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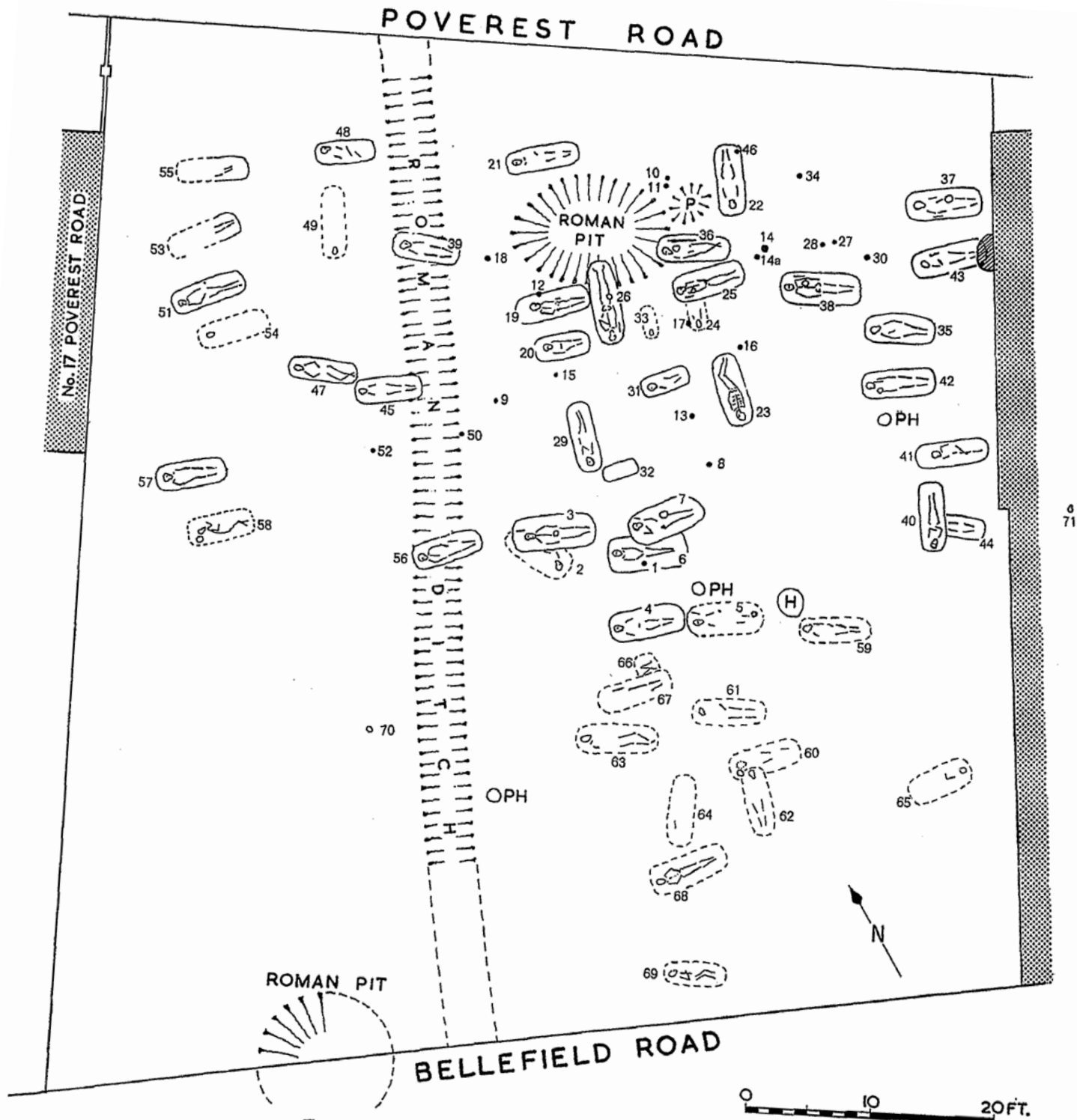


FIG. 1. Plan of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Orpington.

