

THE ROMANO-BRITISH FARMSTEAD AT EASTWOOD,
FAWKHAM

By BRIAN J. PHILP.

INTRODUCTION

THE site was discovered on 25th October, 1957 by Mr. George Self whilst digging on his land at Eastwood Farm, Fawkham. In a pocket of disturbed soil, at a depth of about two feet, he found several fragments of coarse pottery. The discovery was reported at once by his wife, Mrs. M. E. Self, and permission readily given for a thorough archaeological investigation to be made. This was carried out by Mr. Michael Kellaway and the writer, assisted by a small team of helpers. The work, which commenced on 26th October, 1957, was concluded early in 1961. This was largely undertaken during the autumn and winter months so as to avoid interference with growing crops.

Pottery of probable Roman date had been found in about 1923 when water-pipes were laid across the farm, but no details have survived.

Position (N.G.R. 588·646).

The site is situated high on the North Downs about 900 yards south of Fawkham Green and less than one mile west of Ash. It is located in a sheltered position about half way up the west slope of a steep and narrow valley at a point now largely occupied by the present farmhouse and buildings.

The site lies between the 380 and 400-foot contours on Upper Chalk which is here pitted with pockets of orange-brown clay. The Clay with Flints stratum begins immediately west of the site to cover the upper slopes and top of the hill. On the lower slopes the chalk is covered with loam eroded from above.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due first and foremost to the farmer, Mr. G. Self, for permission to excavate extensively on his land and for his considerable support and encouragement : to Mrs. Self for providing many facilities and for many other kindnesses ; to their family Mr. and Mrs. J. Lynn and Miss V. Self for their occasional help.

Messrs. Michael Kellaway, David Mould, Michael Mould and Bruce Hall carried out much hard and difficult work whilst Cyril Roadnight,

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Alan Rice, Ernest Salter and Derek Garrod gave occasional assistance.

Mr. M. R. Hull, M.A., F.S.A., has kindly reported on the six brooches; Miss J. P. Coy, B.Sc., and Mr. R. E. Chaplin on the animal bones and Miss H. A. H. Macdonald on two quern-stone samples. Mr Bernard Brandham has prepared the drawings of the pottery and brooches and Mr. Cyril Roadnight the site-plan. Mr. Peter Woods has checked the proofs.

Mr. S. S. Frere, M.A., F.S.A., Lt. Col. G. W. Meates, F.S.A. and Mr. W. S. Penn, B.Sc., visited the site during the excavations.

To everyone concerned the writer extends his sincere thanks.

THE EXCAVATIONS (See Site Plan, Fig. 1)

The pottery (of first century A.D. date) found by the farmer had come from a small ditch (Ditch I). This ditch was traced for its entire length and eventually another was found (Ditch II). These ditches roughly formed three sides of a small enclosure just over one acre in area. It seems clear that this had been a small Romano-British

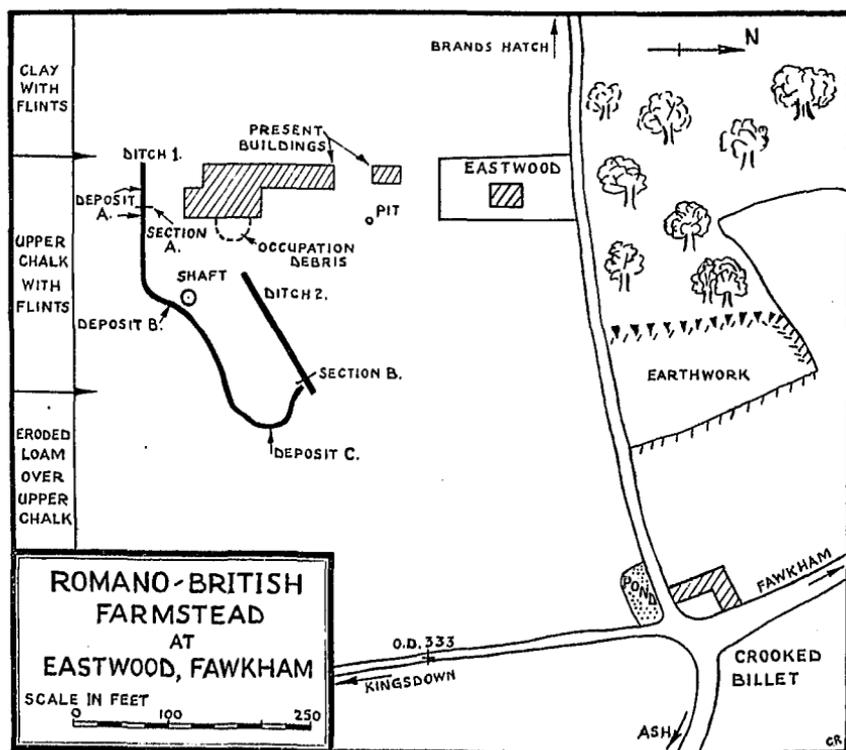


FIG. 1. Site Plan.

farmstead during the second half of the first century A.D. A series of 102 test-holes was then dug over this and a much wider area only to reveal one small pit, a deep shaft and a localized scatter of occupation debris. No trace of the structure(s) which must have stood within the enclosure was found.

An examination of the area from the air in July 1959,¹ after a prolonged spell of dry weather, failed to reveal any trace of the site. A small non-defensive earthwork in a wood north of the site was examined, but it seems that it was not related to the Romano-British settlement.

Ditch I

This commenced at the foot of a slight plough-bank shown by the Geological Survey² (and supported by excavation) to have been the junction of the Clay with Flints and the Upper Chalk. The ditch ran downhill on one alignment for 150 feet and then snaked across and down the hill in a wide irregular curve. The several short bends may represent measures taken to avoid obstacles such as tree-stumps. That part of the ditch nearest to the bottom of the valley had been dug through the eroded loam overlying the chalk at that point.

The length of this ditch was 390 feet. Its depth varied from 24 to 40 inches, but the profile at Section A (Fig. 2) was typical of the greater part of its length. There the ditch was 40 inches deep and about four feet wide at the top with a flat bottom some 14 inches across. Rubbish had been thrown into the ditch in quantity at three main points (Deposits A, B, and C). Fragments of several quern-stones were found scattered in the filling of the ditch north of Deposit C.

Section A.

