

WARBANK, KESTON: A ROMANO-BRITISH SITE

By NANCY PIERCY FOX, B.A.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

(I) *THE WARBANK SITE*

WARBANK is the name given to the lower south-westerly slopes of Holwood Hill in the Parish of Keston (National Grid 541250/163250), where an ancient river has cut a terraced valley (now dry) into the chalk which forms the foot of the hill. The sunniest and most sheltered of these terrace slopes was the site chosen for the Roman buildings in the Upper and Lower Warbank Fields—the Roman site is over 400 ft. above sea level and is prominently situated right on the “nose” of the hill so that any buildings here would dominate the scene. (Fig. 1.) It is a very beautiful site with commanding views; in Roman times buildings here would have looked across the valley to the highway from London to Lewes and northwards in the distance to Londinium—where to-day can be seen St. Paul’s Cathedral and Tower Bridge. A bridleway still in use, recorded in a deed of A.D. 1326 as “the common lane leading to Chelsham and elsewhere,” follows the natural line of movement between the Roman site at Warbank and the Roman Road from London to Lewes, meeting the highway near Layhams Farm at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There is a spring above the site and the essential building materials—sand, clay, gravel, chalk and flints are all found on the site. (Fig. 1.)

It is interesting to record that the Roman site at Warbank (O.D. 425 ft.) is closely related geographically to the site of Caesar’s Camp (O.D. 450-500 ft.) the Iron Age Camp on Holwood Hill, and that first century pottery, including buff/grey Belgic wares, was found on the site during the excavations. The Roman site later became the site of the Saxon Manor of Kestane or North Court (now represented by Keston Court Farm), which included in its holdings the whole of Holwood Hill, and in particular an interesting group of tenements just outside the southern entrance to Caesar’s Camp—an unusual feature emphasized by the rest of Holwood Hill being heathland.

The southern entrance to Caesar’s Camp and the associated ram-parts have been destroyed and Holwood House and its garden occupies the site of the gateway and the medieval tenements, so that there is an interesting suggestion of continuity on both archaeological sites.

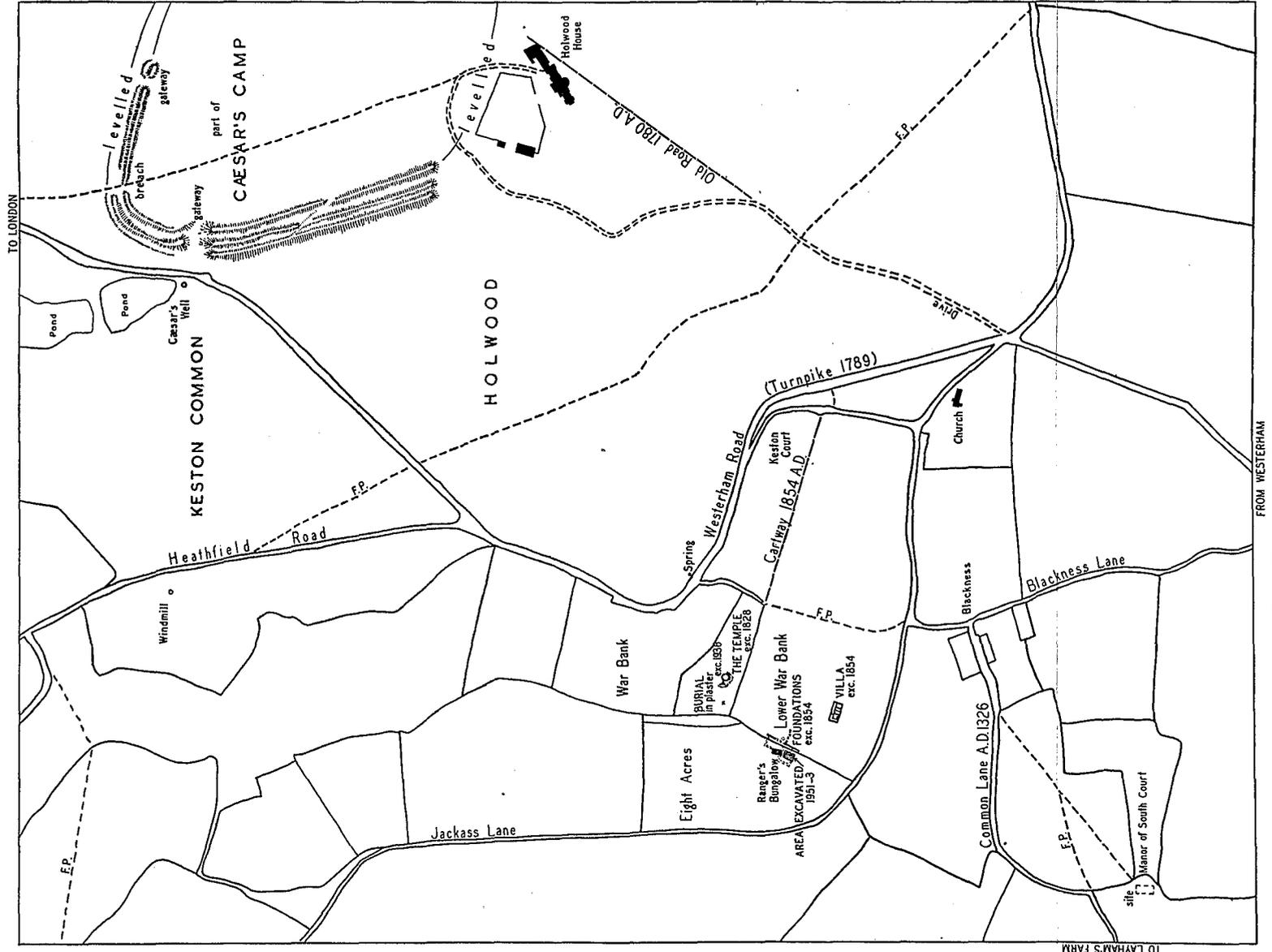


Fig. 1. Warbank, Keston.

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(Fig. 1.), supported by the Anglo-Saxon Charter of Bromley A.D. 862 which mentions the boundary of the people of Keston.

(II) DISCOVERY AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The Warbank site was first recorded in 1815 ("Investigation of the Antiquities of Holwood Hill" in John Dunkin's *Outline History of Bromley*) and first excavated in 1828 by T. Crofton Croker, F.S.A. and A. J. Kempe, F.S.A., when the well-known circular structure and adjacent inhumation burials in stone coffins were discovered (*Archæologia* XXII). (Fig. 1.)

It was thought that the lost city of Noviomagus had at last been discovered, and in honour of the occasion the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries engaged in the discovery founded a Dining Club—The Noviomagians—with Mr. Crofton-Croker as High President (see T. Kendrick, *Antiquaries Journal*: Vol. XXVII, July-Oct., 1947, pp. 183-5). Mr. Kendrick (now Sir Thomas Kendrick) does not record that the Noviomagians held an Annual Festival which must have been an hilarious meeting with plenty of opportunity for the jokes and contrariwise activities which the Noviomagians so enjoyed.