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

CONCLUDING REPORT

By P. J. TESTER, F.S.A.

THE first part of this report continues the description of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Orpington published in the last volume of *Arch. Cant.*, lxxxiii (1968), 125-50, and deals particularly with the discoveries made in the two seasons 1967-68.

In Part II the Romano-British features occurring on the same site as the Anglo-Saxon burials are described, and details of the pottery, coins and other finds of Roman age are provided in appendices.

At present no further opportunities for excavation are available as digging has been extended as far as the roads forming the north and south limits of the site, and also to the houses on the east and west.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following have given sustained help with the digging during 1967-68: Mesdames M. Bowen, B.A., E. D. Hart, A. E. Highland, E. Jones, A. Taylor (*née* Robinson), R. M. Tester, B.A., E. Whitehorn and M. Woosnam; Misses C. Brown and J. Catton; Messrs. M. Akam, A. C. Hart, D. T. Jones, D. C. Lyne, R. M. Lyne, J. Taylor, R. H. C. Taylor, K. P. Whitehorn, B.A., and J. Woosnam, LL.B. Mr. A. C. Hart has drawn the objects for Figs. 3-5 and 9-13, and made the photographic record of the excavation. The following have supplied reports on the textiles, samian ware, buckle from Grave 51, glass, Roman brooches and figurine, respectively: Miss E. Crowfoot, Mr. A. P. Detsicas, M.A., F.S.A., V. I. Evison, B.A., F.S.A., Dr. D. B. Harden, Mr. M. R. Hull, M.A., F.S.A., and Mr. F. Jenkins, M.A., F.S.A. Mr. B. D. Glynn, B.D.S., L.D.S., has examined several skulls and given an estimation of individual age based on their dental condition. The British and Guildhall Museums have reported on the coins, and the Institute of Geological Sciences on the material of the querns and stone mortars. To all these the writer expresses grateful acknowledgement for the assistance given.

PART I

DESCRIPTION OF ANGLO-SAXON BURIALS 46-71

The burials traced in 1967-68 have been fewer than those revealed in the first two seasons' digging. It was found that many had been

partly destroyed or disturbed by modern intrusions such as sewer-trenches and air-raid shelters from the Second World War. These disturbances were particularly evident in the south-east corner where a brick cellar was also found to occupy a large area. In spite of these difficulties, three cremations and twenty-two inhumations have been discovered, the details of which are set out below.

An absence of burials in the relatively undisturbed south-west corner of the site indicates that the probable limits of the cemetery have been reached in that direction.

The total number of burials traced in the four seasons is nineteen cremations and fifty-two inhumations.

46. Cremation burial. Small black pot containing burnt bones, apparently inserted at the edge of Grave 22 (Fig. 2).
47. Skeleton of adult, age and sex undetermined. Height about 5 ft. 6 in. Legs crossed. Bones poorly preserved.
 - (a) *Iron buckle*, without attachment-plate, at waist.
48. Skeleton of adult, lying on left side with remains of leg bones indicating a contracted position. Poorly preserved and incomplete. No grave goods.
49. Skull only, the rest of the skeleton having been destroyed by modern disturbance. No grave goods.
50. Cremation burial. Very incomplete pot associated with burnt bones. Brown ware, in shape probably rather like no. 52 (Fig. 2) though slightly larger. Diameter at bulge about 9 in.
51. Skeleton of woman in late thirties or early forties. Height approximately 5 ft. Right forearm across body with hand resting on belt-buckle. Depth of grave 2 ft. Upper filling consisted of quantity of flint nodules (cf. Grave 26).
 - (a) *Bronze buckle with silver inlaid attachment-plate* (Fig. 3), at waist, tongue pointing left. Miss V. I. Evison has kindly provided the following note:

'The buckle from Grave 51, Orpington, bears a very close resemblance to two other buckles in form, construction, technique, layout and details of design, one having recently been found at Bishopstone in Sussex, Grave 12, and one being an old find from Mitcham, Surrey, Grave 133.¹ The construction of this group is unusual in that the loop and plate are cast in one, and the tongue swivels on a pin contained in a tubular part of the casting. The three loops all have points in common, and all three plates have a pair of circles as the main design. On the Orpington and Mitcham plates the circles were inlaid with silver strips, and the loops, too,

¹ These are included in a more general discussion by V. I. Evison in 'Quoit Brooch Style Buckles', *Antiq. Journ.*, xlviii (1968), 231-49, fig. 2 and pl. lv. The excavation at Bishopstone is by Mr. David Thomson.