The primary filling of brown clay contained the skeleton of a small dog and several potsherds, the majority belonging to one vessel (Fig. 6. No. 16). This jar, probably of Claudian date, suggests that the ditch had received its primary filling by about A.D. 60. A mixed layer of chalk and earth above this represents severe weathering of the sides of the ditch. Black soil containing small, white specks and a large quantity of rubbish (Deposit A, see below) had then been thrown into the ditch from the north (from the inside of the enclosure). About 30 feet of the ditch contained this rubbish and clearly indicates that the enclosure ditch was no longer fulfilling its original function. Brown clay and flints, containing Samian Form 30 dated c. 65-80, completed the filling.

¹ With thanks to Mr. I. Moores of West Wickham.

² Sheet 271, Dartford.

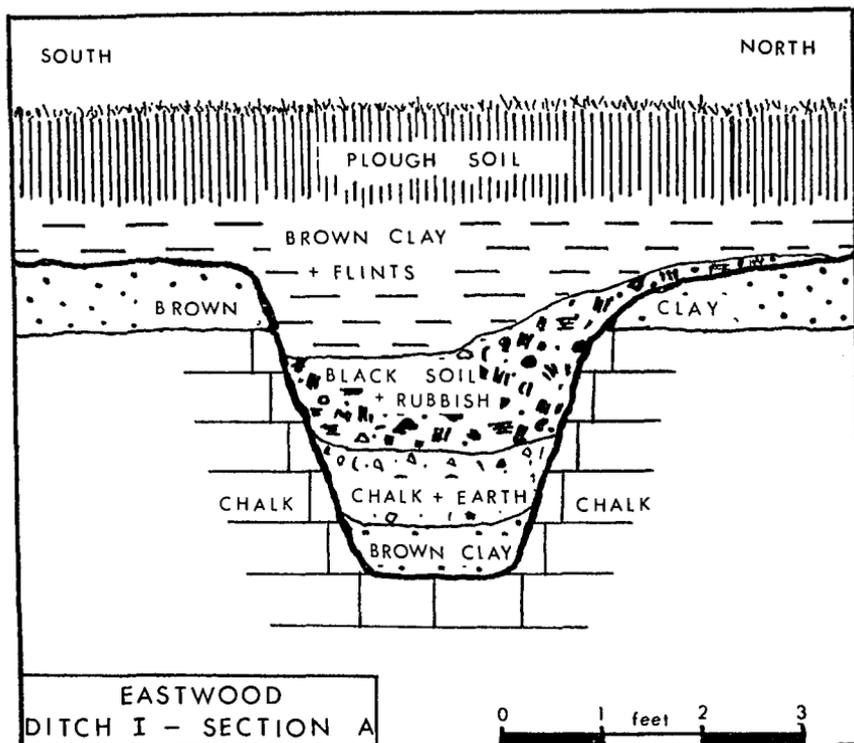


FIG. 2. Ditch I. Section A.

Deposit A.

This was the largest deposit of rubbish found on the site. It contained eight sherds of Samian pottery (including a base stamped OF CALVI) and 1629 sherds of coarse pottery. In addition six bronze brooches (See Fig. 3), animal bones, objects of iron, fragments of quernstones and glass and several oyster shells were recovered. This material was in general use during the period A.D. 43-100.

Deposit B.

The ditch was shallow at this point and the rubbish layer had been partially destroyed by ploughing operations. It contained 629 sherds of coarse pottery, but no Samian. The character and date of this pottery was essentially the same as that in Deposit A.

Deposit C.

The rubbish, this time in the upper filling of the ditch, had again been partially removed by ploughing operations. In addition to a

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paste bead, animal bones and quern-stones, there were two sherds of Samian and 320 coarse potsherds. Again this material was very similar to that in Deposit A and the same date has been assigned.

Ditch 2

A similar ditch commenced where Ditch I ended, the gap between the two being about two feet. It was traced returning uphill for about 150 feet thereby partly completing the third side of the enclosure. At Section B (not illustrated) large numbers of flints had been thrown into the ditch. A few small potsherds from this ditch were exactly similar to the pottery in Deposits A, B, and C, and the same date applies.

Shaft

A deep shaft, dug through the chalk inside the enclosure, was only partially examined. This was about 13 feet in diameter and appeared to have vertical sides. It was at least nine feet deep. Several potsherds relating to the farmstead were found at about three feet from the surface. When it was dug and what function it had served were not determined.

Pit

A small pit, three feet wide and two feet deep, contained one sherd of Samian and 73 coarse potsherds. These were similar to those from other parts of the site and of the same date.

Occupation Debris

At the higher (west) end of the enclosure an area some 20 by 6 feet produced two Samian sherds, 94 coarse potsherds and a fragment of vessel-glass. This is taken to represent occupational debris scattered in the vicinity of the farm hut(s).

Site of the Structure(s)

No trace of the structure(s) which must have stood within the enclosure was found. However, the occupation debris at the higher (west) end of the area within the ditches was probably associated with the farm-hut(s) and suggests the approximate position. Trenching failed to produce any trace of a hut nearby and it is assumed that it lay immediately to the west under modern farm buildings. The occurrence of the largest group of rubbish (Deposit A) in Ditch I nearest to this point supports this view.

Several broken quern-stones were found in the filling of Ditch I at the lower (east) end of the enclosure. These suggest that corn-grinding

