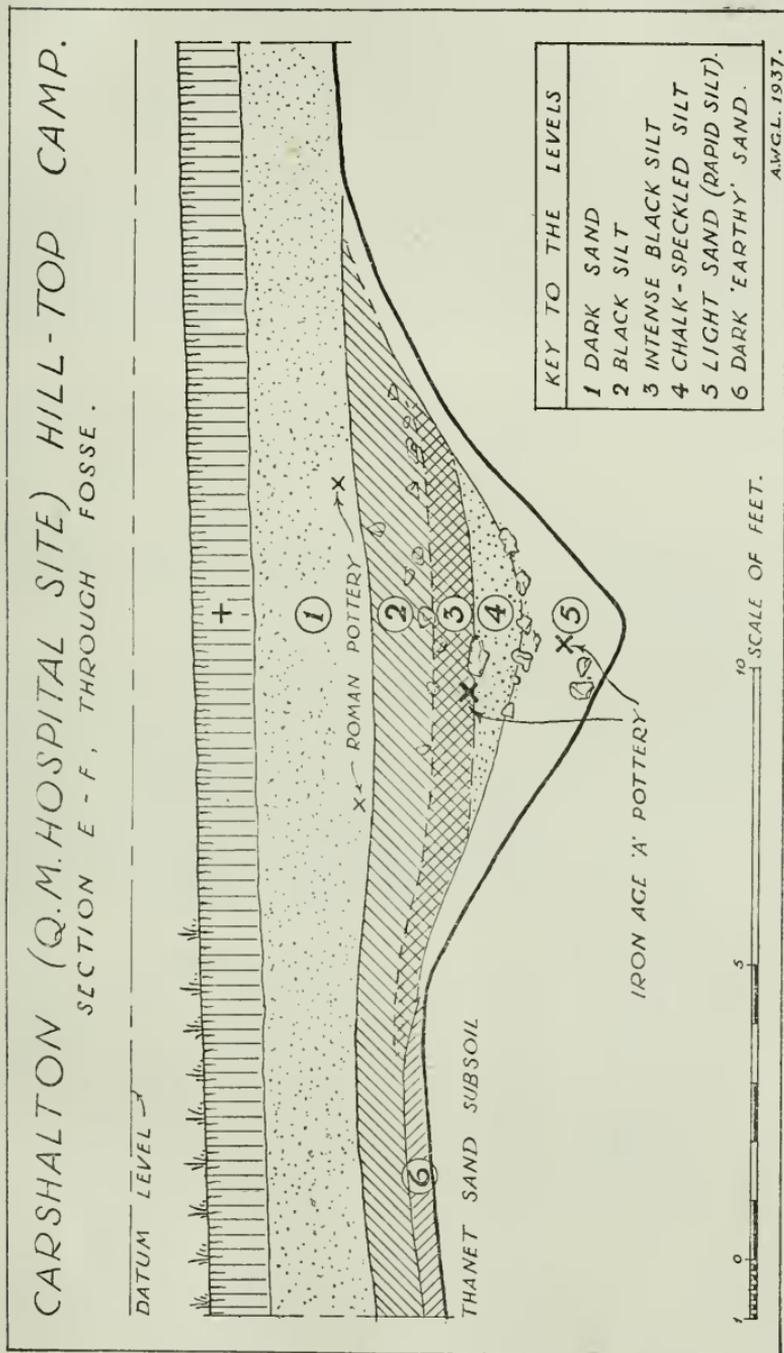


FIG. 2.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON: SECTION THROUGH FOSSE E-F.

Level 3, most prolific in finds, was a layer of intensely black, charcoal-impregnated sand, containing animal bones, calcined flints, and the vessels C3 and C5 which are both characteristic Iron Age A pots of highly burnished black ware.

Level 2, only differentiated from level 3 in not being so black, contained more Iron Age A pottery, fragments of saddle querns and flint flakes and implements.

A well-defined line, probably an original turf line, separated the dark-brown sandy silt of level 1 from level 2. Several fragments of Iron Age C pottery were found in level 1, also a small fragment of a bronze implement, apparently part of an axe (see Fig. 10). (A piece of bronze ingot had previously been found in the western end of the trench E-F, in the continuation of this same level.)

Level 1, hill-wash consisting of slightly earthy sand, was clearly formed from Roman times onwards. An interesting point was that it contained, in addition to the two bronze fragments just referred to, numerous fragments of late Bronze Age ware and several flint scrapers of Bronze Age type. It thus appeared that there had been some Late Bronze Age occupation on or near the top of the hill within the limits of the succeeding Iron Age A Camp. (Two Mesolithic cores and a few implements of Neolithic type were also from this level.)

Apart from a small hollow which contained the shard of the vessel C4 and some calcined flints, found in trench A-B, trenches A-B and C-D yielded no results. The remaining trench dug in 1937 (at G on Plan) was with the object of verifying the line of the fosse where it was known to have been found in 1903. This it accomplished, and the filling had clearly all been disturbed recently though it contained a quantity of potsherds and the filling was all of an intensely black nature (verifying the great contents of occupation debris noted by the previous excavators as being most intense in this southern sector).

The 1939 excavations (Fig. 3) were (within the limits of where it was permissible to excavate) directed towards locating the fosse on the eastern side of the camp. Here, contrary to expectations, an entirely different state of affairs was found to have existed. Three trenches were dug, but only in one (section D-D') was the inner side of the fosse located. This was due to the greater depth of overlying material, so that it was only at the end of the time available that we realised that it was necessary to go deeper, through the yellow clay (level 4) which in trench B-B' had been taken for an undisturbed natural deposit. Also, as will shortly be described, a heavy clay silt (level 2) had to be penetrated before reaching the Roman level. In addition, some 2 feet of recently deposited material encumbered the surface of the site.

Level 1, divisible into layers "a" and "b" through the lower layer containing rather more pebbles but otherwise uniform, was found to rest on a dark, red-brown and grey, mottled sandy clay

CARSHALTON (Q.M.H) EXCAVATIONS

SECTIONS, ON EAST SIDE OF CAMP, DUG APRIL '39.