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

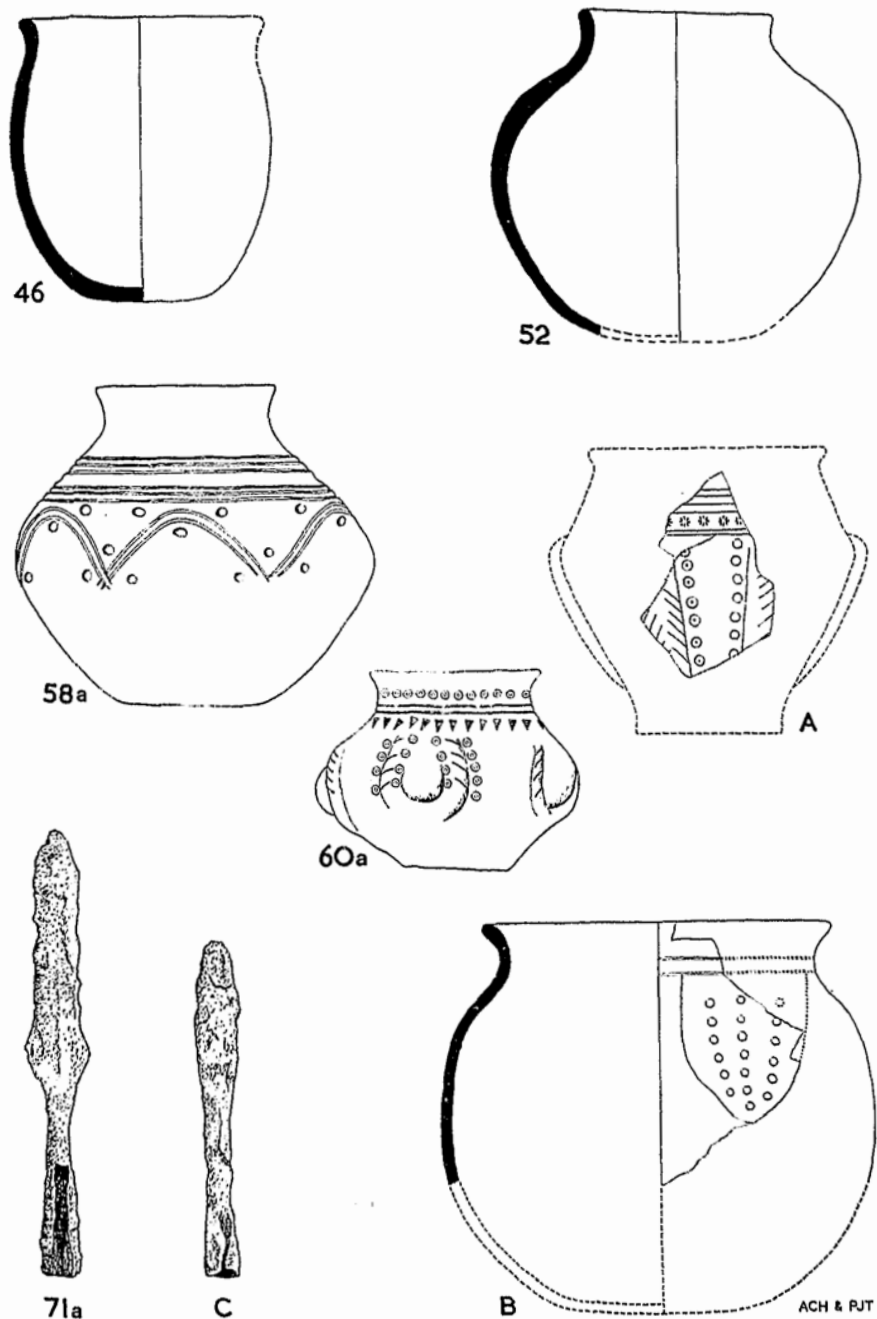


Fig. 2. Anglo-Saxon Pottery and Spearheads from the Orpington Cemetery ($\frac{1}{4}$).