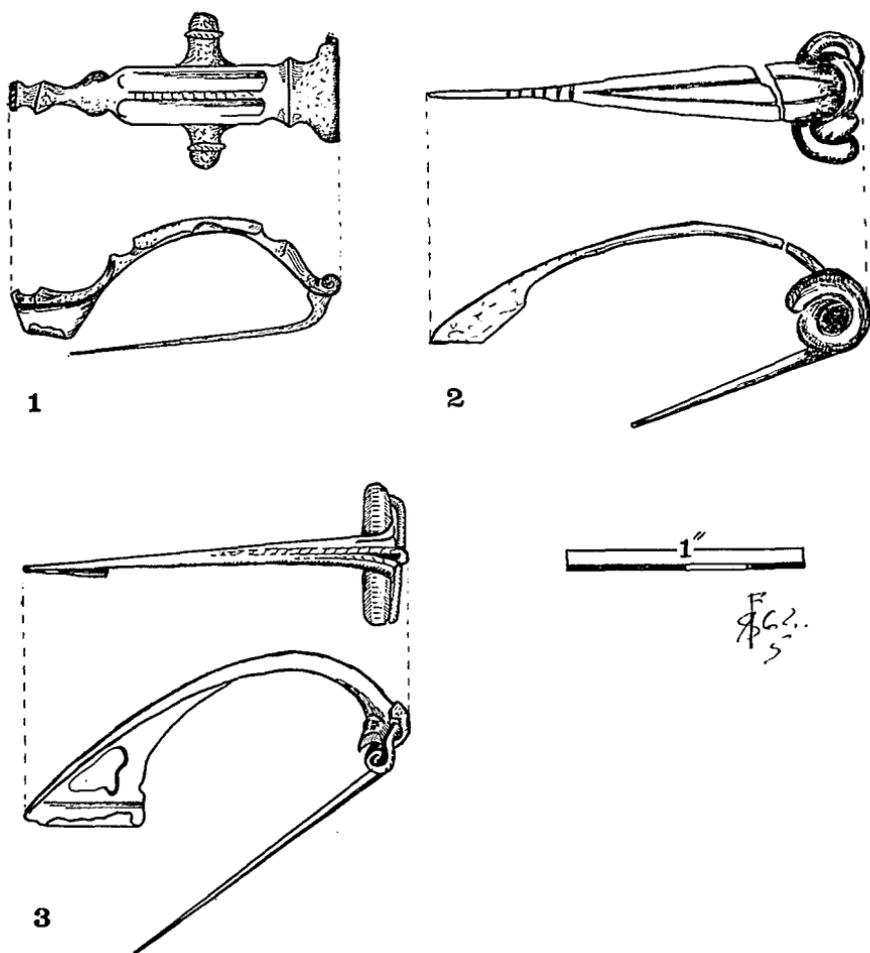


FIG. 3. Brooches from Deposit A (1).

was undertaken at that end of the farmstead, perhaps in a hut used solely for that purpose.

Apart from several pieces of burnt daub from Deposit A building materials, mortar and tile were absent from the entire site. This suggests that any structures were built of wood, probably with wattle and daub walls and perhaps thatched roofs. Simple huts of this type, within a ditched enclosure, are certainly not far removed from the pattern of Iron Age farmsteads of the Little Woodbury type.³

³ *P.P.S.* (1940), VI, 30-111.

The Animal Bones

The animal bones from the site have been studied as a single group (see Appendix III). Those of oxen and sheep were most numerous and it seems likely that these animals constituted the principal live-stock. The cattle were shorthorns and it appears that about half of the sheep were slaughtered each year. Horses and pigs were also kept.

The skeleton of a small dog was found in the bottom of Ditch I.

THE DATING EVIDENCE

The material from the site is essentially of the same character and is clearly of the same date. An analysis of the coarse pottery suggests minor date-differences between Deposits A, B, and C, but nevertheless, the overall dating remains the same.

The six brooches (see Appendix II) and 17 Samian sherds (see Appendix I, A) all date between A.D. 43-100. The coarse pottery, directly associated with these, may be similarly dated on its own merits. Comparison may usefully be made with the pottery from Crayford⁴ (only eight miles away), dating from about 50 B.C. to about the time of the Conquest. The pottery of Iron Age A derivation, the 'South-eastern B' types and the Belgic Pedestal Urns described from there are totally absent at Eastwood. The only overlap of pottery types concerns the squat jars abundant at Eastwood (Nos. 1 and 4); these are some of the latest vessels at Crayford dated to about the time of the Conquest.

The closely dateable coarse pottery from Eastwood, generally the finer products or their imitations, is best paralleled at Colchester, Essex.⁵ At least seven of the illustrated examples occur there in deposits dated A.D. 43-65 and are clearly associated with the Conquest period. Only one vessel was of pre-Conquest date at Colchester, but it is a type still in use in A.D. 65. Some of this pottery probably remained in use after A.D. 65.

Of the heavier pottery the soft-soapy native 'Patch Grove' ware is clearly Belgic in character and appears to date from about the time of the Conquest. The same applies for the shell-loaded and corky bead-rim vessels. The harder, sandy wares are apparently Romanized products and date from about A.D. 43.

It seems likely, therefore, that little if any of the pottery from Eastwood is of pre-Conquest date. Much is certainly attributable to the years immediately following the Conquest and clearly the farmstead must have become established at about this time. None of the pottery or other finds can be assigned to the second century A.D. and

⁴ P.P.S. (1938). Vol. 4 (N.S.), 151.

⁵ Hawkes and Hull, *Camulodunum*, 1947.

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it seems clear that the farmstead had ceased to exist, at the very latest, by A.D. 100.

SUMMARY

The evidence indicates that a small Romano-British farmstead existed at Eastwood during the second half of the first century A.D. The site chosen, situated high on the Downs, was sheltered, well-drained and close to the clay lands which supported heavy forest.

That this may have started as a purely Belgic site prior to the Conquest of A.D. 43 is a possibility, but the absence of material of exclusively pre-Conquest date makes this unlikely. On balance the farmstead appears to have been established at or immediately following the Conquest.

The farm probably took the form of a simple hut (with wattle and daub walls and a thatched roof) situated at the higher end of a ditched enclosure. The enclosure, of just over one acre, served as a sort of farmyard for stock, storage and perhaps corn-grinding (at its lower end). Domestic rubbish had been thrown into the de-limiting ditches when these had silted and gone out of use. This was essentially a native farmstead having evolved comparatively little from the Early Iron Age farm of Little Woodbury type. The total absence of mortar, tile and imported building materials make it certain that it was in no sense a Villa of normal Roman type.

The farming was probably of a 'mixed' nature; certainly it seems from the animal bones that oxen and sheep were reared and the quern-stones imply that corn was grown. The cattle were shorthorns and it seems that about half the sheep were slaughtered each year. The bones of pigs, horses and a dog were also found. How much land was cultivated in addition was not determined.

At least 152 different pottery vessels were used at Eastwood during approximately 50 years of occupation. Certainly the actual number would have been greater than this but, as the excavations were extensive, a total of more than 250 vessels seems rather unlikely.

Although much of the pottery was of native type, with close affinities to earlier Belgic pottery, a large proportion of the material found at Eastwood proves direct contact with Roman markets. Samian pottery, glass and a lava-stone quern came from the Continent and brooches, coarse pottery, oysters and querns came from more local sources. Here then is evidence of the gradual, but deliberate, process of Romanization of the countryside. It is probable that access to many of these items was obtained through the newly formed road-settlement at Springhead (situated on an important Roman road) some six miles away to the north. Perhaps the produce from the farm was sold or exchanged at markets there too.—It is not known whether tracks

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connected the farm to the many similar sites in the Cray and Darent valleys to the west.

