

APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The assemblage from Area 330 Zone 1 was derived wholly from areas of ARC 330 98 near the Fawkham Junction site. No pottery was found at the site of ARC WHR 99 either from the ring-ditch or associated burial.
- 1.2 The pottery from Zone 1 ARC 330 98 dates predominately to the early Roman period, probably the mid to late 1st century. A small amount of 2nd century Roman pottery is present but there is no real evidence for later Roman activity.
- 1.3 Four possible Beaker sherds were recovered with Late Iron Age – Early Roman material from the fill of a boundary ditch. The sherds are abraded and clearly residual.
- 1.4 The pottery can assist the following fieldwork event aims:
 - To determine the spatial organisation of the landscapes, and changes through time
 - To recover suitable pottery assemblages for the study of the Bronze Age
 - To recover suitable Romano-British pottery assemblages to refine the understanding of fabric types and chronologies

2. Methodology

- 2.1 All of the hand-collected pottery was recorded using standard MoLSS recording methods. The material is recorded on a context-by-context basis using fabric, form and decoration as unique identifiers. The prehistoric sherds were recorded using MoLSS fabric codes to indicate fabric groupings based on the dominant inclusions; and were subsequently transferred to Canterbury Archaeological Trust regional fabric codes.
- 2.2 Concerning the Late Iron Age/Belgic and early Romano-British material these codes should be taken to indicate broad fabric groupings and not defined fabric types. Due to local variations, sherds recorded under the same fabric code (both within the Zone 1 assemblage and from other CTRL sites recorded using CAT codes) will not represent one defined fabric, but enable sherds to be grouped with other similar material. The pottery was quantified by count and weight and aspects of condition were also noted.

3. Quantifications

- 3.1 The assemblage from ARC 330 98 in the area of Zone 1 totalled 1383 sherds (5681g). Of these 4 sherds (50g) are of prehistoric date, whilst the remainder is early Roman (1359 sherds/5509g).

4. Provenance

- 4.1 Four possible Beaker sherd was recovered with early Roman pottery from the fill of a boundary ditch [516]. The sherds have a sandy fabric and faint traces of comb impressed decoration. The sherds are very abraded and clearly residual, but

in the light of the nearby (1km) Whitehill Road ring-ditch also of early Bronze Age date, may be of significance.

- 4.2 The majority of the material dates to the early Roman period and the bulk of the assemblage was recovered from a series of boundary ditches to the east of Fawkhams Junction (Figure 4). The assemblage contains both Romanised and 'native' style wares, which suggests a date in the mid to late 1st century AD, probably from the early post-conquest period onwards. The ditch groups were large and contained a range of fabrics and forms.
- 4.3 One of the ditches produced two sherds of Gallo-Belgic *Terra Rubra*. The sherds, although not joining appear to derive from the same platter, although the size of the sherds makes it difficult to assign this to a specific form type. The fabric is TR1A, which is generally dated c 15 BC – AD 25, and *Terra Rubra* wares in general are in decline in the conquest period. Finds of *Terra Rubra* are scarce in west Kent and only limited circulation occurred in east Kent at centres such as Canterbury. The presence of this platter is therefore of note.
- 4.4 From the same ditch, a Gallo-Belgic imitation plate with a coarse ware stamp was recovered. These vessels are stamped in imitation of the imported wares, but frequently are either illiterate or consist of motifs rather than letters. The study of these stamps in terms of die links and their distribution is important for our understanding of the organisation of early post-conquest pottery production.
- 4.5 A large assemblage was recovered from pit [803] (sg 1025), which has been provisionally interpreted as a cooking or rubbish pit. Although large sherds from a cordoned jar are present, the range and diversity of the pottery present would suggest this assemblage is derived from domestic rubbish rather than representing vessels associated with cooking or ritual activity. The other evidence needs to be re-considered to refine the interpretation of this feature.
- 4.6 The pottery assemblage is composed of a similar range of fabric and forms to the assemblage recovered from ARC WNB 98 Zone 3. 'Native' wares such as shell-, grog-, and flint-tempered fabrics are very common. Romanised sandy wares are also present alongside sourced Kentish wares such as Upchurch fine wares, including Hoo white-slipped ware, (R16; R17.4) and Verulamium white wares (R15). Imported wares are restricted to a few sherds of south Gaulish samian (R42). The presence of these Roman wares suggests the activity continues into the later 1st century (c AD 70 onwards). The presence of early 2nd century pottery in the hill wash overlying one of the ditch fills, indicates the ditches have gone out of use by this period. The absence of any pottery indicative of a later 2nd, 3rd or 4th century date confirms the decline in activity by this period.

