

The burial "A" is shown above the central one of a series of "symmetrical holes—in the rock containing only black clay". There were five of these holes. The description and arrangement of these holes, though in which trench they were found is not stated, suggests a central stake and four concentric circles of stakes. The holes could also be interpreted as a line of stakes demarcating an "entrance" to the central enclosure. The holes do not seem large enough to have been post holes. If the first interpretation is correct then it adds one more stake-circle round barrow to the few already known and described in Britain and is the only one so far noted for Mendip and fills a gap in the distribution map (see Ashbee 1959, p. 1, *Fig. 1* and 1960, *Fig. 22*). It would fall into category C1 (Ashbee). It should be noted that the barrow, in its present state, does not suggest that it was ever a bell barrow. Burial by inhumation associated with riveted daggers (knife) are known from other sites. From the diagram, the burial could have been secondary. If so the primary burial was not found.

E. K. TRATMAN

*Combe Hill Enclosure, Bristol (N.G.R. ST 561782) (Fig. 61)*

The enclosure, on the north-west corner of Coombe Hill, was first described by Tratman (1946, p. 178). The present paper sets out the results of an examination and survey of the visible remains. The survey was made by the author and his colleagues Mr. A. Waller and Miss M. Robinson, in Feb. 1967. A considerable portion of the site is occupied by the Henbury Golf Course. It was possible to study this thanks to the kind permission of the secretary of the club.

The enclosure is sub-triangular in shape and about 2 hectares (5 acres) in area. It is bounded on the east side, where the ground is level, and on the south-western side, where the ground slopes gently, by a single bank with an external ditch. The north-western boundary is a cliff edge, formed by the gorge of the Henbury Trym, which cuts through the Carboniferous Limestone ridge at this point. The interior of the enclosure is almost level, the south-western bank being placed at the top of the slope on that side. Across the gorge to the north-west, 300 metres away, is Blaise Castle Camp, and 500 metres due west is the camp on King's Weston Hill.

The banks, as they stand, are in two parts, as their probable point of union has been completely obliterated by quarrying and the construction of a water tank. The eastern section is the more massive, having a height

of about 1.5 m. at the north end, decreasing to less than 0.5 m. at the south. It is cut by four gaps, (A B, C, and the Green). The most northerly of these (A) may be an original entrance as it shows a small deflection of the bank into the interior of the enclosure on the south side of the gap, the north side being protected by a cliff. The break in the bank and ditch at B appears to be modern, possibly associated with the estate wall, which intersects the enclosure in an east-west direction. Running in a north-westerly direction, from a point near the junction of the estate wall and the bank, is a sharply defined ditch, about 1.0 metre wide. Its function is not apparent but it is probably modern, though it appears to pass under the estate wall, to re-appear for a short distance near the marked O.S. revision point. The ditch may be connected with the fragmentary stone-