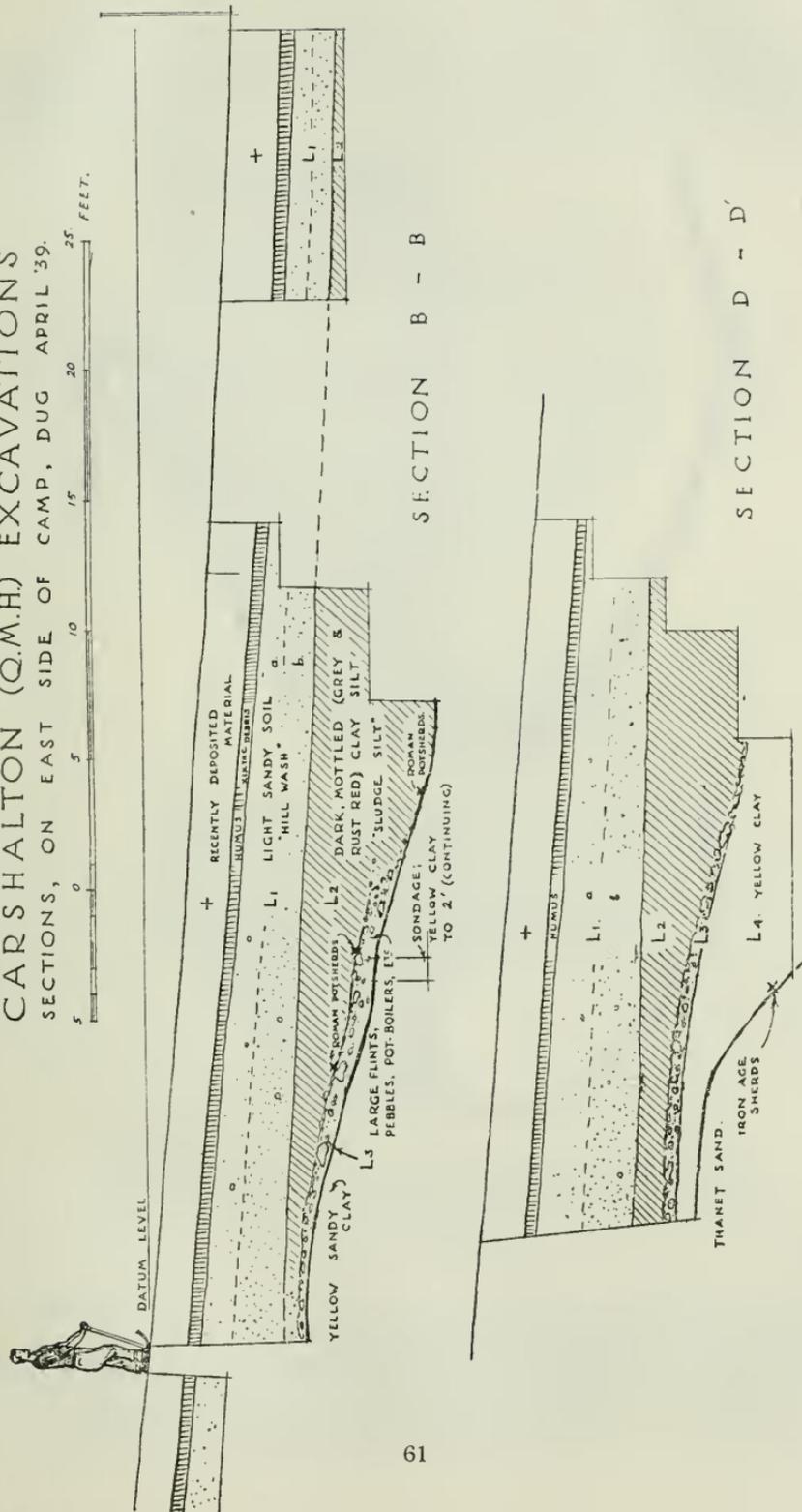


FIG. 3.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON: SECTIONS AT EAST SIDE OF CAMP.

(level 2) containing small water-worn sherds of Roman and Iron Age ware, pieces of saddle quern, worked flakes and a certain number of calcined flints.¹ It was clearly a water-laid deposit

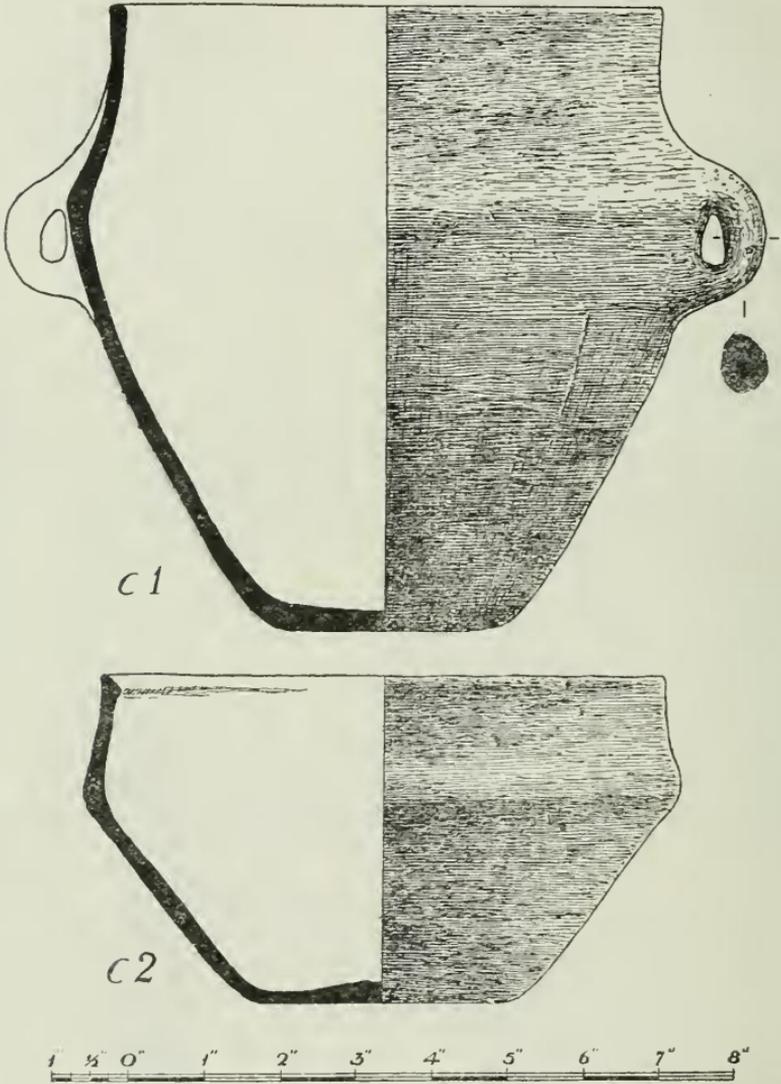


FIG. 4.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON: HANDLED JAR AND BOWL, IRON AGE A. P. 64.

such as would form in marsh or pond and the rusty streaks seem to be the product of vegetation, such as reeds.

