

the case of the outer ditch, the bottom of this one was continually covered by water, and here also no vegetable deposit or other deposit could be traced. In this case the bottom was flat, and about 8in. wide, and no grey clay was found. The filling was a brown clay interspersed with stones, with layers of other clays, etc., running through it, as shown in the section. The natural sub-soil here was as absolutely hard, and its boundaries as clearly defined, as in the case of the outer ditch. The inner face sloped steeply up, with scarcely any berm, to what was proved by later sections through the rampart to have been a sleeper wall. Only three stones of this wall remained—as shown—when the present writer first saw the section, but it is possible that others might have been removed by the men before it was realized that their presence was not accidental. These stones rested on a pocket of reddish loamy clay, such as had been met with among the buildings on the other part of the site; there it was noticeably porous and seemed in every case to be in its original position.

“Some 10ft. behind this wall was a mass of large stones and boulders loosely heaped together; in most cases the interstices were not filled up; the stones were covered by reddish clay having the appearance of being stained by iron, and the stones themselves were in many cases encrusted with material of a similar appearance; possibly, as in the case of the boulders filling the outer ditch, this material may have been manganese.

“As already stated, in this trench only three stones of the outer rampart-wall remained, though both the inner and outer walls were picked up in the later trenches immediately on each side.”

In February, 1922, a trench 85ft. long (*See Plate IV*) was cut through the North Rampart, at a point 18ft. west of its centre, on the line GH (*See Site Plan, Plate XXV*), the inner end exposing some stones of a paved floor within the fort. At one corner, where a stone was missing, were found a piece of Samian (Dr. 36, *See No. 294, p. 40*), and a much corroded bronze coin (*See No. 300, p. 40*).

Instead of the usual 5ft. of outer walling was found a massive foundation of large stones. Five feet to the north of this was a similar massive foundation, extending for 10ft., and beyond this lay the outer ditch, of much the same section as that found on the eastern side. In the silt at the bottom, which was about 3ft. deep, were fragments of an amphora, a mortarium, and coarse ware of similar character to that found in the eastern outer ditch, with some pieces of Samian ware, etc. (Nos. 291 to 293 and 295 to 299, p. 40.)

The Ramparts on the eastern, southern and western sides appeared to have consisted of an inner and an outer wall of roughly hammer-dressed stones, each wall 5ft. in thickness, with a space of 5ft. between them; and there were two ditches. All the walls had been robbed of stone to a sufficient depth to allow of ploughing. In many cases either the inner or outer wall had entirely disappeared. Whether these ramparts consisted of stone walls, as at Gellygaer, or whether they had consisted of turves or clay laid on sleeper walls, was not