On one occasion, after breakfast at 10.30 a.m. with the President at his home in New Kent Road, they were conveyed to the Sacred City (Caesar's Camp, Holwood Park) in an antique Roman Car, where they proceeded to beat the bounds and bump new members with becoming solemnity and according to ancient custom.

On another occasion, July 1st, 1847, the Lord High President met his fellow Citizens at Pontes (London Bridge Station) and they proceeded via Ferrea and Grenewicum, where curricula were in readiness to convey them to Noviomagus—an Ancient Royal Palace and other conundrums being examined en route! Having done suit and service, beaten the bounds of Noviomagus and bumped new members, they returned in state to Grenewic, where Monsieur Quatre Mains (the celebrated four-handed host of the Crown and Sceptre) had prepared a Feast at which they elected their President and Officers and returned to Londinium as well as may be expected or as they could! The Chair of the President of the Noviomagians now stands at the foot of the main staircase in the Rooms of the Society of Antiquaries.

The next recorded excavation is that of Mr. C. R. Corner in 1854 (*Archæologia*, XXXVI) when foundations of Roman buildings were discovered lower down the field—notably the "Villa" which is an early basilican house converted to a non-domestic use, and other foundations were recorded in the next field called "Eight Acres." This excavation was a great social occasion with the President, Officers and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, the local gentry and their

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ladies decorating the excavated foundations in a very elegant and charming manner. A contemporary record of this event is fortunately preserved in the Hayes Portfolio, belonging to the Parish of Hayes. The Plan, Plate IX, p. 127 of Mr. Corner's Report, is not to scale, and the exact position of the buildings is uncertain. (Fig. 1.)

An urn containing burnt bone and three other sherds dug up in 1861 on Warbank was discovered recently in a lumber room in Keston; with the urn were the Roman coins found at Warbank and a Noviomagians' Notice addressed to G. R. Wright. The urn is of black fumed ware, decorated with a scored acute lattice pattern carelessly executed and in form still owing something to the native tradition. It is of second century date and is published here together with the accompanying sherds of the same date (Fig. 4). It is most unfortunate that no finds survive from previous excavations at Warbank, and it is regrettable that the drawings of upwards of 100 pieces found in 1828, by that fine draughtsman William Henry Brooke, cannot be traced.

A re-excavation of the circular structure, locally known as the Temple, by G. R. Wright, is recorded in the *Athenaeum* for October 28th, 1893, but Mr. Wright's claims were disputed and denied by Mr. Daniel Kettle in the same journal for November 17th, 1893, and no reliance can be placed on this record.

Finally, in this brief review of the history of the site, in 1936 Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins, F.S.A., excavated an undisturbed burial in plaster in a large stone coffin—an interesting discovery which extended the known extent of the Warbank Cemetery (*Arch. Cant.*, 1938, pp. 164-5 and plates). (Fig. 1.)

Reviewing the evidence Mr. Ward Perkins says: "The meagre accounts indicate a fairly considerable settlement. There were certainly two buildings; one of some complexity: and attached to them a scattered cemetery of which the well-known circular tomb structure and several adjacent inhumations are known. The rather unsatisfactory evidence points to a date during the 3rd and 4th Centuries for the occupation of the site and the adjacent burials."

Two small finds should be noted in conclusion—a Romano-British bronze pendant found near the site and bought by the British Museum in 1929 has been drawn by Mr. Waterhouse and is illustrated here by courtesy of the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities of the British Museum. (Fig. 5.)

A water-colour drawing by George Clinch, F.S.A., of the fragment of decorated plaster (*Archæologia*, XXII, p. 349) found in 1828 has survived in Mr. Clinch's own grangerized copy of *Antiquarian Jottings* now in the possession of Mr. Sydney Hodgson, F.S.A. This shows a pleasing colour scheme of russet brown, pale yellow and green on an ivory-white background, and was submitted to Miss Joan Liversidge

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who has expressed the view that, so far as she knows, the design is quite unique in Roman Britain.

Part of the eight acre field was available for excavation through the kindness of the owners of the land, E. J. Boosey, Esq., and A. Sagar-Musgrave-Brooksbank, Esq., and their tenant, Mr. Charlie Claringbold, and the writer carried out excavations there in 1951, 1952 and 1953 with the advice and guidance of W. F. Grimes, Esq., C.B.E., F.S.A. The finds have been presented to Maidstone Museum.

(III) SUMMARY

The site is on chalk and the cultural sequence starts with the pits and gullies cut in the chalk. These were, with the exception of one pit, filled up with a uniform filling of small lumps of chalk and clay and containing throughout tiny pieces of charcoal. This filling was sterile wherever found except in the principal gully, where an interesting collection of first century pottery was found which securely dates the filling up of the pits and gullies, and the first building on the site to the last quarter of the first century A.D.

The first building (possibly the only building) was very carefully laid out and was a building of some strength and pretensions, excellent materials being used in its construction—a most unusual feature being the use of roughly squared sandstone from the Folkestone and Hythe Beds and the Lenham Beds of the Lower Greensand in the construction of the Walls which were set on a cement foundation 3 ft. wide. The best preserved floor made up of two layers of tiles and two layers of cement, altogether $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The walls were plastered and as shown by a few coloured fragments decorated in a refined and not garish taste—other large pieces of coarse plaster (4 in. thick) were decorated to imitate marble, and one could visualize these on an outside doorway or portico. White roofing tiles were found as well as the more usual red and portions of huge tiles 3 in. thick with one face smoothed, and exceptionally large flints. All the usual tiles and flue tiles were found, but only a few red and white *tesserae*. The whole site had been so robbed, smashed and levelled that only a portion of one floor and one piece of wall had escaped destruction, and the levels related to the occupation of the building had been entirely destroyed. Much unstratified debris had to be shifted, but it was possible with the help of wall seatings and foundations, levelled areas, chalk and clay fills and the surviving edges of cement floor foundations to recover the greater part of the plan of the building (Fig. 2). It is not therefore possible to connect the structural remains with the sequence of occupation on the site which falls within the limits set by the first century pottery and three fourth century coins. About 100 vessels are represented by

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sherds. First and second century types predominate, and no characteristic third or fourth century wares were found. The first century Belgic wares look to Camulodunum rather than to any published site in Kent. All the vessels figured have been reconstructed from small fragments, and are the work of my husband, Dr. E. V. Piercy Fox.

The purpose of the building, which is a wing or projection of a larger complex in Lower Warbank Field, is not known, but the width of the walls recorded in the present excavation (3 ft. wide) and in previous excavations in Lower Warbank Field (3 ft. and 4 ft. wide) should be noted. The small amount of pottery, the lack of rubbish pits in the area examined, the absence of bones in any quantity, and the features of the building itself do not suggest a domestic site or a burial site, but rather public buildings of some kind.