None of the material found need be later in date than A.D. 90. All the Samian and brooches are of first century date and certainly there is a total lack of typical second century coarse pottery. It seems clear from this that the site was abandoned no later than A.D. 100 at a time when some native farmsteads were being rebuilt in Roman style. Perhaps the Eastwood farmer had decided to rebuild on a more suitable site.

APPENDIX I

The Pottery

A. Samian ware

Only 17 sherds of Samian ware were recovered from the site representing at least seven different vessels. All were of first century A.D. date.

1. Form 30. Rim and wall sherd, joining. Depicting Bacchus standing over panther, with upturned flask in right hand and spear (?) in left. Drape over left arm. Part of a St. Andrew's Cross (?) in next panel. Style of Germanus.⁶ As on a Form 30 from Rottweil. Nero-Vespasian.

Ditch 1. Clay and flints over rubbish layer.

2. Form 18. Two rim sherds. Matt slip. Probably pre-Flavian.

Ditch 1. Deposit C.

3. Form 18. Two rim sherds. Worn. Flavian (?). Ditch 1. Deposit A.

4. Form 33. Wall sherd, badly worn. Wall slightly concave externally. Probably Flavian. From the pit.

5. Form 33. Base stamped OF CALVI. Common stamp of CALVVS, La Graufesenque. Nero-Domitian (mainly Vespasian). Ditch 1. Deposit A.

6. Form 27. Four small wall sherds. Second half of first century. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

7. Form 27. Rim sherd of small cup, worn. Second half of first century. Occupation debris.

Four other small sherds, one decorated the others plain, were also found.

B. The Coarse Pottery

In addition to the Samian pottery 2,791 other potsherds were recovered from the site, representing a minimum of 145 different vessels. All were certainly in use during the first century A.D. For the purposes of study this pottery has been divided into four principal groups :

Group I. Coarse, soft-soapy 'Patch Grove' ware.

Group II. Coarse, shell-loaded and corky wares.

Group III. Coarse, hard sandy Romanized ware.

Group IV. Fine, hard brittle wares, various types.

Two main types clearly emerge and both are Belgic in character. The first type (Group I) is the soft-soapy ware of so-called 'Patch Grove'

⁶ *O. and P.* Pl. XXXIII. No. 22 and *O.* No. 565.

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pottery. Some 35 per cent. of the total pottery from the site and 48 of the vessels were of this ware.

The second type is evidenced by the jars with a bead-rim. All 37 shell-loaded and corky vessels, 19 of the Romanized vessels and twelve soft-soapy pots had bead-rims ; a total of 68 vessels in all.

Together these two types represent about 60 per cent. of the total pottery from the site and this emphasis should be reflected on other sites in the area of the same date.

The bead-rim, although popular with the Belgae,⁷ does not seem to have reached West Kent much before the end of the Belgic period.⁸ It remained popular after the Conquest even appearing in the harder Romanized wares. Both the bead-rim and the soft-soapy Patch Grove pottery occur commonly in Surrey and West Kent on sites occupied during the second half of the first century A.D. It has been suggested that they first appeared in the region a short time before the Conquest.⁹ At Joyden's Wood¹⁰ both types were found associated with second century pottery in the filling of a farmstead (?) ditch.

Group I (Fig. 4).

Coarse, soft-soapy ware of so-called ' Patch Grove ' type.

Total sherds 973 (Bases 40 : Rims 150 : Wall sherds 783).

35 per cent. of the pottery was of a soft-soapy native ware often termed ' Patch Grove ' after the site on which it was first recognized.¹¹ The paste was mainly a porridgy grey-blue or black colour or occasionally orange. Surfaces varied from grey, black, brown and orange. The pottery was normally thick and not well-fired.

At least 48 different vessels were represented and only twelve of these had bead-rims. The majority were squat jars (Nos. 1 and 4), normally with traces of external burnishings and faint cordons on the neck. A few larger jars of red or orange ware, occasionally with stabbed decoration, were also found. The general shapes, faint cordons and stabbed decoration all reflect Belgic pottery traditions of pre-Conquest date.

1. Jar of soft blue-grey ware with orange-brown surface. Burnished base and lower part of wall ; simple lattice pattern. Ditch 1. Deposit B.

2. Bead-rim jar of soft blue-grey ware with orange-black surface. Rim in bent. Found on several other West Kent sites and normally dated to the second half of the first century A.D. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

3. Sherd of large (storage ?) jar of soft blue-grey ware with pink-brown surface. Two rows of stabbed decoration. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

4. Jar of soft blue-grey ware with grey-black surface. Cordons on neck. Burnished externally and inside rim. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

5. Large jar of soft blue-grey ware with orange surface. Perhaps used for storage. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

Group II (Fig. 5).

Coarse, shell-loaded and corky wares.

Total sherds 641 (Bases 45 : Rims 79 : Wall sherds 517).

⁷ For distribution map see *Arch. Jnl.* (1930). Vol. 87, p. 283. Fig. 25.

⁸ At Crayford the bead-rim is regarded as intrusive, whilst the soft-soapy Patch Grove pottery is not abundant.

⁹ *Arch.* (1944). Vol. 90, p. 150 and Figs. 9-10.

¹⁰ *Arch. Cant.* (1954), LXVIII, 174.

¹¹ That pottery was ever manufactured at Patch Grove, Ightham, remains to be established.