5. Conservation

- 5.1 There are no conservation requirements for this material or any proposal for further study that would conflict with long-term storage.

6. Comparative material

6.1 As mentioned above the early Roman assemblage from the area to the east of Fawkham Junction has many similarities with the assemblage from Zone 3 ARC WNB 98 and as such can also be compared to the Farningham Hill assemblage.

6.2 A number of coarse ware stamps are known in Kent, including examples from the kiln material at Keston. The coarse ware stamp needs to be compared to other known examples to establish die or die-style links.

7. **Potential for further work**

7.1 The assemblage from Zone 1 has potential to contribute to the following fieldwork event aims and Landscape Zone aims:

- *To recover suitable Romano-British pottery assemblages to refine the understanding of fabric types and chronologies*

7.2 Clearly this secondary aim was achieved and the pottery assemblages from the boundary ditches are able to contribute to the understanding of fabric types and chronologies. The ditch assemblages are large enough to provide reliable statistical data whilst at the same time appear to be relatively closely dated. There are also a number of items of intrinsic interest such as the *Terra Rubra* sherds and the plate with the coarse ware stamp that warrant individual study and consideration.

7.3 The pottery assemblage has the potential to contribute to addressing the issue of the character, function and development of the rural urban fringe, and satellite uses. The question of whether the area was abandoned by the early 2nd century needs to be considered and where such activity shifted. In consideration with other evidence, the pottery will contribute to the characterisation of the activity.

7.4 The following further work is suggested in order to fulfil the potential of the assemblage:

- Define fabric descriptions for early Roman assemblage. This should be done in conjunction with the assemblage from ARC WNB 98 in order to establish whether any fabrics appear in both assemblages.
- Detailed consideration of the stratigraphic relationship of the assemblage in order to detect changes in the assemblage composition that may be of chronological importance.
- Research on coarse ware stamp including comparative study with other known dies
- Consideration of other assemblages from the region with *Terra Rubra* and implications for the character of the Zone 1 assemblage
- Preparation of publication text
- Illustration of vessels of intrinsic interest and other selected closed groups

8. **Bibliography**

None

Table 1: ARC 330 98: Assessment of Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, quantifications and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	D_Min	D_Max	Comments
158	41	308	RO	45	70	B2 2 B2 B3 2 RLD B3 2 B6 2A B6 B6.1 2T B9 2 B9 2A BUD B9 2T
316	6	35	RO	70	100	B9 2 RLD R15 R74.1
511	1	1	RO	45	100	B6.1
512	7	78	RO	45	100	B2 B6 B6.1 2A B6.1 B8 B9
515	13	87	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 2V B2 B6 2 B6 B8 5 B8
516	47	112	RO	50	100	B2 B6 2 RLD B6 B9 2T R17.4
518	16	55	RO	120	300	B2 B2.3 2 B6 R73.1 2F BUD
520	5	62	RO	45	100	B2 B21 2A B6.1 B8
762	4	53	RO	45	100	B2 B6 R8.3
764	47	124	RO	50	100	B5 5 B6 2A16 B6 B8 2 R110 R73 2T
766	26	197	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 B6
782	22	122	RO	50	100	B2 B6 2A B6.1 2 B9.1 R73
797	26	222	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 B6 2A B6 B6.1 B9 2 B9
800	87	657	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 2T B2 B5 2 B5 2T B5 B6 B6.1 2A16 R75 3A RPD R8.3
802	24	220	RO	50	100	B2 B5 B6 R7 2/3 R73 4/5 R73
803	222	2210	RO	45	70	B2 2T B2 B2.3 B21 2B NCD B21 B25 2T B5 2T B5 B6 2A B6 2A16 B6 2B B6 B6.1 B9
804	116	1224	RO	50	100	B1 3 ROD B2 B21 1 B21 B5 2 B6 2A STAB B6 2A B6 R17.1 R42 5DR18 R68 2 R73 R8.3
860	15	321	RO	45	70	B2 2 B2 2R B2 B6 B6.1 B9 2V B9
868	26	367	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 5 B2 B5 2T B6 2A B6
870	329	4059	RO	50	70	B12ELG B2 2 B2 2T B2 2V NCD B2 5 B2 B2.3 2 B21 B5 1A B5 2A B5 B6 5 B6 B6.1 2A B6.1 2A16 B9 2 NCD B9 2 RLD B9 2 B9 2T B9 HPOF B9 B9.1 2 R114 3 R8.3
876	24	304	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 2T B2 2V B2 B5 2 B6 B6.1
877	4	4	RO	45	100	B2
880	147	4076	RO	45	70	B2 2A NCD B2 5 B2 B21 2A B21 B5 2 B5 3A ROD B6 2A B6 B6.1 2A B9 2 NCD B9 2A B9 5 <93> B9 R75
881	65	1313	RO	45	70	B12ELG B2 2 HPOF B2 2/3 B2 2T B2 4/5 B2 B2.3 2A B25 B3 2A B6 2A B6 B6.1 2A B9 2T BUD B9 B9.1 2