Level 3 was a gravel and large flint layer, and contained the pieces of Roman pot (at a depth of 7 feet 6 inches) shown on Fig. 9. This

¹ A piece of Roman flanged roof-tile was also derived from this level.

is not likely to be earlier than the end of the 1st century A.D. A sounding, made to a depth of 2 feet into the yellow clay (level 4 of Section D-D') failed to reveal anything to suggest it was not an undisturbed deposit, but in Section D-D' several scraps of

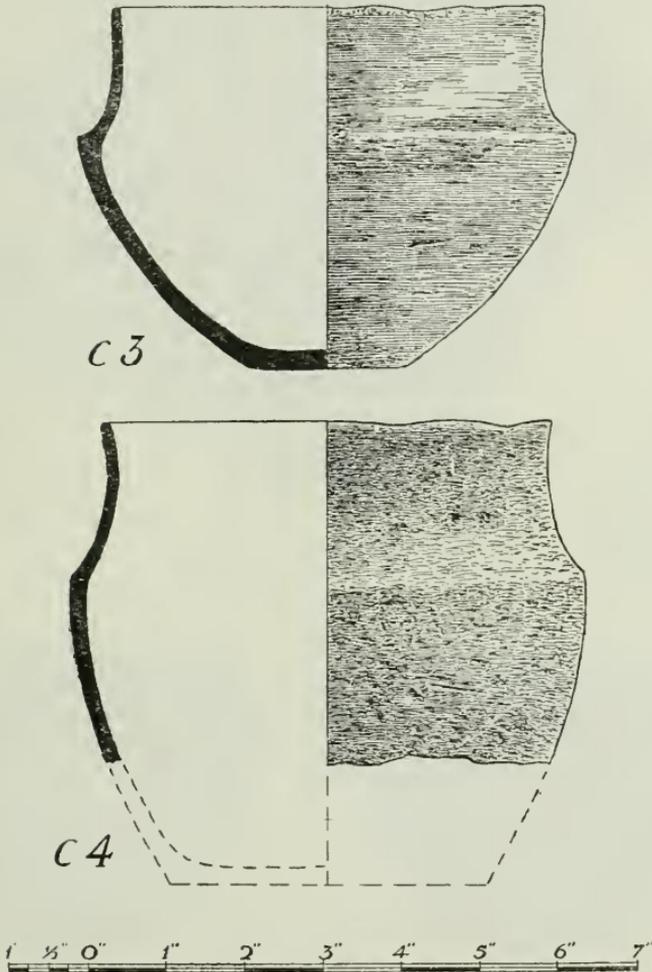


FIG. 5.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON:
TWO JARS; IRON AGE A.

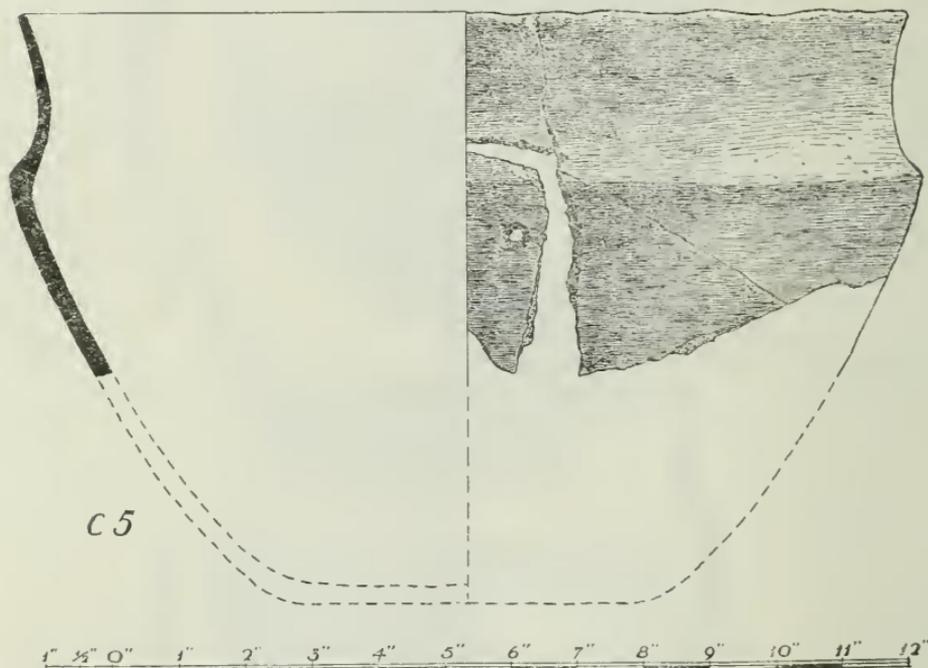
P. 65.

Iron Age pottery and particles of charcoal were found in it and on what was clearly the inner slope of the fosse, when eventually this was reached. It is to be regretted that a full section of the fosse was not obtained, but the excavation which would have been involved could not then be undertaken.

A. Pottery.

III. THE FINDS.

- (i) *Bronze Age*. Of the Late Bronze Age sherds found, only one (Fig. 7, C14) is worthy of illustration. This is a piece, from a short distance below the rim, of a large jar with cable ornament round the neck. It can be paralleled by similar pieces from the Late Bronze Age site at Scarborough, Yorks (R. E. M. Wheeler, *History of Scarborough*, Scarborough, 1931; also T. D. Kendrick and C. F. C. Hawkes, *Archæology in England and Wales*, 1914-31, London, 1932, p. 151, Fig. 60, Nos. 10, 11 and 12).



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FIG. 6.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON:
FRAGMENTS OF JAR; IRON AGE A.

- (ii) *Iron Age A*. (Vessels C1-C5 have been restored and are now in Guildford Museum.)

C1 (Plate II *a*, Fig. 4). Handled jar, of brown to black smooth-surfaced ware. A somewhat similar vessel from Maiden Castle, Dorset, is illustrated on Fig. 60, No. 70, of the Report.¹ From E-F, level 2. Also with this vessel should be compared C9 (Fig. 7), a smaller vessel of similar type, and that illustrated in the original report, *S.A.C.*, Vol. XX, which is still smaller (4½ inches in height, and 2 inches rim diameter) and has four loop-shaped handles.