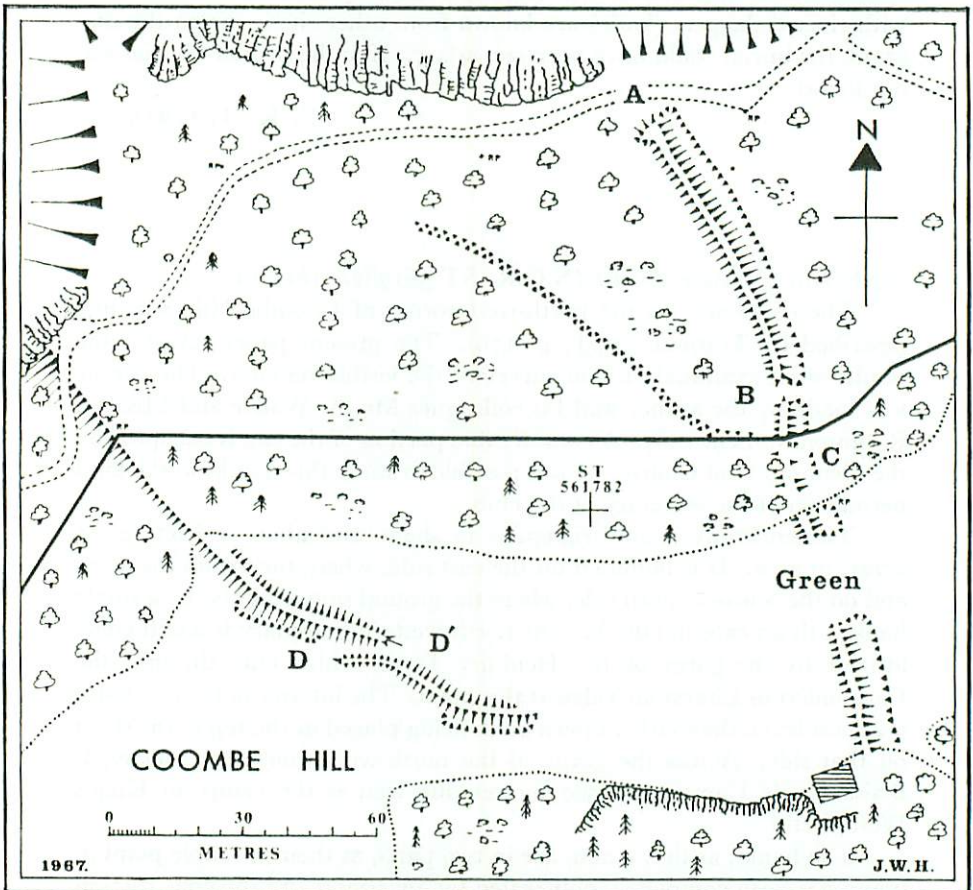


Fig. 61.

work, found to the south of the revision point on the wall and which may have caused the destruction of the bank and ditch at C. To the south of C a short length of bank and ditch is still visible before the levelled area of the green. Beyond the latter, the work continues almost due south for about 30 m. before finally disappearing on the edge of the wood.

The south-western section of the bank starts at the cliff and runs, as a low outward-facing scarp, south-east until it reaches the edge of the golf course, where it becomes a true bank. Further along a short section of ditch appears alongside the bank, until both are terminated by an east-west diagonal passage, D'-D. It is difficult to estimate whether this was an original entrance because of later interference but it would appear to be too narrow, unless it was only a subsidiary entrance. Its width is only 1.0 m. at the narrowest point.

The bank continues, curving slightly east, and has, near its end, which has been levelled, a short section of ditch. No trace of the work was found in the quarry face, nor was there any sign of it returning elsewhere to join the eastern bank. The fragmentary nature of the ditch might indicate that the south-western side of the enclosure was unfinished. Attempts to determine whether a ditch had ever been associated with the bank at its northern end, using a soil auger, were inconclusive. The south-western bank is in all parts a much slighter affair than that on the east and does not reach a height of much more than 1.0 m., being at most places considerably less.

There are no other visible features in the northern part of the enclosure and none in the southern part covered by the golf course.

No finds from this site have been recorded. The nature of the visible remains and the simplicity of the lay out would suggest an Iron Age date. The general feebleness of the work rather resembles that of the roughly egg-shaped work, west of the main camp, on Kings Weston Hill (Tratman [1925], *Fig.* 19 and p. 77). The apparent incompleteness of the south-western side of the enclosure might indicate that the site was unfinished.

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*Notched Bone Pin from Little Solsbury Hill Camp, Bath (Fig. 62).* This object was found several years ago amongst the debris of the ramparts in the western corner of the camp and was very kindly handed over to the Society for its museum by Mr. M. G. Messer, one of the finders. This Iron Age "A" site (Falconer and Adams, 1935, Dowden, 1957 and 1962) has produced many objects. The pin, *Fig.* 62, is of a rather uncommon pattern being short (43 mm.) and stout with a deliberately contrived notch. The base of this notch is very highly polished, more so than the rest of the pin; this is presumably due to wear. Known local parallels are few. Several