were probably also inlaid with silver. There is no trace of inlay on the Bishopstone buckle, but one circle contains a rosette as on the Orpington plate, and the other circle contains the C-spirals and triangular stamps which occur in the intervening spaces on the Orpington plate. The decoration on the Mitcham plate is carried out in openwork and triangular stamps.

'As well as being closely connected with each other, these buckles clearly belong to the Quoit Brooch Style school² by reason of the designs and inlay technique. These characteristics also bind them closely to the magnificent buckle and plates recently found in Grave 117 at Mucking, Essex.³ All these four buckles must have been made in this country, but the form and details of the Mucking belt equipment bring home with more emphasis how very close these products are to the buckles of late-Roman type⁴ found on the Continent as well as here. The date of fifth century for the Quoit Brooch Style school is therefore assured, and it is even probable that some of the objects were made in the first half of the century.

'The Orpington buckle may have been fairly old when buried, however, for it has been mended in two places. The end of the plate was probably damaged, for it has been cut off straight across and through the design, and a half-hearted attempt made at producing a moulded tubular rim. Further, an iron tongue replaces the original tongue which must have been of bronze with lateral wings to engage with the horns of the loop as on the High Down buckle.⁵

(b) *Bronze disc-brooch*, on front of left shoulder (Fig. 3).

(c) *Discoidal amber bead*, lying at back of skull (Fig. 3).

(d) *Small Roman bronze coin*, by left hand. Very corroded but probably a third-century radiate. May not have been deliberately placed in the grave, but chanced to be in the back-fill.

52. Cremation burial. Grey pot with globular body and small neck. Base crushed but contents of burnt bones intact. Dr. J. N. L. Myres likens it to Anglian globular pots which are common in Schleschwig, and notes that it is likely to be earlier than A.D. 500 (Fig. 2).
53. Leg bones of skeleton only. Upper part of grave destroyed by modern disturbance. No grave goods.
54. Skull only. Remainder of skeleton entirely decomposed. No grave goods.

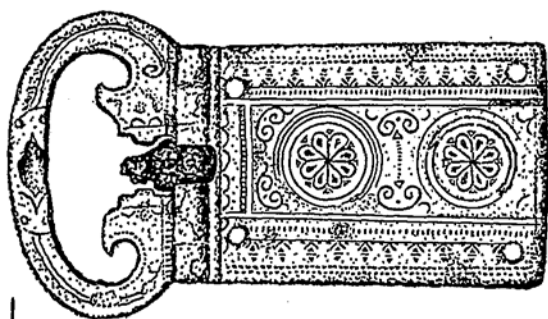
² V. I. Evison, *Fifth-Century Invasions South of the Thames* (1965), 46-78.

³ *Antiq. Journ.*, xlviii (1968), pl. liii. The excavations at Mucking are directed by Mrs. M. U. Jones.

⁴ V. I. Evison, *op. cit.* (1965), pl. 9, a.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pl. 16, c.

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON



51a



51b



51c

FIG. 3. Objects from Grave 51 (†).