“To induce a people, hitherto scattered, uncivilized and therefore prone to fight, to grow pleasantly inured to peace and ease, Agricola gave private encouragement and offered assistance to the building of temples, public squares and private mansions.” . . . “Furthermore, he trained the son of the chiefs in liberal arts.”

This quotation from Section 21, Tacitus, *Agricola*, translated by H. Mattingly, refers to policy in the year A.D. 78/79 and gives some indication of the general political and historical background of the buildings on Warbank which are dated c. A.D. 85. Prominently sited as they are on the “nose” of Holwood Hill, they could be regarded as a symbol of the new order which had superseded the old tribal way of life centred on Holwood Camp.

For the Warbank complex based on all the evidence at present available the dating is first century A.D. 85 to fourth century (latest recorded find, coin of Valens, A.D. 364-78).

The sealed filling containing first century pottery submitted to Mr. A. G. Davis, F.G.S., and Mr. John Carreck has produced a molluscan assemblage indicating calcareous grassland with scrub, but no woodlands and a damper climate than at present (APPENDIX II). The fauna would not live on the site now and the viper, which was also represented, appears to be absent or rare on the chalk at Keston at the present time.

THE STRUCTURES AND THE FINDS

See Fig. 2.

(I) THE UNDERLYING STRUCTURES

Pit I
Pit IV
The Principal Gully

Warbank, Keston Kent.

Romano-British Site.

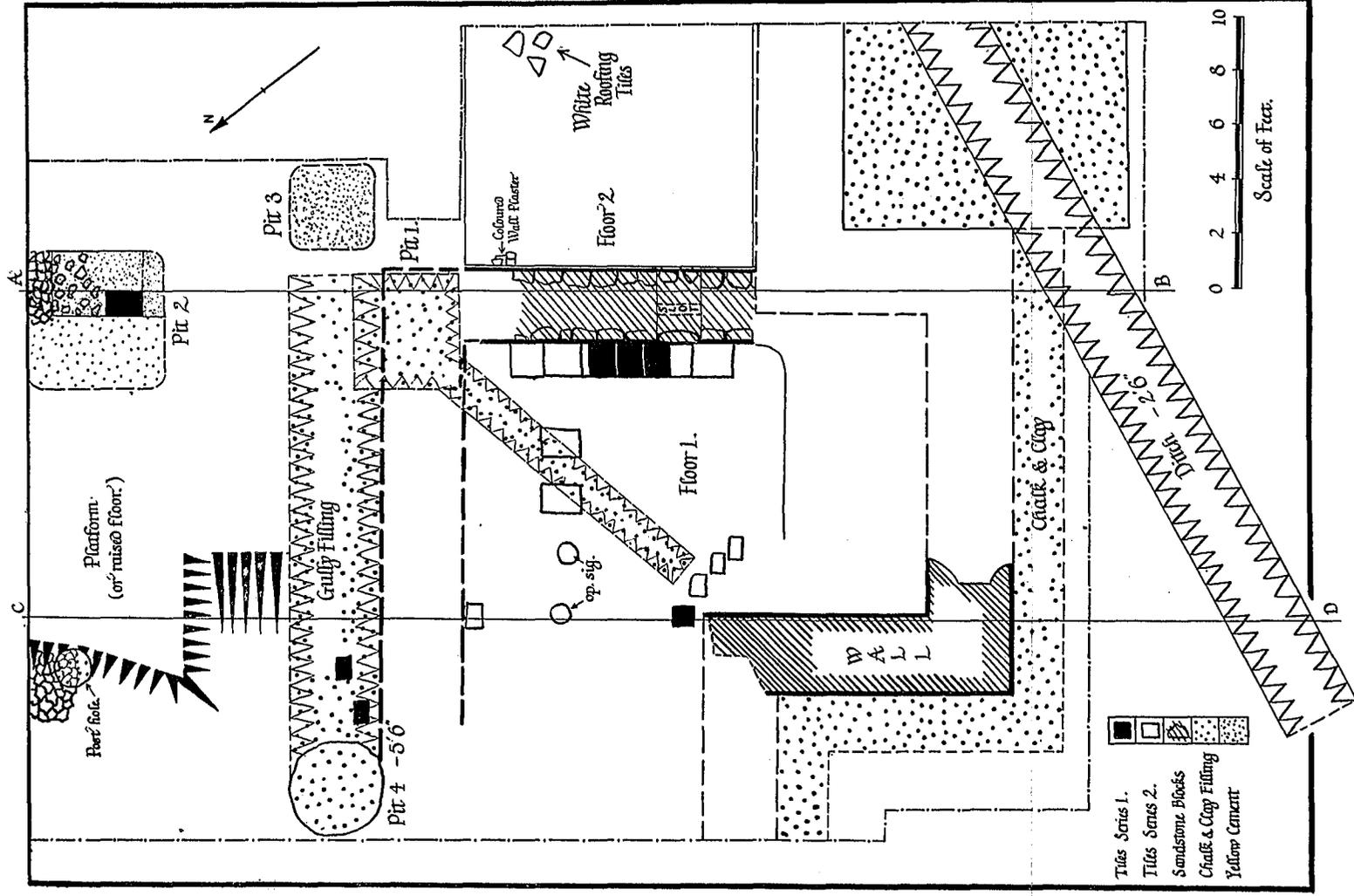
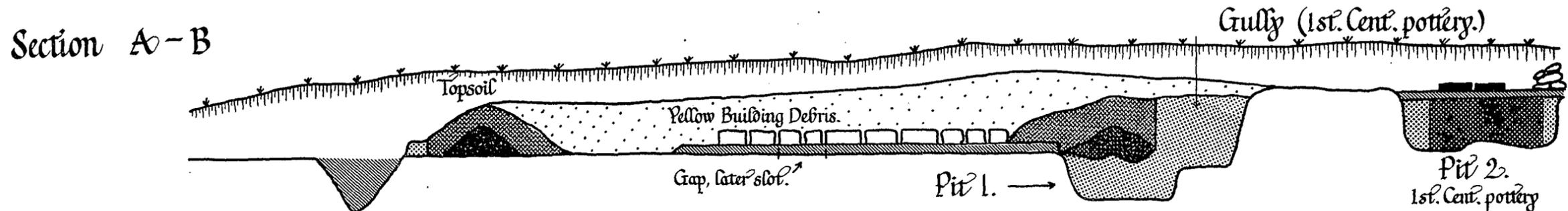
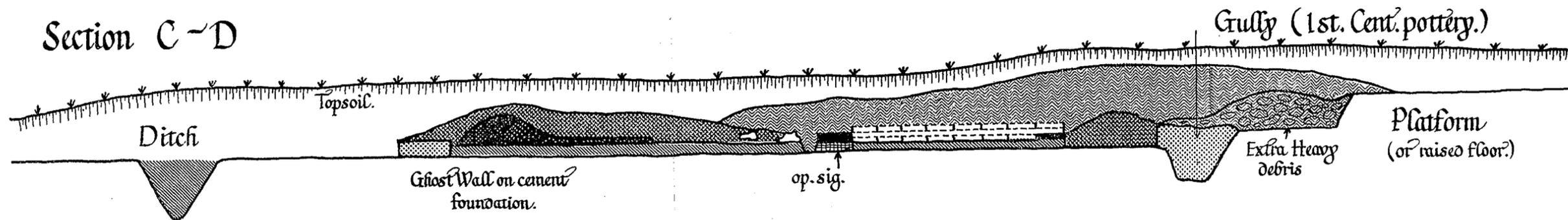


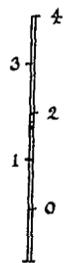
FIG. 2. Plan of Excavation.