C2 (Plate II *c*, Fig. 4). Bowl, of similar ware to the last, from the rapid silt of E-F, level 5. This must have reached its position in the ditch within a matter of a few weeks of the latter being dug, and therefore is of the utmost importance for fixing the date of the camp. A very similar bowl, found at the Trundle (Goodwood, Sussex) is figured by Dr. Curwen² who describes it as belonging to his A2 series of *circa* 250-100 B.C.

¹ R. E. M. Wheeler, *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, Oxford, 1943.

² E. C. Curwen, *The Archæology of Sussex*, London, 1937, Pl. XXVII, No. 4.

PLATE II



(a)



(b)



(c)



CARSHALTON IRON AGE CAMP:
POTTERY (RESTORED) FROM FOSSE AT E-F.

a (C1), *b* (C3) AND *c* (C2).

C3 (Plate II *b*, Fig. 5) and C5 (Fig. 6). Vessels of very black ware with highly burnished outer surface. Found together in E-F, level 3. One fragment of C5 is perforated after make, apparently for a repair thong or rivet.

C4 (Fig. 5). Shouldered pot of dark brown ware found, as previously described, outside the camp in section A-B.

The remainder of the pottery figured (Fig. 7, C6-C14) was found in level 2 of section E-F, mainly at the bottom of the layer.

C6 is the only fragment found with "pie-crust" ornament on the rim, though several pieces from the disturbed material in trench G had "finger-nail" ornament along the top of the rim, so it is clear that ornamented ware was not absent from this site.

C13 is one of two pot bases found which had been perforated subsequent to manufacture. Iron Age pots similarly perforated have frequently been found, but their purpose is not clear.

- (iii) *Hæmatite-surfaced ware* (not figured). Two small pieces of ware with thick deep-red hæmatite coating on the exterior (from E-F, level 2, and B-B', level 2) were found during the excavations. That from E-F is of light grey ware and the hæmatite coating had originally been highly burnished; that from B-B' is of darker grey ware containing, unlike the other, particles of flint grit. It is somewhat water-worn, so has lost its original surface, but the coating is also of considerable thickness. Hæmatite ware has been the subject of several recent articles, as its distribution is a matter of considerable importance in assessing the origins, distribution and trading contacts of the Iron Age people who produced it.¹ It is clear that the main centre where this pottery was produced was in Wessex midway between the Isle of Wight and the Severn and that it spread, either by trade or folk movement, along the north and south downs into Surrey and Sussex and hence (possibly by sea, as there is a hiatus in sites where it has been found) to the extreme east of Kent.

In connection with the Carshalton pieces, it seems clear that they are imports to the site, probably by trade, since only the two small fragments were found. The one with light-coloured gritless pottery is similar to the pieces of this ware found at Margate (now in the B.M.), while the other is like the fragments found by Mr. Frere at Epsom. Neither piece gives any information as to the form of the vessels to which they belonged.

Surrey sites at which analogous pottery has been found (Map, Fig. 8).

As regards the relation of the Iron Age pottery from this site to that from other Surrey Iron Age sites, this is being dealt with in a paper on all Surrey Iron Age sites which the writer has in preparation, and hopes to have published at a later date. Here it is only possible to refer briefly to the main analogies.

1. "Cæsar's Camp," Wimbledon Common (A). This Camp, which in its form (single bank and ditch and circular plan) bears a close resemblance to the one at Carshalton, had a trench dug through it in 1937 for the laying of a water main. The excavations were supervised by the writer and Mr. F. Cottrill, and are the subject of a report now in preparation, appearing in *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. CII. Pottery

¹ R. E. M. Wheeler, *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, pp. 186-97, with distribution map, Fig. 55, and with a note on this ware by K. P. Oakley on pp. 379 and 380.

"An Iron Age Site near Epsom," S. S. Frere, F.S.A., in *Ant. Journ.*, Vol. XXII (1942), p. 123, deals with hæmatite ware found in the Surrey-Sussex-Kent area.