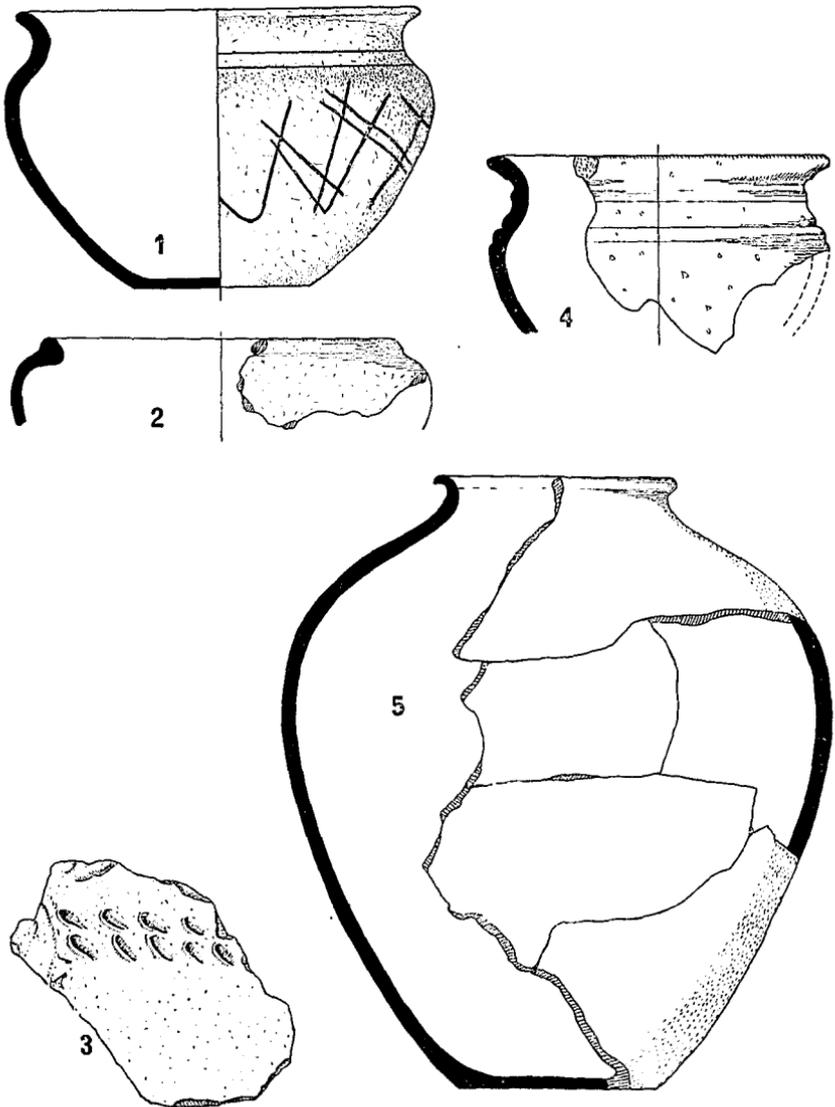


FIG. 4. Coarse Pottery ($\frac{1}{4}$).

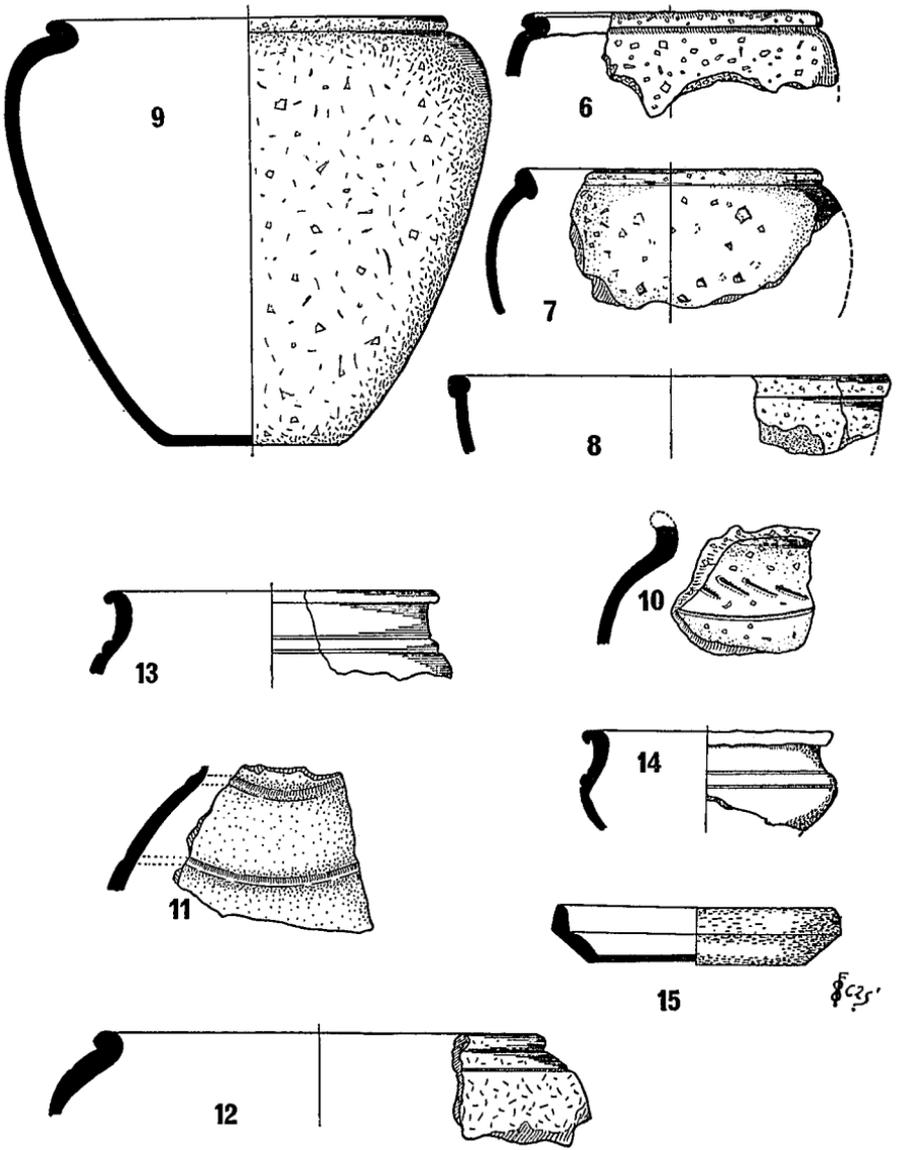


FIG. 5. Coarse Pottery ($\frac{1}{4}$).

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23 per cent. of the coarse pottery was of a soft native ware of which 13 per cent contained small particles of crushed shell. The other 10 per cent. had a "corky" surface probably where shell had been burnt out. It was otherwise similar. The colours ranged from pink, pale orange and buff to brown and black. At least 37 different vessels were represented by the sherds and each had a bead-rim; these rims varied in size.

6. Bead-rim jar of black shell-loaded ware with red-black surface. Rim recessed for lid. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

7. Bead-rim jar of corky black ware with grey-black surface. Undercut rim. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

8. Native platter with bead-rim and straight sides. Corky red ware with black surface. (*Camulodunum*, Form 31 D. A.D. 43-65.) Ditch 1. Deposit A.

9. Bead-rim jar of black shell-loaded ware with red-black surface. Faint groove below rim. Discarded complete. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

10. Sherd of large jar. Light brown shell-loaded ware with pink-black surface. Scored decoration. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

Group III (Fig. 5).