Warbank, Keston Kent.

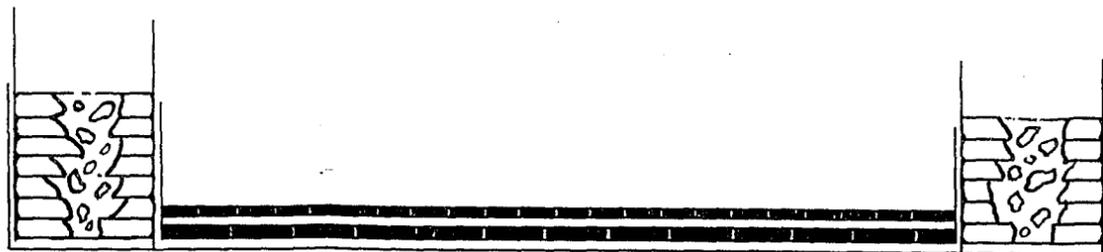
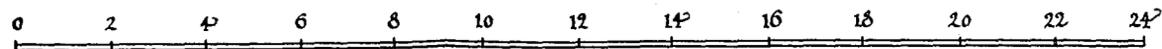
Romano-British Site.



Reconstruction Walls & Floor



Scale of Feet.



	Ghost Wall. Yellow mortar
	Yellow mortar wall debris
	Heavy PINK building debris
	Black filling
	Cement
	Chalk & Clay filling
	Sandstone
	Tiles.

FIG. 3. Sections.

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The Diagonal Gully
Pit II
Posthole
Pit III
The 2 ft. 6 in. Ditch

Pit I. The floor is 3 ft. square and the pit opens off the principal gully. The curious 8 in. step formation can be seen in Section A-B, Fig. 3, and is due to the wall and part of the floor of the gully being cut away in constructing Pit I.

Pit IV. A circular pit 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 5 ft. 6 in. deep. It was either a water-storage pit or a soak-away. A single layer of flints bedded in a yellowish clay lay on the floor of the pit. There may have been organic matter present as the flints were covered with a fine black film.

The Principal Gully. This is 17 ft. 8 in. long, with a floor 2 ft. wide having outward sloping sides, and is 1 ft. 5 in. deep measured below the level of the parallel wall seating (see Sections AB and CD, Fig. 3). This gully connects Pit I and Pit IV.

The Diagonal Gully. This opens off a corner of Pit I and is 10 ft. long and 1 ft. 3 in. wide. Its depth varies as the floor of the gully slopes gradually from the closed end where it is 9 in. deep to Pit I where it is at the level of the floor of Pit I and 1 ft. 2 in. deep.

These four features form a single complex which one hesitates to describe as plumbing; nevertheless Pit I is in function a basin, retaining always 8 in. of water or any other fluid. When more than 8 in. of water collected in the Pit from the diagonal gully, the water would overflow the step or weir into the principal gully and find its way into Pit IV. There was no silt on the floor of either gully or in Pit I, but all had a fine, hard, puddled surface.

This entire complex and Pit II were filled up with a chalk and clay filling containing tiny pieces of charcoal, and the filling was done in such a way as to level and add to the Platform or raised Floor III in the process (Section AB, Fig. 3). This filling was sterile in Pit I, Pit IV and the diagonal gully; but the principal gully filling contained an interesting collection of first century pottery, including Samian and Belgic wares, pieces of fine amber glass, oyster shells, bone fragments and three pieces of iron pyrites. The Samian ware in this collection dates the filling to c. A.D. 85, which indicates a date in the last quarter of the first century for the combined operation of the filling up of pits and gullies and the first building on the site.

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Pit II. This is square, 5 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 1 in. with rounded corners, and is 1 ft. 8 in. deep. The floor was not level (Section AB, Fig. 3). An unusual feature in this Pit was the arrangement of the chalk and clay filling (Fig. 3). This suggests that an unknown object 3 ft. 6 in. long and 2 ft. 6 in. wide stood against or projected from the side of this pit, and round this was packed the chalk and clay filling to the natural level of the chalk. The sides of the filling were straight with clean angles being in fact a rough cast of the original object which stood there.

When this pit was examined the area enclosed by the chalk and clay filling was found to contain a soft black filling which was sealed with a layer of cement 2 in. thick, on which was set a square red tile and a quantity of flints bonded in hard mortar. This filling was submitted to Mr. A. G. Davis and Mr. John Carreck, whose report appears as an appendix. The filling yielded charcoal, an assemblage of mollusca, animal bones, and remains of a viper, and also contained potsherds. There were 4 large pieces of rim of first century date, and 7 other sherds of the same date, which confirms the first century date for the site. It is evident that conditions in this pit were different from anywhere else on the site, for none of the other fillings examined by Mr. Davis and Mr. Carreck were found to contain faunal remains. The molluscan assemblage, which could not live at Warbank at the present time, indicates a damper climate than at present.

Posthole. A posthole or small pit was discovered close to the edge of the platform or raised floor. It was 1 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 2 ft. deep; it had been filled with the same chalk and clay filling as the other pits and gullies and was sterile. The same chalk and clay filling was used to outline wall foundations and to level off another area. It was 4 in. deep where used to outline foundations, and 8 in. deep where used to level the larger area.

Conclusions. There was no evidence of any structure preceding the building excavated. The gully and pit complex represents an activity on the site which preceded the building and controlled its lay-out or a change of plan before building commenced. A later alteration or extension to an already existing building c. A.D. 85 is not impossible, but unlikely.

Pit III. This pit is 3 ft. square with rounded corners and 1 ft. 9 in. deep. It is different in character from the other pits for there was no chalk and clay filling in it. It was filled with fine sandy cement debris, and on the bottom were two roughly squared blocks of sandstone. There were no finds.