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

55. Leg bones of skeleton only. Upper part of grave destroyed by same disturbance as that affecting 53. No grave goods.
56. Skeleton, probably of female in early thirties. Height approximately 5 ft. or over. Lying across line of filled Roman ditch. No grave goods.
57. Skeleton, poorly preserved. Height approximately 4 ft. 10 in. No grave goods.
58. (Plate I) Skeleton of woman in early twenties, lying on left side with arms raised and bent at elbows, the left hand being about 6 in. in front of face. Knees slightly raised to left.
- (a) Pot of grey ware, with incised linear decoration and circular dimples (Fig. 2). Placed in grave close to back of skull. No signs of burnt bones in the contents, so vessel was not related to a separate cremation, but formed part of the grave goods of No. 58. Dr. Myres comments that this pot is of a very early Continental type which occurs quite early in the fifth century. He adds: 'It is a perfect example of a type, purely Continental in character, which can be paralleled in German cemeteries like Wehden and Altenwalde in the decades around 400. Indeed, there are very few in this country anything like so good as examples of this early Saxon form.' It is puzzling, therefore, to find in the same grave two disc-brooches which (as Dr. Myres accepts) one would not expect to be much earlier than the early part of the sixth century. The question of whether the pot and the brooches were really associated with the same burial, notwithstanding their separation by only 9 in. in the soil, has been very carefully considered and the excavator can only record that from observations made at the time of the discovery, checked against field-drawings and photographs of the material *in situ*, he has no hesitation in accepting that they belonged together.
- (b) *Fifty-three beads*, scattered in front of the upper part of the body.⁶ These can be divided into ten types, one of each being represented in order, top to bottom, in Fig. 4.
- (i) Two beads of whitish body with blue spots and lines.
 - (ii) One bead of black glass with irregular white band around it.
 - (iii) Five of opaque black glass, with large perforation (quoit-shaped).
 - (iv) Two small black glass beads.
 - (v) Thirteen of blue glass.
 - (vi) Fourteen of translucent blue glass, quoit-shaped.
 - (vii) Three similar to last but with smaller perforation.

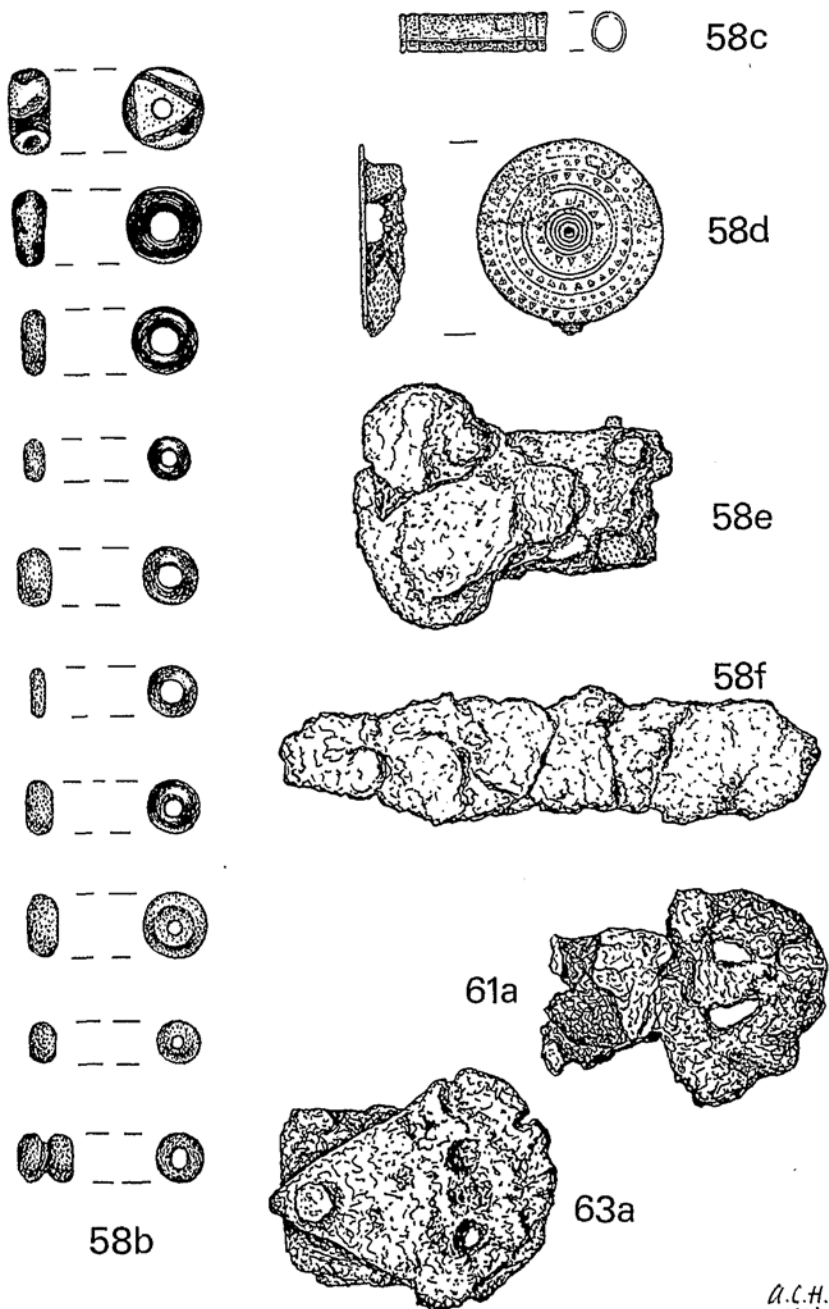
⁶ In the photograph (Plate I) the positions of the beads are shown by matches set upright in the bottom of the grave to serve as markers.



