

determined, but the North Rampart had undoubtedly been of the latter construction. There was nothing found to indicate whether the walls had ever been higher than when uncovered, but there is one significant fact, that where stones of exceptionally large size had been used, which were difficult to remove, these stood higher than the others and were considerably marked by the plough.

The earth in the vicinity, and between the walls, was similar to the surface soil, with two exceptions; the filling between the walls at a point near the northern end of the eastern side had undoubtedly black layers about every 3 in., which indicated turves.

On the northern side, which seems to have been less disturbed, and probably was never ploughed over, being adjacent to the river, both partly over the stone foundations, and in the intervening space, we found undoubtedly clay and turves (*See Photo and Sectional Drawing Plate II*); possibly this northern side may have been specially constructed to hold back floods. The foundations were 2 ft. 6 in. below the present surface at this point, whereas generally in other parts they were from 1 ft. to 2 ft. below the present surface. No mortar was found between the stones, which appeared to have been bedded in grey clay. Trenches were cut approximately at right angles through the rampart, and the foundations exposed are shown in black on the Site Plan, Plate XXV.

Outside the southern end of the eastern side a number of large stones were found in what had evidently been the inner ditch, lying in promiscuous positions, and these may possibly have been portions of a tower at the south-eastern corner. Outside the south-eastern corner was found a large flat-topped stone 5 ft. by 4 ft. (*See Site Plan, Plate XXV*), which may possibly have formed a portion of the foundation of the tower.

From the immense quantity of stones reputed to have been removed from the site, the number used in field walls and modern buildings, and the great amount still underground, both as loose stones and as foundations of internal buildings, the rampart may very well have consisted of high stone walls, and all the internal buildings have been of stone. No signs of post-holes were found.

At the north-eastern corner some foundations were found which appeared to indicate that there had been a corner tower. A short piece of wall joining the inner and outer walls on the north side, which may have formed some portion of a corner-tower foundation, was also found. A portion of the south-western corner was carried on a foundation of stones formed by prolonging the straight portion of the outer south wall, but no indications of a tower were discovered.¹

¹ At the north-eastern corner a short piece of wall was found projecting towards the river, but though an examination was made, no trace of its continuation could be found.