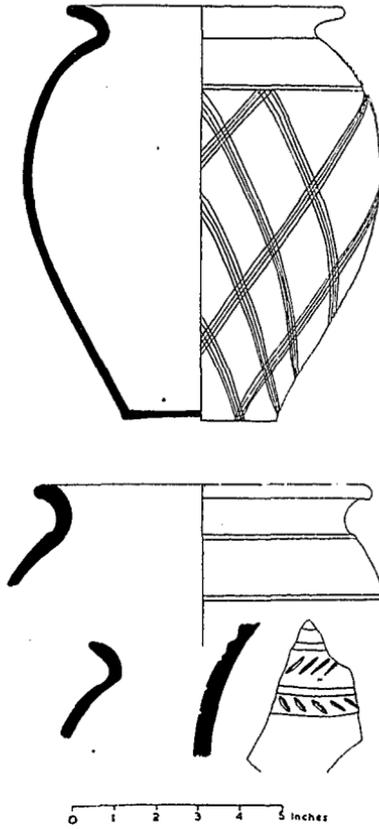


FIG. 4. Urn and Sherds found at Warbank in A.D. 1861

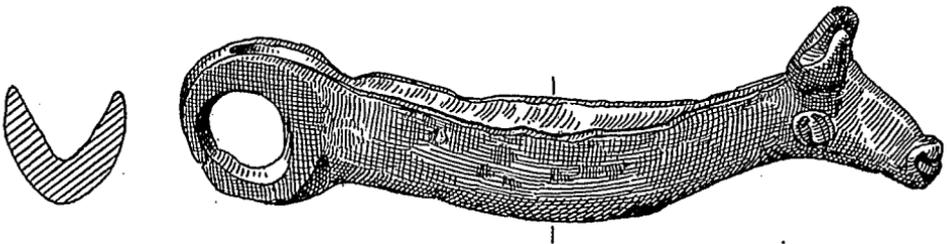


FIG. 5. Romano-British Pendant found at Warbank and purchased by the British Museum in 1929 ($\frac{2}{3}$)

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The Ditch. A ditch 2 ft. 6 in. wide and 2 ft. deep crossed the southern end of the site (Fig. 1 and Sections AB and CD, Fig. 3). It cut through the area levelled up with chalk and clay, just clearing the line of the wall. The silted filling contained building debris, animal bones and potsherds; of these two wares are significant:

3 sherds of a Poppyhead Beaker, decorated with barbotine dots;

4 sherds of a Castor-ware Beaker;

indicating that the ditch was open during the second century.

(II) THE WALLS AND FLOORS

The Walls

The structural remains were scanty, and were foundation levels. In Fig. 2 the walls are shown *in situ* in two places, and in heavy broken line where there were vestiges still remaining. The light broken line shows the line of the walls only where it is certain. Fig. 6 shows my conjectural

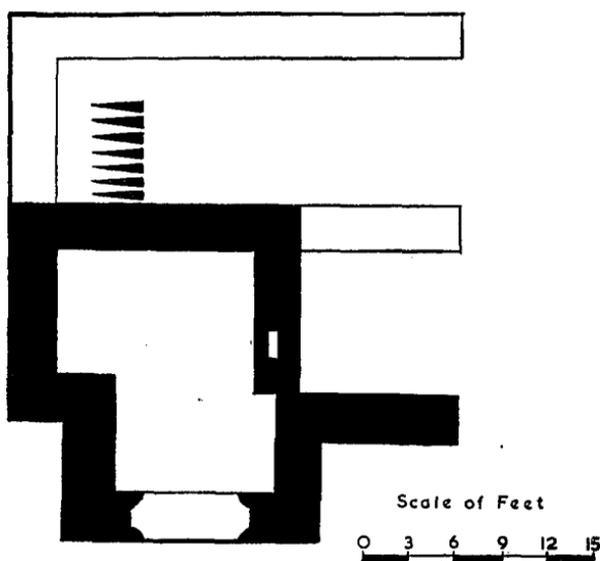


FIG. 6. Conjectural reconstruction of the ground plan of the building in eight acres

reconstruction of the ground plan, based on all factors. The method of construction used for the walls could be seen in a section 9 ft. long. After the site had been prepared the cement foundation for the walls was laid in a coarse yellow pebble cement 2 in. thick. Roughly squared pieces of sandstone were then laid, with the squared face outwards and the

space between the stones filled up with pale yellow mortar, small pieces of sandstone and flints. One change of plan could be seen. A gap in the cement foundation had been filled up using a different cement and two stones used to fill the gap on one face, but a block of chalk had been used on the other. A slot 18 in. by 6 in. by 4 in. was left and the remainder of the space filled in with mortar. The purpose of the slot, which was faced with cement, is not known. The stone surface of the wall facing Floor II was covered with plaster and a small amount of coloured plaster was *in situ* where indicated on Fig. 2. There was no design, but the range of colours appeared to be very similar to the fragment from the circular structure (p. 98).

On the side of the wall facing Floor I it could be seen that when the first cement floor foundations was laid it was continued up the face of the sandstone walling, making a waterproof junction between floor and walls (see Fig. 3).

The Floors

The greater part of Floor I and the excavated area of Floor II were covered with the layer described as yellow building debris (Section AB, Fig. 3). But this did not cover the whole area of Floor I. Another type of building debris—the heavy pink building debris—occupied part of the floor (Section CD, Fig. 3) and continued into the area adjoining the platform or raised floor where the heaviest debris was found.

The yellow building debris contained broken white and red roof tiles, tiles, flue tiles, rough squared sandstone blocks, chalk nodules and plaster mixed with quantities of the characteristic yellow cement and mortar such as was used for the walls and floor, giving the debris a clearly yellow appearance in striking contrast to the heavy pink building debris, which contained very large heavy flints—many 16 in. long, roof tiles, flue tiles, pieces of very large bricks 3 in. thick, polished on one side, massive pieces of pink OP. SIG 5 in. thick, white plaster, pink plaster, yellow plaster and quantities of a composition flooring.

A fourth century coin (FEL. TEMP. REP TYPE. c. A.D. 350) was found in this debris, an iron object, too corroded for laboratory treatment, and potsherds.

Floor I

Floor I was the best preserved floor. On the roughly levelled chalk was laid a layer of cement $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; on this was closely set a layer of old roofing tiles 16 in. by 12 in. (tiles, Series II, Fig. 2). Another layer of cement $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick was laid over the roofing tiles, and on this was laid square floor tiles 9 in. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. (tiles, Series I) making a floor

9½ in. thick. In the sandy debris of this floor two Constantinian coins were found. There were small blackened areas on the floor, but no evidence to suggest that the building met its end by fire. The square tile set on pink OP. SIG. indicates a shallow step in this section of the floor (Fig. 3).

Floor II

The whole extent of this floor was not recovered as it passed under the hedge into Lower Warbank Field. The chalk had been very carefully levelled, and on the chalk had been laid a fine sandy cement foundation which survived in patches. This floor was covered to a depth of 2 ft. 6 in. with yellow building debris and the white roofing tiles seemed to be associated with this floor.

Platform or Raised Floor III

It will be seen on Fig. 2 that a small sloping ramp has been cut in the chalk to connect the platform with the lower area adjoining. The platform or raised floor was a deliberately levelled area composed partly of natural chalk and partly of the filling of the pits and gullies—as can be seen in Fig. 2, Section AB. Flints set in hard mortar survive as shown, but are too fragmentary to describe as walls. The heaviest debris on the site was found in the platform area.

