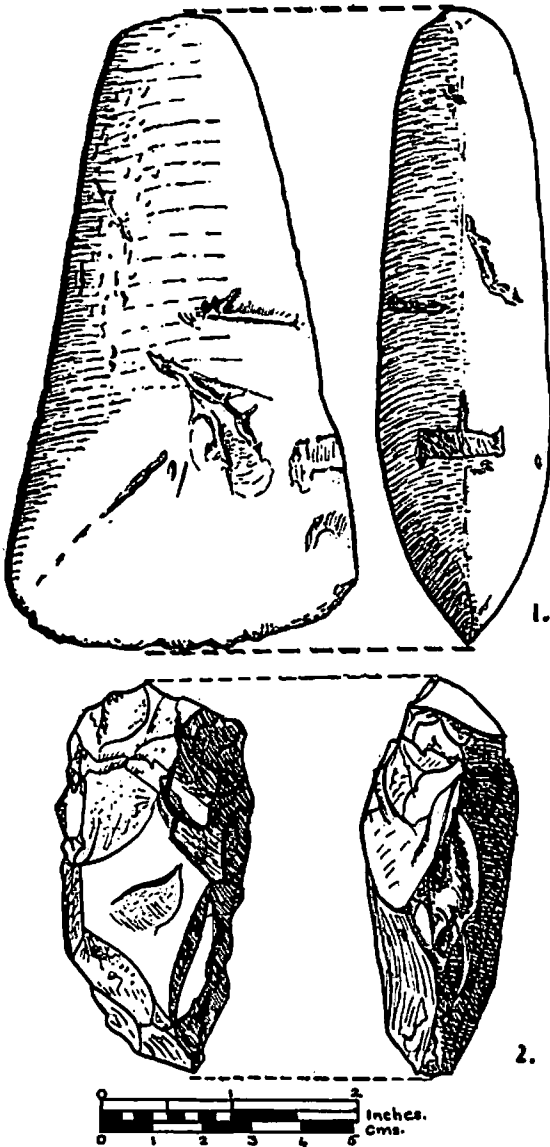


*A Polished Stone Axe from Long Ashton, Somerset.* (O.S. 6 in. to 1 mile, Som. 5, S.E., N.G.R., ST 534695).—The axe was found in the grounds of the Agriculture Research Station of the University of Bristol, while digging a hole for a fruit tree in December, 1953. There were no objects associated with it. It has a much weathered surface and only a little of the original polished surface remains. It has been chipped by the plough on more than one occasion (*Fig. 7, No. 1*). Dr. F. S. Wallis of the



*Fig. 7.*—Polished stone axes from Long Ashton, (1), and Lawrence Weston, (2).

City Museum, Bristol, has examined the axe and the report, number 927 of the Stone Axe Sub-Committee of the South-western Group of Museums and Art Galleries states:—"Petrology. Macroscopic. Medium grained igneous rock of bluish grey colour, weathered brown. Microscopic. Greenstone with a fair amount of augite, feldspar and usual magnetite. Greenstone." The source cannot be accurately determined but is likely to be Cornwall. A few flints, mainly cores, have been found scattered over the field but the evidence is not sufficient to indicate an occupation site or date. The splayed form of the cutting edge suggests a late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The axe is now in the possession of Dr. Luckwill of the Research Station who kindly allowed me to have it for examination and report. I am indebted to Mr. Bryan Collingridge for the drawing from which Fig. 7, No. 1 is made.

E. K. TRATMAN.

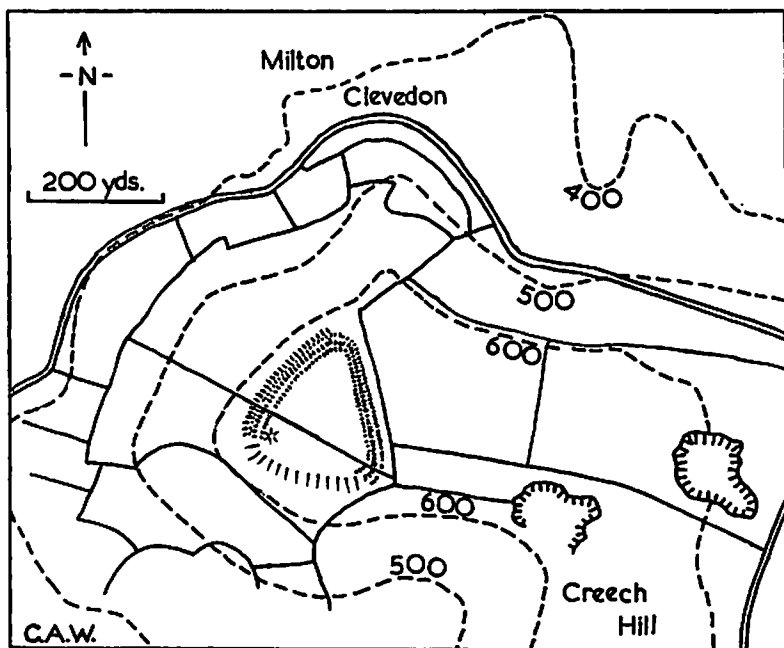


Fig. 8.

*Creech Hill Camp, Milton Clevedon.* (O.S. 6 in. to 1 mile, Som. 54, S.W., N.G.R., ST 666367).—To the south-east of Milton Clevedon is the irregularly shaped Creech Hill. It is formed of oolite and has a number of spurs commanding extensive views. At the west end of one of the spurs of the hill is this camp, which was found in July, 1955. The camp is a minor work of approximately triangular form and about 150 yards from east to west. The defences are rather feeble. To the south where the slope is steep there is no bank on the plateau edge nor a ditch below, though the likely position of the ditch is occupied by a narrow platform suggesting that the slope may have been artificially steepened and the earth thrown downhill. Shallow quarrying at both southern angles has obscured the relationship of the platform to the ditch along the other two sides (Fig. 8).

On the west side of the camp, where there is a tumulus, T 370, there is a ditch 8 ft. wide and 1 ft. deep with traces of a bank outside. Inside the ditch the natural slope is very steep, rising about 7 ft. to the edge of the plateau where there is a very slight bank.

The east side of the work crossing the almost level ground of the spur is the best defended as it is the easiest approach to the camp. The ditch is 2.5 ft. deep and about 9 ft. wide. The bank is inside and rises about 2 ft. above the interior