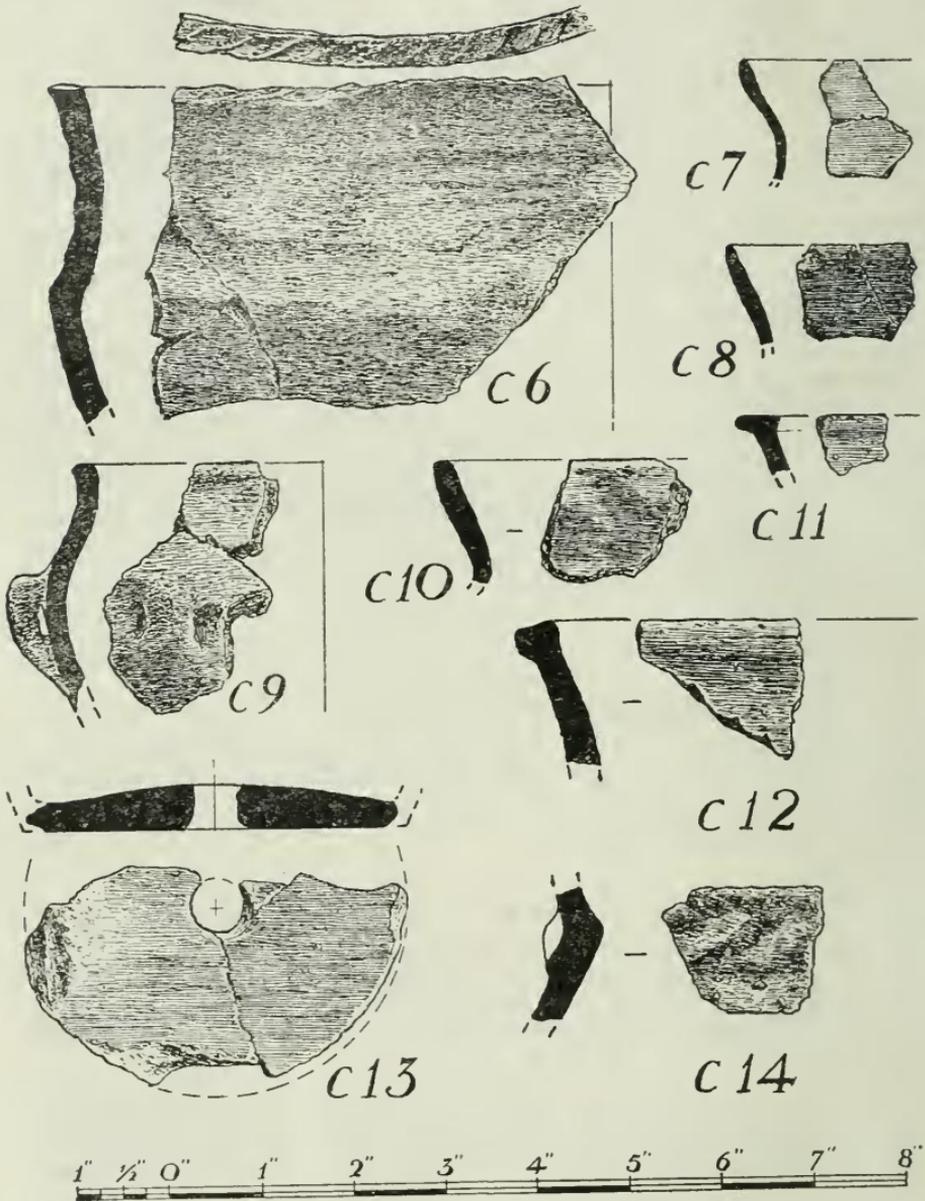
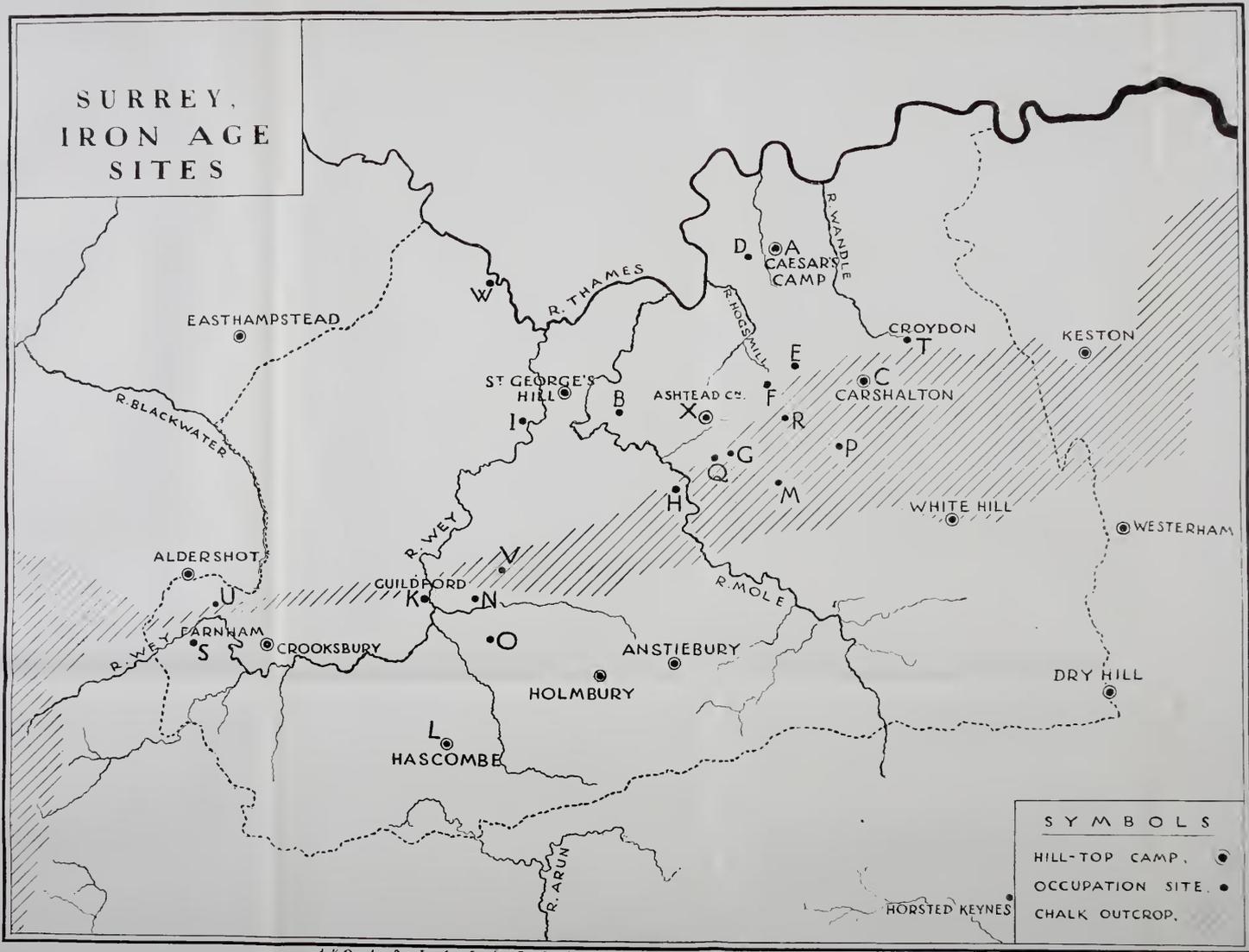


FIG. 7.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON:
FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY.

SURREY, IRON AGE SITES



SYMBOLS

- HILL-TOP CAMP, ●
- OCCUPATION SITE, •
- CHALK OUTCROP, —

SCALE OF MILES 1 1/2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

FIG. 8.—SURREY IRON AGE SITES.

found in a shallow pit, inside the vallum on the east side of the camp, is similar to much of that from Carshalton, but also includes vessels with "finger-tip" ornament applied to rim and, round the sides, along the bulge line.

2. Epsom (near Epsom College), *op. cit.* (R) produced several analogous sherds, including two with "pie-crust" ornament, similar to C6.

3. Ewell—(a). Garden of "Purberry Shot" (not yet published) (F.). Includes fragments, of form C4 and C5, of burnished, shouldered bowls with upstanding rims as well as vessels with finger-tip ornament as from Wimbledon.

(b) A site in Nonsuch Park, on the west side of Ewell, still to be published (E).