(III) *THE POTTERY*

SAMIAN WARE FROM PRINCIPAL GULLY. Fig. 7.

1. Form 67. Decorated globular vase or cup. Early version. A.D. 75-100. Ovolo with plain tongue difficult to parallel. Cf. Richborough. Plate LXXXIV, No. 66, where dated pre-Flavian, probably Claudian.
2. Form Ritterling 8. Red hemispherical bowl. Stepped footing. At latest A.D. 50.
3. Form 18. Platter. A.D. 75-100.

This group is consistent with a Flavian dating, c. A.D. 85.

SAMIAN WARE FROM FLOOR I—not stratified. Fig. 8.

4. Form 38. Flanged bowl. Hadrianic.
5. Form 35/36. Ivy leaf bowl. Fragment of rim. Not figured.

UNGLAZED WARES. All the pottery was recovered in fragments, and these have been put together wherever possible; fortunately it is possible to figure some part of every vessel represented in the first century collection. The remaining sherds (all of which were unstratified) have been dealt with by analysis of fabrics.

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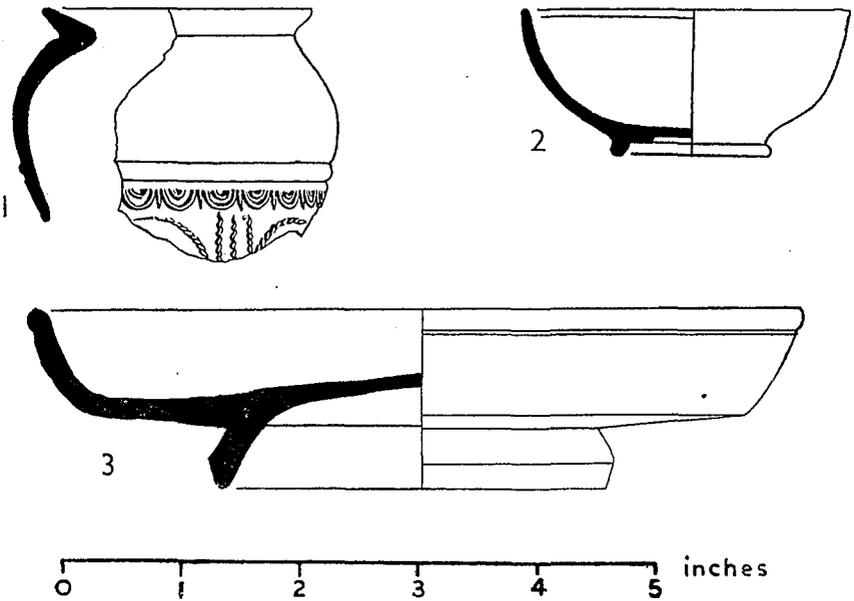


FIG. 7. Samian ware from Principal Gully Filling

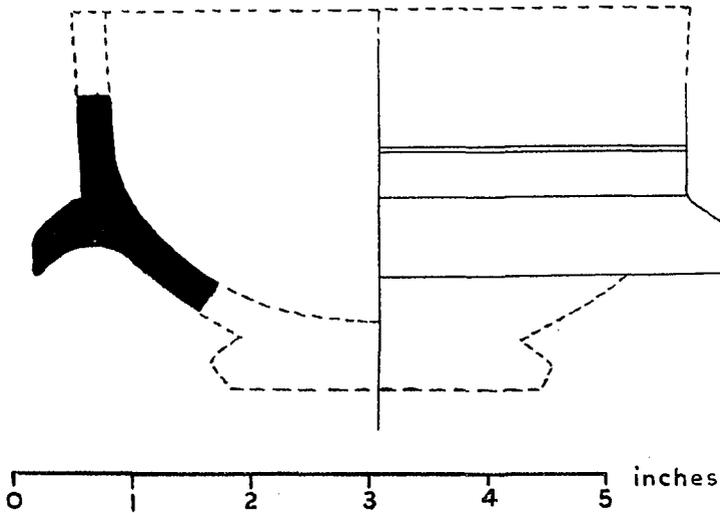


FIG. 8. Samian ware from Floor I unstratified. No. 4

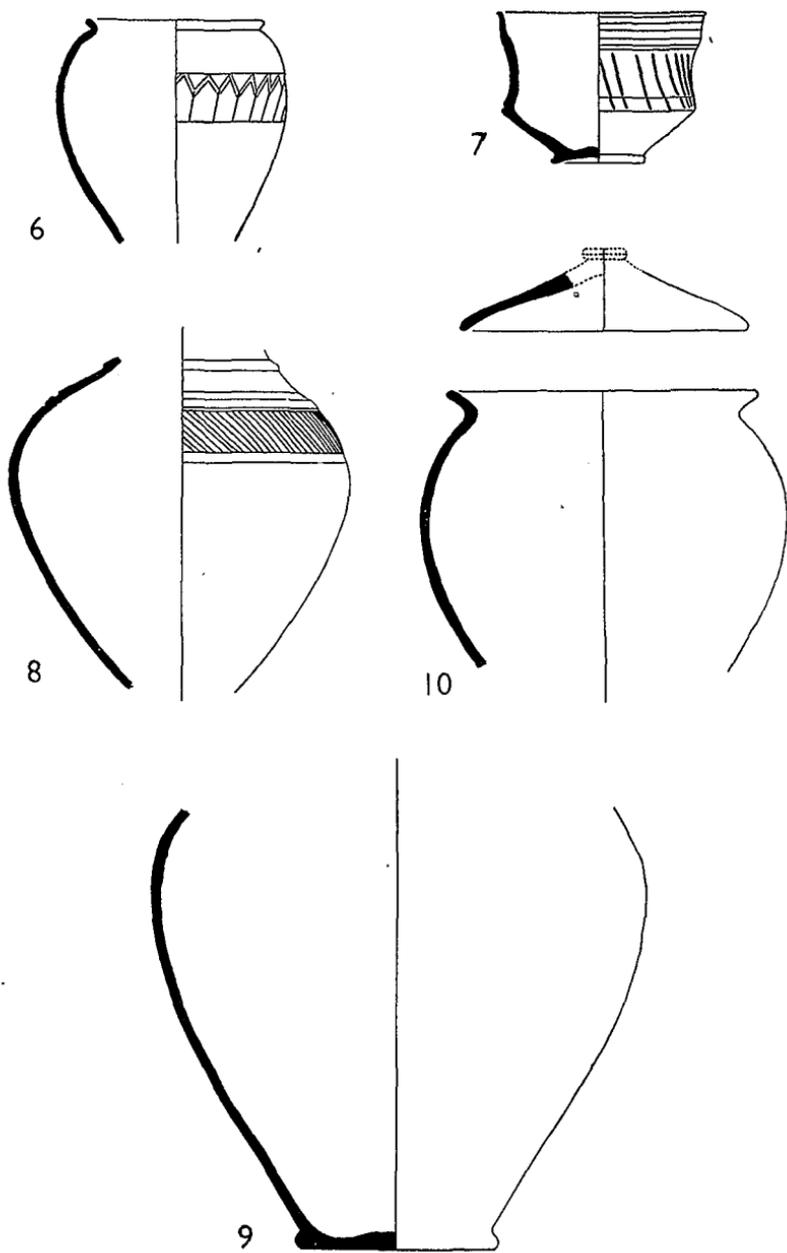


FIG. 9. Buff/Grey Belgio wares from Principal Gully Filling

GROUP I—FROM PRINCIPAL GULLY. Fig. 9.

