

level of the camp, and is about 15 ft. wide. There is no outer bank. No prehistoric entrance could be found. The gaps in the bank, especially on the east, all appear to be of recent origin. The feeble defences and the small area enclosed suggest an early date for its construction, possibly Iron Age A though it could also be very late. An O.S. triangulation stone has recently been set up inside the work.

No previous reference to this work has been found. The nearest other known earthwork is Small Down Camp about 2½ miles to the north. It contains eleven tumuli of Bronze Age date. The ditch in-filling is said to have yielded pottery of the same period (Gray, 1904). The new work described also contains a tumulus. It is about 35 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high. It has a tail to the south suggesting that it is built upon a natural prominence, which increases its apparent height when viewed from outside the camp. The tumulus has a flat top and shows signs of having been disturbed in the centre.

Since this camp was found information has been received that a Roman building, perhaps a temple, has been found on Lamyatt Beacon to the south-west.

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PALÆOLITHIC AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS FROM THE SHIREHAMPTON DISTRICT

These short notes are intended primarily to record the places from which stone implements were recovered during routine investigation of new housing sites, for archaeological material in north-west Bristol. The implements collected by G. C. Boon, B.A., F.S.A., and the author have now been placed in the Society's Museum.

Palæoliths.—U.B.S.S. Catalogue, Pal. 90. This specimen is a small, 75 × 43 mm., pointed hand-axe, which if flaked over its entire surface would have produced a pointed ovate. A large area of the butt end remains unflaked showing the piece to have been manufactured from a small pebble of chert. It shows considerable artistry in its flaking and is of mid-Acheulian type with a pronounced S-twist to the edges. One face is finely and evenly flaked. The other is rougher and appears unfinished. Close examination of the piece shows a flaw in the substance of the chert, which possibly appeared during its manufacture. The implement has a beautifully fresh appearance, with the flake ridges quite undulled. It cannot have moved far from where it was dropped. It was recovered by the author, only a few feet away from the limits of the Roman villa site in Kings Weston Park (Grid ref. ST 533775) and was exposed on the surface by disturbance during building operations. The height here is about 35 ft. O.D. and the surface deposit from which it came is a sandy-marl subsoil, hillwash, common to the area. This hillwash also covers the Roman remains and must represent a very recent erosion of the upper slopes; it therefore seems reasonable to assume that this unweathered and unrolled hand-axe must have been quite recently washed from a resting place on the upper slopes of Penpole Point, immediately south of the villa site.

No. 91 is a surface find from a garden in Station Road, Shirehampton (Grid ref. ST 533768), at 100 ft. O.D., collected by the author. It is an Acheulian cleaver in honey-coloured chert without patina and with very slight surface staining. The butt end shows some of the original cortex. Greatest length 66 mm.; breadth 45 mm. This implement resembles the majority from Shirehampton in its fresh appearance, the flake ridges being almost undulled.

No. 92 was collected by G. C. Boon from the disturbed surface of the "Meadow Grove" housing site at approximately 25 ft. O.D. (Grid ref. ST 525773). It is a triangular hand-axe of mid-Acheulian type, 85 × 52 mm., with a slight S-twist to the edge. This piece is very much rolled and abraded. It is unusual amongst the Shirehampton palæoliths in its heavy staining which has imparted to the chert a warm red coloration. Most palæoliths from the Shirehampton side of the Avon have a remarkably fresh appearance while those from the Somerset side of the river are heavily patinated. The condition of the implement and its discovery at that low level suggest that it is derived from the 100 ft. Level, in the neighbourhood of Old Barrow Hill, where thin, much eroded, gravels occur and from where the late R. Hughes collected artifacts (Grid ref. ST 528772).

The two hand-axes, Nos. 90 and 92, were examined and discussed by A. D. Lacaille, F.S.A. Also of lower palæolithic date are six worked flakes, all of chert. Three were collected at the Meadow Grove site, centred on Grid reference ST 525774. Two of these, like the biface from here, are very much rolled and abraded. The

fourth and fifth flakes were collected at Old Barrow Hill and Kings Weston Park respectively. The sixth is a thin flake about 50 mm. in length, pointed at one end by fairly steep retouching. There is some indication of a prepared striking platform. This flake was collected from the temporary housing site near Myrtle Hall, Shirehampton (50 ft. O.D., Grid ref. ST 533763). The typological significance of these lower palæolithic flakes has been recently discussed (Lacaille, 1954).