Coarse, hard sandy Romanized ware.

Total sherds 514 (Bases 35 : Rims 89 : Wall sherds 390).

19 per cent. of the pottery was of a hard sandy ware here regarded as Romanized and probably dating from about the time of the Conquest. The paste was grey-black, red or brown. The pottery was normally quite well-fired and fairly brittle.

At least 30 vessels were represented, 19 of these having bead-rims. The balance was mostly made up of small jars with cordons or grooves below the everted rims.

11. Shoulder of large jar of sandy grey-brown ware with black surface. Cordon below rim and groove on shoulder. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

12. Bead-rim jar of hard sandy black ware with red-black surface. Grooves on shoulder and rim. (*Camulodunum*, Form 257. A.D. 43-65.) Ditch 1. Deposit A.

13. Jar of hard sandy grey-brown ware with black surface. Cordon on neck. Sharply everted rim. (*Camulodunum*, Form 267 B. Roman. A.D. 43-65.) Ditch 1. Deposit A.

14. Small jar of sandy red-brown ware with black surface. Cordon on neck. Sharply everted rim. Similar to No. 13. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

15. Platter of hard sandy-black ware with grey-black surface. Native copy of Gallo-Belgic vessel. Slightly raised base but no foot-ring. (Variant of *Camulodunum*, Form 24. A.D. 43-65.) Ditch 1. Deposit A.

Group IV. (Fig. 6).

Fine, hard brittle wares, various types.

Total sherds 663 (Bases 44 : Rims 82 : Wall sherds 537).

23 per cent. of the pottery was of various hard brittle wares of native, Gallo-Belgic or Roman type. These represented flagons, platters, beakers and bowls of various sizes and colours. Normally these were well-fired but owing to their brittleness most of the sherds were too fragmentary for illustration or exact classification. At least 30 vessels were represented.

16. Jar of black-brown ware with grey-black surface. Two cordons and faint burnishing on neck. Profile similar to vessel from Springhead, dated Claudian (*Arch. Cant.* (1957), LXXI, 71, No. 16). Bottom of Ditch 1. Section A.

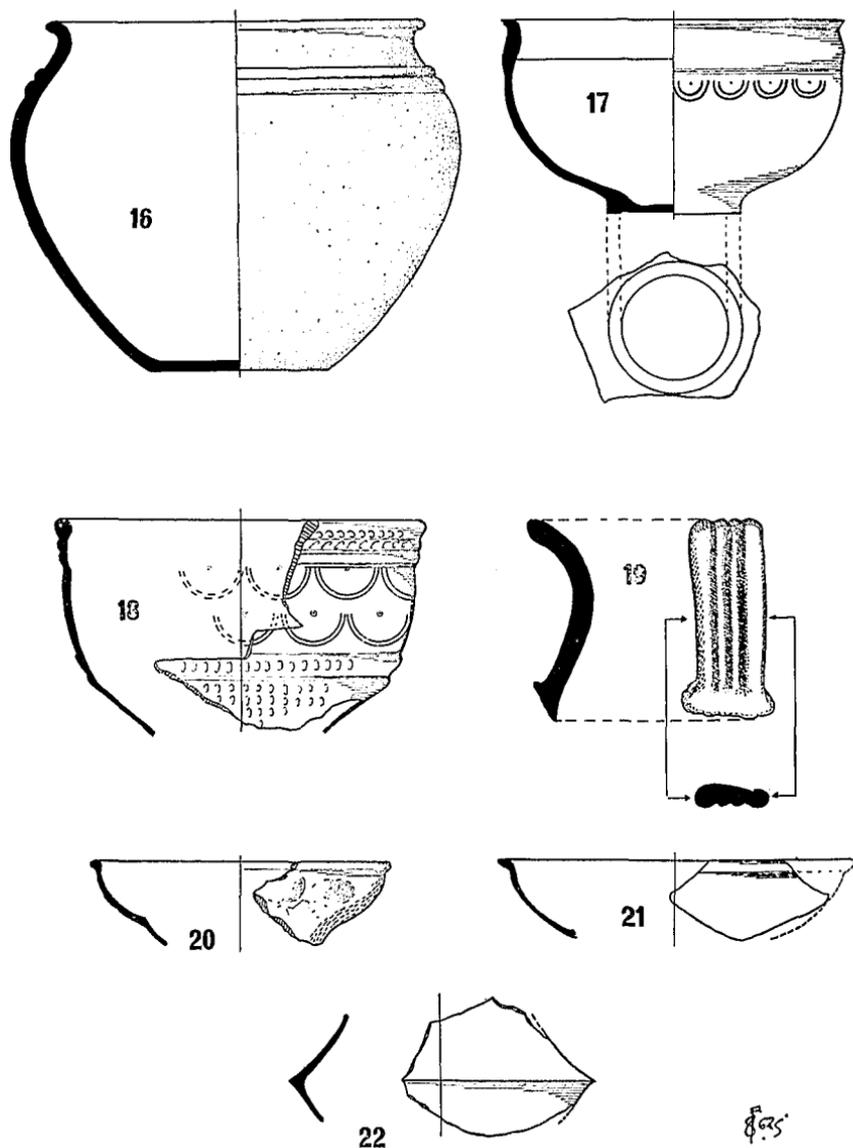


FIG. 6. Course Pottery ($\frac{1}{4}$).

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17. Hemispherical bowl of soft orange ware and similar surface. Small footring. Semicircular ovolo-type decoration on wall. Perhaps in imitation of an early Samian Form 37 (Similar to *Camulodunum*, Form 63. A.D. 43-61). Ditch 1. Deposit C.

18. Carinated bowl of hard grey ware with soft orange surface. Rouletted bands on rim and lower frieze. Two rows of semi-circles on upper frieze. Imitation of Samian Form 29. (*Camulodunum*, Form 68. A.D. 43-61). Ditch 1. Deposit C.

19. Flagon handle. Buff paste and surface. Four ribs. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

20. Gallo-Belgic cup (or copy) of thin hard brown ware with brown-black surface. Perhaps in imitation of Samian Form 27. (Similar to *Richborough, III*, No. 226 Second half of first century A.D.) Ditch 1. Deposit A.

21. Small bowl. Hard blue-grey ware with black surface. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

22. Carinated beaker of thin hard grey ware and surface. (Badly worn). (*Camulodunum*, Form 120. A.D. 49-61 and *Richborough, III*, Nos. 291-2. First century A.D.) Ditch 1. Deposit A.