Other Surrey sites which have produced pottery of similar types are :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 4. Coombe Warren, Kingston Hill (Kingston Museum ; mainly unpublished) | (D) |
| 5. Cobham, Leigh Hill (<i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XXI, i) | (B) |
| 6. Fetcham, Hawk's Hill (<i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XX) | (H) |
| 7. Ashtead, garden of "Inward Shaw" (<i>S.A.C.</i> , forthcoming) | (G) |
| 8. Wisley (<i>Proc. Prehist. Soc.</i> , 1945, pp. 32-38) | (I) |
| 9. Guildford (a) St. Catherine's Hill (<i>S.A.C.</i> , forthcoming ; <i>Arch. Journ.</i> , Vol. CII) | (K) |
| (b) St. Martha's Hill (<i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XLIII) | (N) |
| 10. Farnham, Shortheath Ridge (<i>SAS.</i> , <i>Preh. Farnh.</i>) | (S) |

Many of these sites have, in addition, produced pottery of later Iron Age types, but with which the present paper is not concerned.

(iv) *Roman Pottery* (Fig. 9). Pieces of three vessels were found in level 3 of section B-B' (Fig. 3). The two figured are :—

1. Upper part of a small pot of brown ware, with black, fumed, inner and outer surfaces. (C15, max. diam. 5½ inches.)
2. Piece of jar rim of grey ware. (C16, diam. 4½ inches.)
3. (Not figured.) Fragments from the body of a small flagon. Grey ware with red outer surface.

All three can be dated *c.* A.D. 90-100, and are similar to vessels of this period found at the Roman villa on Ashtead Common.

B. Bronze Axe (Fig. 10).

The fragment, possibly part of a flat axe and, if so, of Early Bronze Age date, has apparently been deliberately broken and therefore, with the additional evidence of the pieces of ingots found nearby, one may presume that a "founder's hoard" once existed on this site and became scattered during the subsequent occupation. Several other hoards have been found in the vicinity, the nearest in the railway cutting only about two miles north of this site, and others at Beddington on the River Wandle, at Croydon and Banstead, but all of late Bronze Age date and including socketed axes. It is possible that the present fragment is actually from a socketed axe ; it is too small for any certainty.

C. *Saddle Querns.*

One complete saddle quern (10 inches by 6½ inches by 2 inches, oval in shape) was found in B-B' level 2 and the pieces of several others. All except one are of similar stone, a gritty sand-

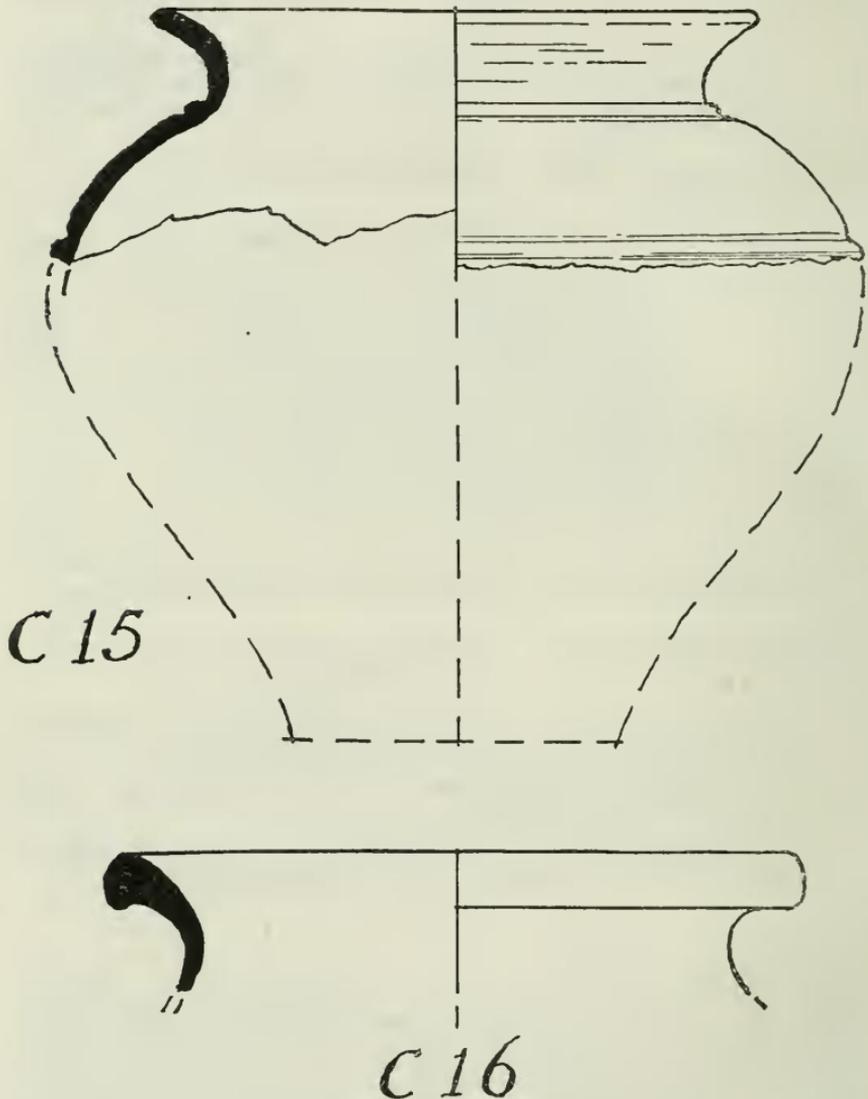


FIG. 9.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON:
ROMAN POTTERY FROM B-B', LEVEL 3.

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stone of greenish-brown colour, possibly from the greensand outcrop several miles to the south (an expert opinion on the stone has still to be obtained). The exception just referred to is made of sarsen stone and, possibly owing to the nature of this material,

is of different type from the remainder (Fig. 15). As the unabraded under- and edge-surfaces show, it was formed by "pecking," producing a finely pitted surface. It was (as this softish, fine-grained sandstone allowed) carefully sloped with a straight vertical edge and true bevel of the under angle. The upper surface, probably as a result of wear during use, dishes towards the centre, and has in part, acquired a high polish. The stone, of a silvery white

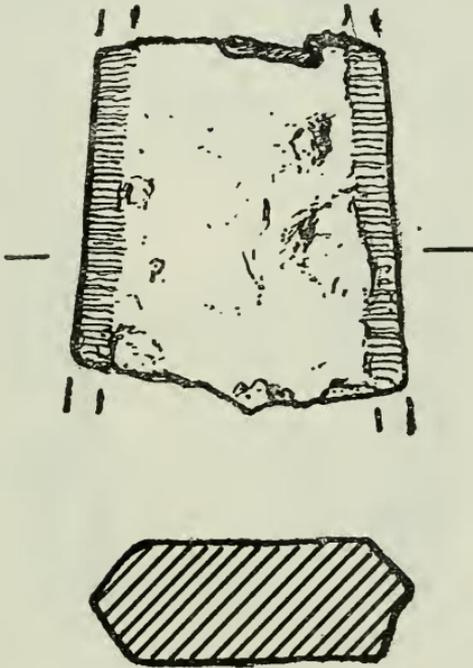


FIG. 10.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON: FRAGMENT OF BRONZE AXE.