Fig. 9 illustrates the buff to grey Belgic wares found in the filling of the Principal Gully with Samian Forms 67, 18 and Ritterling 8, dated to c. A.D. 85.

6. *Grey ovoid beaker*. Small, sharply everted rim and round shoulder. Polished with tooled pattern. Cannot be paralleled. Fine paste, thin yellow core, grey exterior.

7. *Grey carinated bowl*—with concave wall and tooled decoration. This bowl or cup is closest to Camulodunum Form 211 B. Fine paste baked to the clear light grey.

Camulodunum. Form 211. Seventeen examples. Dated A.D. 10-61.

Verulamium. No. 35. P.161. Discussion. Dated A.D. 10-35.

Archæologia Cantiana. 1954. Discussion on carinated cups by Mr. S. S. Frere. P.113.

8. *Grey cordoned flask*—of La Tène type.

Camulodunum. Form 231 B. and Form 232 A b. Discussion P.263. Dated A.D. 10-65.

Verulamium. 45 A and B. P.165. Dated A.D. 10-35.

Richborough I. Pl. XX. No. 4 and 5.

This example is not closely paralleled. There is a strong family resemblance to the later Ospringle flasks. Paste well fired to uniform clear light grey; faintly tooled decoration.

9. *Black Ovoid pot*. Rim missing. Fine paste baked to a uniform clear light grey. Exterior fumed black with "soapy" polish surviving in places.

10. *Ovoid cooking pot*. Simple everted rim. Part of a second pot with lid. The pot figured is in a poor soft brownish pink fabric; and the second pot, of which the lid is figured, is a better fired brownish grey paste.

Camulodunum. Form 256 B. Dated A.D. 10-48, diminishing later. Prominent in British Camulodunum in contrast to the rest of S.E. England. Discussion. *Camulodunum* P.269.

THE GRITTED WARES FOUND WITH THE SAMIAN AND BELGIC WARES IN THE FILLING OF THE PRINCIPAL GULLY. Fig. 10.

11. *Large bead rim cooking pot*. Blackish brown, heavily gritted ware. Pinkish buff inside rim. Intermittent tooled line on shoulder.

Camulodunum. Form 257. P.268. Fig. 56, No. 7. Dated A.D. 43-65 and later. Not common.

Archæologia Cantiana. 1954. Excavations at Canterbury. S. S. Frere. P.113-114 and Footnote 2.

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12. *Beaker*. With small everted rim, horizontal grooves on round shoulder. Fine pinkish brown Native ware gritted with crushed limestone. The fabric can be matched at *Lullingstone*—otherwise unparalleled at present.

13. Heavy reddish brown native ware base and part of side. A parallel fabric to patch grove. Grey core reddish brown externally. A well-fired hard fabric of good colour which can be matched at *Lullingstone*.

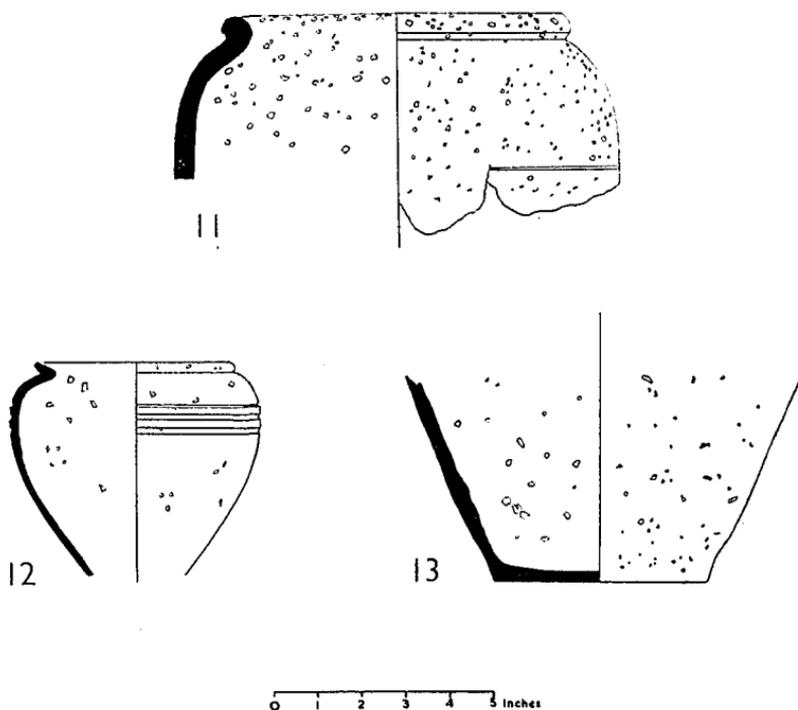


FIG. 10. The Gritted wares from Principal Gully Filling

GROUP II—SHERDS FROM PIT II. *Fig. 11.*

The sealed Black filling from Pit II contained:

- 4 fragments of a large rim;
- 2 grey sherds;
- 3 sherds. Patch Grove fabric;
- 2 black sherds.

All first century in date.

14. *Large "soapy" rim, diameter 12 in. Four fragments, Pit II.* Probably from large native bowl, similar to *Camulodunum*. 230 A, a. The rim and fabric can be exactly matched at *Lullingstone*, where it is

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dated to A.D. 90 or earlier. Grey core, pinkish brown under outer surface. Leather brown.

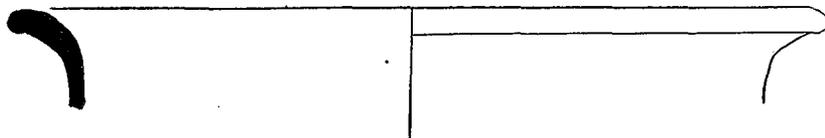


FIG. 11. Rim of Native Bowl from Pit II. Diameter 12 in. No. 14.

Fig. 12

15. *Rim fragment of mortar, unstratified.* Part of a rim 12 in. in diameter, with uprising flange and thin wall. Reminiscent of flanged pie-dishes such as *Richborough I*, 122. Similar rim form to bowl from Charlton Earthworks, published by Mr. F. C. Elliston Erwood, F.S.A. (*Arch. Cant.*, LXIV, p. 159, Fig. 3), but this fragment cannot be paralleled at present among mortaria. Hard pinkish white clay with mixed grit on interior surface.