23. Rim and shoulder of thin grey jar of hard sandy ware (not illustrated). Faint decoration, resembling Roman numerals, between cordons. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

24. Four wall sherds (not illustrated) of hard red ware. Unusual stamped decoration of circles and crosses. Somewhat similar decoration has been noted on vessels from Verulamium (*Ant. Jnl.* (1941) XXI, p. 297. Fig. 10) dated first half of second century A.D. and at Purberry Shot, Surrey (*S.A.C.* (1946-7) L. p. 37. Fig. 24, No. 5) dated late-first century. The Eastwood sherds are almost certainly late-first century in date. Ditch 1. Deposit A.

25. Five sherds (not illustrated) of a Poppy-head beaker of black ware with a grey-black surface. Trace of zones of small applied studs. From Pit.

The following well-known types of pottery were not found at Eastwood:-

1. Pre-Belgic Iron Age Pottery.
2. Belgic Pedestal Urns.
3. Belgic Corrugated Urns.
4. Native pottery with combed decoration.
5. Roman Mortaria.
6. Roman Amphorae.

APPENDIX II

The Brooches

By M. R. Hull, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

Six bronze brooches were found at Eastwood and all came from Deposit A. (Ditch 1).

1. A Hod Hill (Fig. 3. No. 1) brooch of the type with parallel-sided bow with a lateral lug in the middle of each side. In common with all Hod Hill brooches we must attribute this brooch to the Claudian-Nero period, in this country at least.

2-3. Two brooches (Fig. 3. No. 2) derived from the Nauheim type. The decoration of the bow and the general shape is exactly as the prototype

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and these differ only in their smaller size and solid catchplates. Though these could belong to the first half of the first century A.D., it is possible that they should be attributed to the Claudius-Nero period.

4-6. Three examples (Fig. 3 No. 3) of a type which I have for my own purposes called Colchester BB. It is one of two developments which arose out of making the Colchester brooch in two pieces, i.e. with separate spring and pin. The first one, Colchester B, is well illustrated in *Camulodunum* Type IV, figs. 31-46; the second form, Colchester BB, was not represented at *Camulodunum* yet it is a very common form. It must therefore begin later than A.D. 65, possibly not before A.D. 70. It would be a reasonable approximation to describe it as a Flavian introduction. I do not know, as yet, how long it lasted.—It is cheap and somewhat meanly conceived, being very economical in metal and little time is spent on decoration and finish.

There is normally a considerable amount of variation in detail in the Colchester B brooches and the fact that Nos. 4-6 are exactly similar, save in the piercing of the foot, suggests very strongly that they were made on the site. This is perhaps supported by the similarity of the two Nauheim brooches (Nos. 2-3), for they too could have been locally made for the same reasons. All five have a certain similarity in metal and all bear the professional touch, they are not amateur copies.

APPENDIX III

The Animal Bones

By Miss Jennie P. Coy, B.Sc., and Raymond E. Chaplin

All the bones from this site were submitted for report under the Bone Research Scheme. They were all derived from the rubbish layers in the ditches enclosing the Romano-British farmstead and are dated by the associated pottery and brooches to the second half of the first century A.D.

The measurable bones of each species are detailed below and the implications of the material are discussed at the end of the report. For convenience in tabulating measurements a series of codes has been adopted. Those used in the present report are as follows:-

Long Bones. 89.

- (89a) Maximum overall length.
- (89b) Maximum width proximal end.
- (89c) Maximum width distal end.

L.T.R. Length occupied by cheek teeth of mandible.

Skull and Mandible.

- (17-21) Length from basion to pole of skull.
- (23-23) Least width of parietal beneath horns at back of skull.
- (29-29) Greatest width from summit of coronoid process of mandible to lowest part of angle beneath it.
- (30-30) Least depth of mandible behind molars.
- (31-31) Least depth of mandible behind incisors.

THE REMAINS

Ox. The remains of oxen comprised 39 fragments from not less than seven individuals.

Radius	(89a)	277 mm.	(b)	74 mm.	(c)	78 mm.
Metatarsus					(89c)	54 mm.

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Metacarpus	(89a)	176 mm.	(b)	55 mm.	(c)	58 mm.
Part of Cranium	(17-21)	140 mm.	(23-23)	110 mm.		
Left Mandible	(L.T.R.)	127 mm.	(31-31)	27 mm.		
Left Mandible	(L.T.R.)	129 mm.	(31-31)	30 mm.		
Right Mandible	(L.T.R.)	124 mm.	(31-31)	30 mm.		
Right Mandible	(L.T.R.)	123 mm.	(30-30)	58 mm.		
Right Mandible			(29-29)	174 mm.		

There were also three horn-cores, two of which were of the usual *longifrons* type (i.e. flattened dorso-ventrally and expanded antero-posteriorly). The other is almost a perfect cylinder in cross-section and has only the slightest antero-posterior flattening.

Sheep/Goat. There were 19 fragments of sheep/goat from not less than nine animals, mostly jaws. The L.T.R. in 2 of the adult sheep was 69 mm. The animals can be divided into 2 groups (based on age determinations from the teeth)—those less than a year old, i.e. lambs, and those aged two years or more. There were six of the former and eight of the latter.

Right Radius	(89b)	29 mm.			
Left Radius	(89b)	26 mm.			
Metacarpus	(89b)	18 mm.			
Metatarsus	(89a)	130 mm.	(b)	19 mm.	(c) 22 mm.

Femur, epiphyses unfused (less than 3½ years old).

Horse. There were nine fragments from at least two animals, one of which appears to have been a pony.

Pig. Three fragments from two animals, one of which was aged about six months.

Dog. The greater part of the skeleton of a small adult dog was found in the bottom of Ditch 1. Unfortunately the skull was crushed and could not be recovered.

Femur	(89a)	118 mm.
Radius	(89a)	108 mm.
Humerus	(89a)	116 mm.

EVIDENCE FOR BUTCHERY

Signs of cutting were present on many of the Ox and Sheep/Goat bones. In several of the oxen the ramus of the mandible had been detached with a clean cut, just above the molars. Cut mandibles of sheep comprised the bulk of the remains of this species. All had been severed behind the incisors and behind the molars, leaving only the cheek teeth in place. Of the detached fragments there was no trace.