P. 67.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

colour, full of small particles which glitter in strong light, has its outer surface stained a red-brown colour from the clay silt (level 2 of section B-B') in which it was found.

Fragments of identical querns have been found at sites T (Croydon), Q (Ashted) and W (Thorpe) shown on the Map, Fig. 4.

As regards the provenance of this stone (which is derived from the geological deposits of the Upper Tertiaries known as the Barton Beds) this is likely to have been in the neighbourhood of Aldershot, at Fox Hills and the Chobham Ridges, where deposits of sarsen stone are still more or less *in situ* (*The Geology of the Country around Aldershot and Guildford*, Memoirs of the Geological Survey of England and Wales, No. 285, p. 102). It seems reasonable to

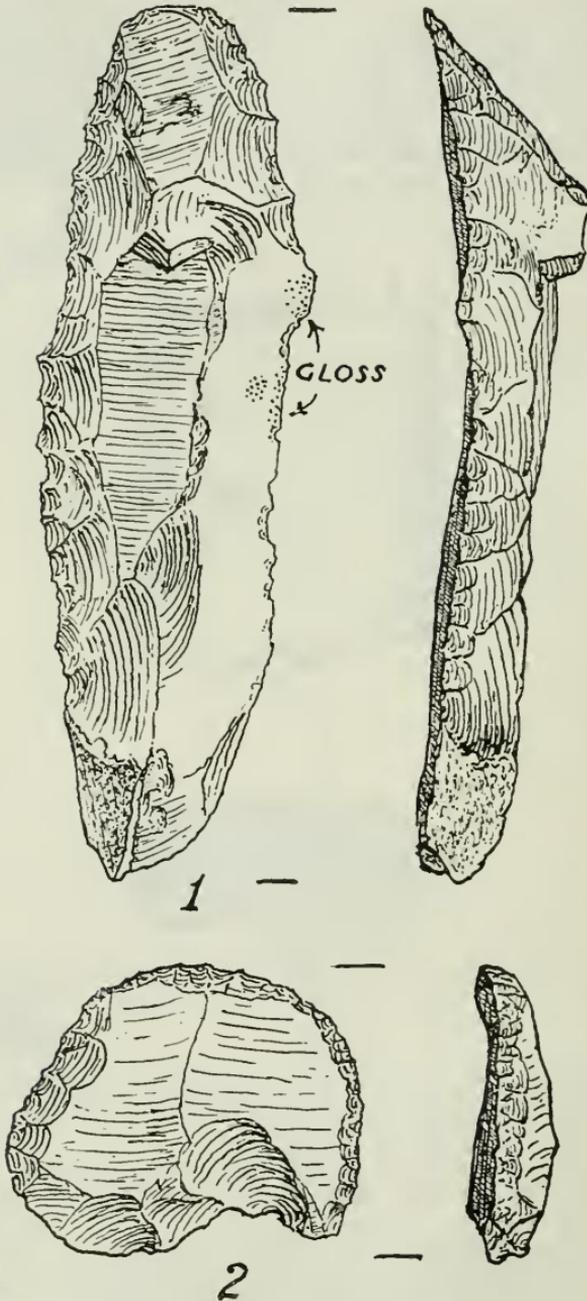


FIG. 11.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON: SICKLE-FLINT AND SCRAPER FROM E-F, LEVEL 1.

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$.

suppose that querns of this stone were made in this westernmost region of Surrey and reached eastern Surrey through trade, thus emphasising the east to west trackway (the so-called Harroway) of which the Hog's Back ridgeway, between Guildford and Farnham, formed a part. (See *S.A.S. Prehist. Farnh.*)

D. *Loom-weights.*

Several loom-weights, of vertically-perforated cylindrical type, were found in 1903 and the worn fragment of another in 1937. The latter was from a disturbed level. It seems likely that these belong to the Late Bronze Age occupation at this site, already referred to. Triangular loom-weights of normal Iron Age A type (as found with pottery of this date at St. Martha's Hill, near Guildford, *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIII (1935), Pl. XIII) were not found during the present excavations.

E. *Flints* (Figs. 11-14).

As previously stated, worked flints (scrapers, cores and numerous flakes) were found at all levels in the ditch, but in greatest quantity in the hill-wash sand (level 1) of section E-F.

These include two cores (Fig. 12) of typical, double-ended Mesolithic form.

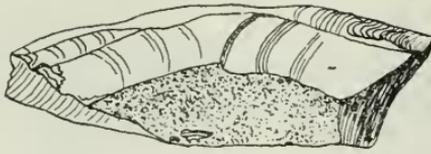
No. 1 (Fig. 11). A sickle flint (with traces of "corn gloss" on one edge) of grey flint with considerable secondary flaking along the steep side and round the end, and with a piece of cortex remaining at the butt end. Length, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (?). From E-F, level 1.

Also of this period, and of similar light grey, mottled flint, is the broad scraper, No. 2 (Fig. 11). (Several flakes, of identical flint, are likely to belong to the period of these two implements.)

The remainder of the implements, all of black or brown flint with some grey mottling, are possibly of Bronze Age date. Most retain some cortex, coloured light brown on the surface but showing the thick, white underlying crust where exposed by flaking. Two of them are end scrapers, with cortex remaining down one side, and one flake, shows fine ripple-flaking extending along one edge on alternate faces, but the specimen has been fractured at a subsequent date. Two single-platform cores, retaining much cortex, are clearly contemporary with the scrapers and bear flake scars from which similar pieces have been detached.

The following observations on the flint implements have been contributed by Mr. W. F. Rankine, F.S.A.Scot.

- 1 (Fig. 11). "A superb flake implement. The bulb has been removed. Gloss very limited—small patches along one edge." (Dr. Curwen, who has inspected the implement, suggests that the cherty nature of the flint has prevented this edge from acquiring a greater amount of gloss, which is confined to the non-cherty areas and, where present, shows evidence of very considerable use.)



3



4

FIG. 12.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON: MESOLITHIC CORES.

P. 73.

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$.