Context	Count	Weight	Period	D_Min	D_Max	Comments
882	33	520	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 2V B5 B6 B6.1 2 BUD B6.1 2A B9
896	3	1	RO	45	100	B5 2
902	3	91	RO	45	100	B3 2 B3 2T
516	4	11	EBA			SAND 3 c 2500-1600 BC Prehistoric: residual sherd of Beaker?

Abbreviations:

Fabric codes are from the CAT Roman fabric type series.

<i>Form code</i>	<i>Expansion</i>
1A	Collared (or Hofheim-type) flagon
2	Jar
2A	Bead-rimmed jar
2A16	Lid-seated jar
2B	Short-necked everted rim jar
2F	Everted-rimmed jar
2T	Necked jar
2V	Storage jar
3	Beaker
3A	Butt beaker
4/5	Open form (bowl or dish)
5	Dish
5DR18	Drag 18

<i>Decoration code</i>	<i>Expansion</i>
BUD	Burnished decoration
HPOF	Hole (perforated after firing)
ROD	Rouletted decoration
RPD	Red painted decoration
RLD	Rilled
STAB	Stabbed decoration
NCD	Incised decoration

APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Lyn Blackmore

9. Introduction

- 9.1 Two body sherds of post-medieval date were recovered from two different features excavated during the watching brief ARC 330 98. No medieval or later pottery was found on the excavation of ARC WHR 99.

10. Methodology

- 10.1 The pottery was recorded by context, sherd count and weight on paper and on the Oracle database. The fabrics were identified using fabric codes in line with those of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

11. Quantifications

- 11.1 Two sherds were recovered (total 29g). One is from a post-medieval redware dish, the other from the base of a small flower pot in a finer redware fabric.

12. Provenance

- 12.1 The dish sherd was found in the fill of a field boundary ditch (sg 1028). The flower pot was found in a pit fill (sg 1040).

13. Conservation

- 13.1 There are no conservation requirements.

14. Comparative material

- 14.1 These wares are typical of the 17th century and similar finds can be found in most contemporary contexts.

15. Potential for further work

- 15.1 The size of the collection, and of the sherds, is too small to make further work worthwhile. The potential is thus limited to dating and demonstrating some activity in the area, if only manuring of the fields, in the 17th century.

Table 2: ARC 330 98 Assessment of Post Roman Pottery, quantifications and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	D_MIN	D_MAX	Comments
403	1	4	PM	1575	1700	PM1.3 FLP
797	1	25	PM	1550	1700	PM1 DISH

Expansions to the fabric and form codes

PM1	Post-medieval redware	1580-1800
PM1.3	Fine post-medieval redware	1575-1700
DISH	Dish	
FLP	Flower pot	