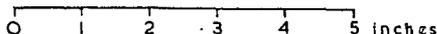
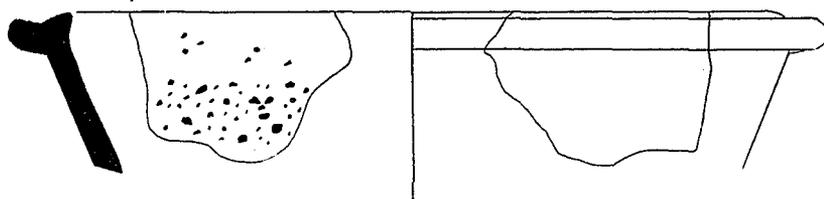


FIG. 12. Mortar rim fragment unstratified. No. 15

ANALYSIS OF SHERDS

<i>Fabric</i>		<i>Vessels represented</i>
Buff-grey,	tooled lattice	11
Belgic wares.	Polished bands	4
	Cordons	2
	Plain	23
Coarse rim		1
Grittied native wares		12
Coarse red wares (including a few Patch Grove sherds.		
No stabbing)		14
Very coarse gritted wares. Black/brown as Class		17

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First century, from Pit II	4
Pink with grey core (Roman not native)	1
Upchurch	1
Barbitone dot	2
Castor ware	1
<i>Mortaria</i>	3
<i>Amphorae</i>	2
	—
Total	95
	—

The analysis gives a picture of first and second century fabrics with first century predominating and no characteristic third or fourth century wares.

DISCUSSION

The pottery from Warbank, although a small series, contains two Samian forms (No. 1 and 2) which are nowhere common forms and includes among the Belgic wares a carinated cup (No. 7), and two cooking pots which are characteristic of *Camulodunum* (Nos. 10 and 11) and two ovoid beakers for which exact parallels are not known (Nos. 6 and 12). In addition there is the notable absence of native bead rims and stabbed Patch Grove ware.

The Belgic wares as a group are grey and are all of similar paste and firing, and in form they look to *Camulodunum*. This raises the three-fold question of the relationship of the Warbank site to Caesar's Camp on Holwood Hill, and the relationship of both to *Camulodunum*. It would not be surprising to find northern Belgic affinities here based on the coin distribution of Tasciovanus and Cunobelinus; and the assemblage of pottery could reflect a family preference. Here the matter must rest until Caesar's Camp, which has become known as Holwood Camp, is excavated.

The rather unusual character of this assemblage in West Kent in early Flavian times is emphasized by the character of the pre-Flavian and Flavian wares which Col. G. W. Meates, F.S.A., has recovered at the Lullingstone Roman Villa which is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Warbank, Keston, and which he has most generously allowed me to examine. The form and fabric of the large "soapy" rim (No. 14) can be exactly matched at Lullingstone, where it is dated A.D. 90 or earlier. The good red gritted native fabrics of (No. 11 and 12) can be matched exactly, as can a black sherd with polished band which is dated at Lullingstone Pre Villa A.D. 50-70. There at the present time the resemblance ends, and the difference is accentuated by the quantities of stabbed Patch Grove rims and plentiful native bead rims at Lullingstone.

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APPENDIX I

CONSOLIDATED COIN LIST OF ALL RECORDED FINDS AT WARBANK

Date found	1854	?1854	1861	1951-53	Total
CLAUDIUS A.D. 41-57			?1		1
HADRIAN A.D. 117-38		1	1		2
FAUSTINA II A.D. 161-80			1		1
ALBINUS A.D. 193-4	1				1
VICTORINUS A.D. 265-267		1			1
CLAUDIUS II A.D. 268-70	1		1		2
CARAUSIUS A.D. 287-93	2				2
ALLECTUS A.D. 293-6	1				1
CONSTANTINE I A.D. 306-37	2		2	2	6
CONSTANTIUS II A.D. 337-61				1	1
VALENS A.D. 364-78		1			1

19

The two Constantinian Coins found in 1951-53 associated with Floor I were a Constantinopolis and an Urbs Roma.

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APPENDIX II

REPORT ON ANIMAL REMAINS FROM THE ROMAN SITE AT WARBANK

By J. N. CARREOK, F.G.S., and A. G. DAVIS, F.G.S.

In 1952 and 1953 samples of the sealed filling from Pit II were submitted to the writers for study, by Mrs. Piercy Fox.

1. 1952 sample of the black filling of Pit II dated to first century A.D., and sealed by a mortar or cement layer. This filling yielded a fauna of 18 species, tabulated below. Washed residues of the deposit also contained much charcoal, fragments of red brick or tile, and pieces of mortar or cement, with broken Tertiary flint pebbles and pieces of chalk.

2. 1953 sample of material from sealed black filling of Pit II, dated to the first century A.D. This yielded an assemblage of 16 species, given below. In addition, a few indeterminate fragments of marine molluscan shells, one bearing a polyzoan, small pieces of charcoal, red brick or tile, mortar or cement, and chalk debris, were present.

FAUNAL LISTS

	Pit II, first century	
	1952 sample	1953 sample
MAMMALIA		
(J.N.C.)		
<i>Clethrionomys</i> sp.	Sp. of Bank Vole 1 left m ₂ .	—
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Linné)	Pig 1 cheek tooth	—
<i>Ovis</i> or <i>Capra</i>	Sheep or Goat 1 cheek tooth	1 cheek tooth
REPTILIA		
(A.G.D., J.N.C.)		
Cf. <i>Vipera berus</i> (Linné)	Cf. Viper —	2 teeth, 1 vertebra
MOLLUSCA		
(A.G.D.)		
<i>Pomatias elegans</i> (Müller)	Fragments and opercula	4 Fragments
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i> (Risso)	2	1
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müller)	2	2
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> (Draparnaud)	—	1
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (Linné)	2	6
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müller)	6	4

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<i>V. pulchella</i> (Müller)	1	—
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i> (Müller)	1	4
<i>Helix nemoralis</i> (Linné)	Fragments	1 and fragments
<i>Hygromia hispida</i> (Linné)	5	1
<i>Helicella itala</i> (Linné)	—	4
<i>Discus rotundatus</i> (Müller)	2	1
<i>Arion</i> sp. (granules)	Common	40
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (Müller)	1	4
<i>Retinella radiatula</i> (Alder)	2	—
<i>R. nitidula</i> (Draparnaud)	—	2
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i> (Müller)	2	—
<i>Limax maximus</i> Linné	—	1
<i>Limax</i> sp.	6	—

In Mr. Davis's opinion the above molluscan assemblage is indicative of calcareous grassland with scrub, but no woodlands. The climate was damper than at present, and this fauna would not live there now. The total absence of aquatic forms in the first century filling of Pit II appears to show that the pit from which the remains were collected did not contain water at the time of its infilling. The remains of pig, sheep or goat, and marine mollusca, are evidently human food debris. The viper appears to be absent or rare on the chalk at Keston at present. Samples of the chalky layer at a depth of 5 ft. in Pit IV, and the humic filling sealed under the first layer of cement of Floor I and resting on chalk, were also examined by the writers, but yielded no animal remains.

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