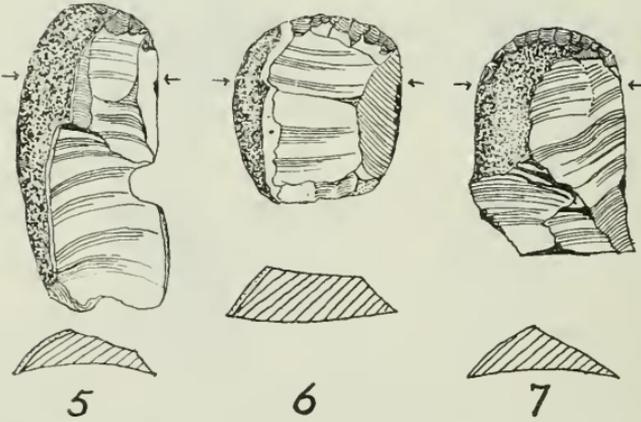


FIG. 13.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON: END SCRAPERS.

P. 73.

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$.

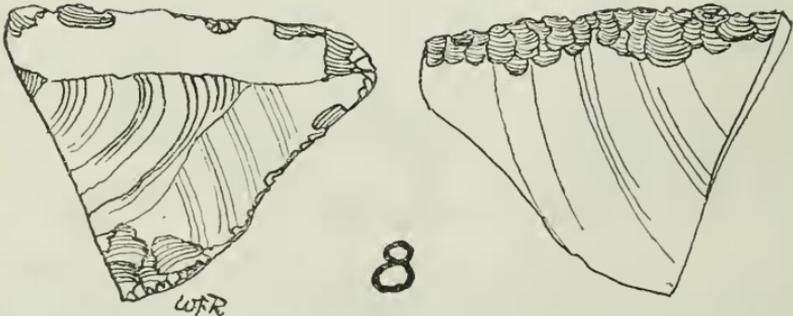


FIG. 14.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON: PART OF ARROW-HEAD.

P. 73.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

"Material: Grey porous flint with cherty patches and sporadic groups of pyrites; longitudinally runs a blue-grey band (5 mm.) containing globular organic inclusions, and this may explain the porosity of the surrounding flint; there is a fossil bivalve on under surface. Bulbar extremity of the implement is fire-crackled."

Mr. Rankine is of opinion that the implement is a "crude backed knife." Dr. Curwen endorses the writer's suggestion that it is a sickle flint, and probably hafted at the bulbar end, with the possibility that the fire-crackling at this end is due to burning of the wooden haft.

- 2 (Fig. 11). "Mesolithic scraper of grey flint with bluish mottling. A heavy scraper—bulb removed."
- 3 and 4 (Fig. 12). "Mesolithic cores. No. 2 is a fresh specimen. Colour rather remarkable for this type (*i.e.* Mesolithic). In West Surrey brown colour (due to sand and chemical content) mainly that of Neolithic—Bronze Age period flints."
- 5, 6 and 7 (Fig. 13). "End scrapers—one debulbed. No. 6 practically a round scraper. Colour as last."
- 8 (Fig. 14). "Part of an arrow-head of *petit tranchet* derivative type."

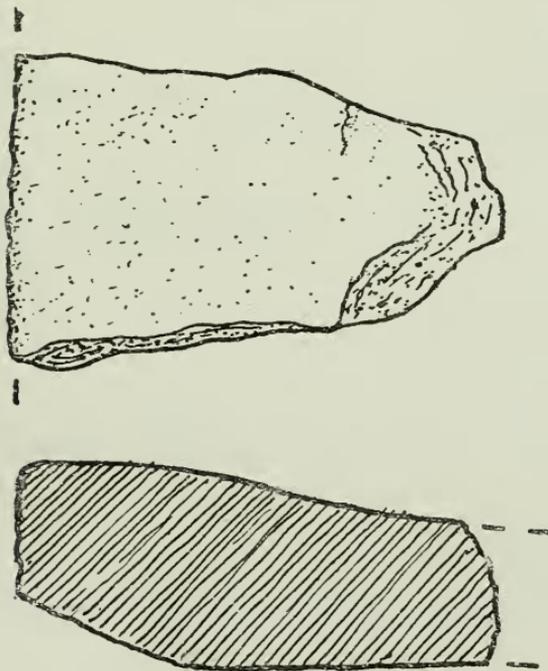


FIG. 15.—EXCAVATIONS AT CARSHALTON: FRAGMENT OF QUERN OF SARSEN STONE.

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$.

IV. SUMMARY.

The low, sand-capped hill to the south of Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, was the scene of some occupation in Mesolithic, Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age times (and, possibly, also in the Neolithic period). In the Iron Age (A2) period there was considerable occupation, and at this time the summit of the hill was encircled by defences consisting of a single ditch and mound. There is no evidence to show the position of the entrance (or entrances) but it is suspected that one existed at the point now crossed by the connecting corridor of the Isolation building in the southern sector of the camp.

There was, apparently some Belgic occupation nearby (attested by a few stray sherds) but by this time the mound had silted, or been ploughed, back into the ditch and there can have been little trace of it on the surface.

Except on the eastern side where a marsh or pool seems to have formed (helped by the presence of Reading clay in this part of the Tertiary outlier) most of the site, and the surrounding chalk downland, was probably being cultivated in Roman times and the scatter of Roman pottery (and one piece of flanged roof tile) indicates no extensive occupation in this area.

APPENDIX.

Report on the animal bones from the fosse, Section Y, by Dr. J. Wilfred Jackson, D.Sc., F.G.S., F.S.A.

From level 3 :—

Horse.—Three incisor teeth and an ulna. The latter is small and has a full length of about 305 mm. The animal appears to have been small in size of the Exmoor pony type, of $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ hands in height, as in other Iron Age sites.

Pig.—Imperfect ulna.

Sheep.—Maxilla with three teeth, and fragmentary limb-bones, including a young shank-bone.

Ox.—Fragmentary horn cores of the Celtic ox type, one molar, calcaneum 120 mm. long, head of humerus, proximal half of radius, imperfect tibia about 300 mm. long, and part of a young tibia. The bones indicate small animals similar to the Kerry cattle.

From level 5 :—

Dog.—Axis vertebra fragments of skull, fragment of maxilla with two teeth, premaxillæ with no teeth, left ramus of mandible with canine and incisor. In the latter the length of the tooth-row (teeth missing) is 78 mm. The remains are too fragmentary for the determination of type, but they agree with similar ones from other Iron Age sites.