Post-Palæolithic Flints.—I include here a reworked fragment of polished stone axe. This fragment, roughly refashioned to make a thick pointed implement, was recovered by the author during the excavation of the Roman villa in Kings Weston Park (Fig. 7, No. 2). It came from the junction of the superficial hillwash with the rubble level in room VI, and was presumably washed in with the post-Roman covering of the villa remains. The stone is a carbonaceous baked shale with small quartz grains, similar to, but not identical with, the Carboniferous baked shale of Co. Down. (Stone and Wallis, 1951.)

The flints include flakes, blades, many scrapers and one arrow-point of Bronze Age facies. These are mostly surface finds, collected during the construction of the Lawrence Weston Housing Estate. Flints marked "Kings Weston" or KWP were collected from west of Kings Weston Lane; those marked Lawrence Weston (LW) from east of this line and those marked as collected from the villa occurred in the hillwash covering the Roman levels. A small number of flints excavated from below the Roman levels have been retained by me.

Sites.—Owing to limited time, taken up almost wholly with the rescue excavation of the Roman villa, and the speed of mechanical trench cutting and construction, many sections through Pleistocene deposits passed unnoted. A few general notes, however, may help to supplement information from other sources on the Pleistocene levels and implements of the Lower Avon Valley. The major post-war housing programme was begun in the period between the war and 1950, and the sites are listed here.

Valerian Close: Grid ref. ST 537767, 100 ft. O.D. A temporary housing site opposite Portway Schools. This site appeared to be archæologically barren.

Markham Close, centred on Grid ref. ST 522771; about 25 ft. O.D. The late R. Hughes collected here. A chert gravel spread derived from higher levels. Some small mineralized fragments of bone have been found.

Meadow Grove, centred on Grid ref. ST 525774 and topographically continuous with the foregoing site. These two flank the lowermost slopes of the spur, of which Penpole is the backbone. It presents the same spread of chert, gravel and detritus from the higher slopes. A hand-axe and flakes were collected here, *vide supra*, and also evidence of Roman and Mediæval occupation.

Old Barrow Hill, centred on ST 528771, 100 ft. O.D., was studied mainly by Hughes. This remnant of the 100 ft. terrace has been largely eroded away leaving only patches of gravel and a spread of chert pebbles.

Walton Road: ST 528768, 100 ft. O.D. Studied only by Hughes who collected artifacts from here. MS. unpublished.

Myrtle Hall, centre reference point ST 535764. A temporary housing site continuing Dursley and Nibley Roads (Cotswold Estate). The area shows a well defined terrace formation at 50 ft. O.D., due to the presence of an underlying shelf of Dolomitic Conglomerate. Very little appeared of Pleistocene deposits although some artifacts were found.

Kings Weston Park is virtually a continuation of Meadow Grove, but flanks the northern, steeper and harder slope of Penpole. Deep cuttings commonly showed a bed of variable thickness, of 2 to 5 ft., overlying the red Trias marl, and composed of shattered angular, limestone fragments, compacted into a hard deposit. The bed frequently has a contorted appearance and, it is suggested, was formed under the influence of solifluxion. The deposit is less noticeable in the eastern part of the Lawrence Weston Housing Estate, where the slopes are much gentler.

Henbury: The large housing estate constructed at Henbury provided no Pleistocene or Roman remains.

Since 1950 building has been undertaken on the south-west slope of Penpole, centred on ST 529772 and along Woodwell Lane ST 535765. Neither was visited.

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A Polished-edge Flint Knife and a Greenstone Axe from Priddy.—In the course of systematic searching for flint implements the flint knife, Fig. 9, was found in an arable field near Priddy (N.G.R., ST 537517), by Mr. Keith Reed of Bedminster,