CONCLUSIONS AND COMMENTS

The Ox bones compare well with those from a Belgic site at Bridge Hill, Kent¹²: with those from a Belgic site at Rochester, Kent¹³ and an early Bronze Age example from Maiden Castle, Dorset.¹⁴ All of these are referable to the *Bos taurus longifrons* type, the shorthorn. The animal represented by the circular horn-core is probably a variant of this breed.

¹² Chaplin and Coy, Report on the animal remains from a Belgic site at Bridge Hill, Kent. (Unpublished.)

¹³ Chaplin and Coy, Report on the animal remains from Nos. 50-54, High Street, Rochester. (Unpublished.)

¹⁴ Jackson, W. in Wheeler, 'Maiden Castle', Dorset.

THE ROMANO-BRITISH FARMSTEAD AT EASTWOOD, FAWKHAM

Little can be said about the types of pig or sheep/goat found at Eastwood. The horse remains are unlikely to have been derived from food sources.

From the figures given above the *ratio of species* from the site, excluding the dog, is :-

Ox 14 (56 per cent) : Sheep/Goat 6 (27 per cent.) : Horse 3 (13 per cent.) : Pig 1 (4 per cent.), based on 70 determinations from 107 bones submitted (percentages rounded). From this it seems clear that the economy of the site was based upon Oxen and Sheep/Goat farming. The surrounding country is well-suited for this purpose.

From the ages of the sheep as determined from the dentition, there appears to have been an Autumnal slaughter of about half the season's lambs as well as of older ewes, in order to bring the rest of the flock through the winter. This does not happen with the oxen and it may simply indicate a preference for lamb during the season when it was available.

The pattern of economy is probably similar to that of the many other sites of similar date and nature in this area and an examination of all the bones from these sites would be of great value.

APPENDIX IV

Other Finds

1. Paste Bead. Pale blue melon-shaped bead (diam. 0.7 in.) with central perforation (0.25 in.) and 18 ribs. A common first century type. Ditch 1. Deposit C.
2. Glass Bottle. Three small joining pieces of the base of a pale blue-green moulded rectangular bottle. Two concentric circles as external decoration. Ditch 1. Deposit A.
3. Glass Vessel. A small piece of very fine thin blue vessel-glass. Occupation debris.
4. Bill-hook(?). Small iron-tool (2.6 in. in length) with curved blade. Socket (0.5 in.) for wooden handle. Ditch 1. Deposit A. (A total of 14 small pieces of iron-work came from the site.)
5. Quern-stone. Four irregular lumps of lava-stone from Niedermendig, Germany. Ditch 1. Deposit A.
6. Quern-stone. (Fig. 7. A.) Four pieces of a flat rotary quern-stone of an iron-stained slightly calcareous sandstone from the Folkestone Beds, Lower Greensand. The illustrated example, a lower-stone, has three grooves chiselled on the grinding-surface and an angular central hole. The back also shows several chisel marks. Slightly worn. Diameter greater than 15 in. Thickness, 1.6 in. Ditch 1. Unstratified.
7. Quern-stone. (Fig. 7. B.) One piece of a thick rotary quern-stone of stone similar to No. 6. Upper-stone with traces of a splayed central hole. Two ridges on the slightly worn grinding-surface roughly correspond with the grooves on No. 6 (a lower-stone) and these could have been used together. Diameter about 13 in. Thickness 2.9 in. Ditch 1. Unstratified.
8. Quern-stone. (Fig. 7. C.) One piece of a heavy, tapered rotary quern-stone of blue-grey calcareous sandstone. An upper-stone with concave top to serve as a hopper and bottom surface worn and smoothed by prolonged use. Two grooves on the outer rim probably indicate where the

THE ROMANO-BRITISH FARMSTEAD AT EASTWOOD, FAWKHAM
 stone had also been used to sharpen tools. Diameter about 12 in. Ditch 1.
 Unstratified.

Nos. 5 and 6 were identified by Miss H. A. Macdonald of the Petro-
 graphical Department of the Geological Survey and Museum.

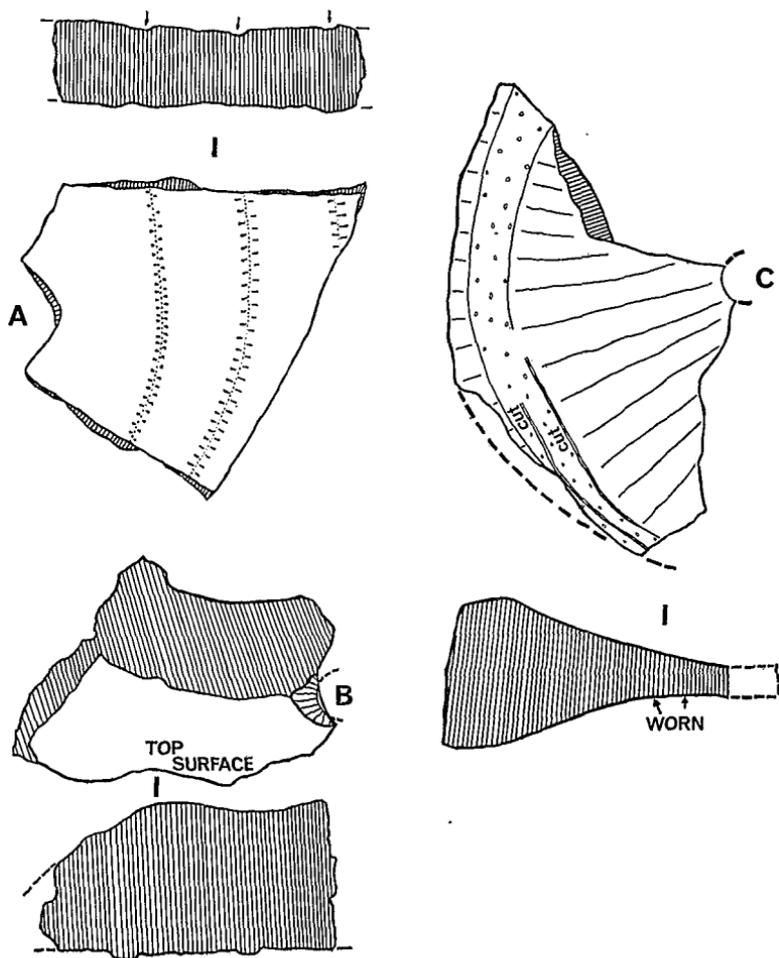


FIG. 7. Quern-stones ($\frac{1}{2}$).