Photo: A. C. Hart

Grave 58.

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON



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FIG. 4. Objects from Graves 58, 61 and 63 (3).

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

- (viii) Six of paste or clay: one red, one brown, one yellow, one green, two dark grey. Small perforations.
- (ix) Six of paste or clay: one red, two brown, one green, one blue, one dull orange-brown. Small perforation.
- (x) One of dumb-bell shape: blue glass.
- (c) *Two bronze tubes* (one illustrated, Fig. 4) of identical shape and size. Found in association with the beads and possibly strung with them as 'spacers'. Traces of tin or silver coating.
- (d) *Two bronze disc-brooches* of identical form (one only illustrated (Fig. 4). Both lying at throat. Decoration of punched triangles retaining traces of tin or silver. Remains of iron pin. Very similar to brooch from Grave 4. Cf. *Arch. Cant.*, x (1876), 302, from Bifrons. Probably c. A.D. 500.
- (e) *Iron buckle*, very corroded, at waist. Similar in form to 3e and 41e figured in last report (Fig. 4).
- (f) *Knife*, lying near buckle (Fig. 4).
- (g) Roman bronze coin, lying near femur. Mid-fourth-century FEL. TEMP. REP. type, very corroded. It may not be more than a stray in the grave-fill.
59. Skeleton of adult in early thirties, sex undetermined. Height approximately 5 ft.
- (a) *Knife*, length 4·3 in.
60. Skeleton in fragmentary condition. Shallow grave.
- (a) Decorated pot of *buckelurne* type, placed by skull (Fig. 2). Black on lower part of body, merging to reddish-brown above. Five bosses around body, pressed out from inside. Each boss flanked by raised strip on either side, bearing oblique incisions. One boss has row of ring-and-dot decoration on each side, with parallel row bordering outer edge of each flanking strip. Another boss has similar treatment except that the ring-and-dot is replaced by triangular stamps identical with those encircling the base of neck. Two inscribed lines around neck with encircling band of ring-and-dot above. The triangles and the ring-and-dot stamps are the only ones used. Each triangle is filled with closely-set vertical and horizontal lines to form grid pattern. There are no stamps on three of the bosses. The base of the vessel is irregular as though the outer layer has flaked off, and it is not impossible that there was originally a pedestal foot. The pot contained no trace of burnt bones and was clearly associated with Grave 60.
61. Fragment of skull and leg bones only.
- (a) *Iron buckle* near centre of body (Fig. 4).
- (b) *Knife*, on left side, length 6·4 in. Part of iron ring, diameter 1·5 in., adhering.

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

62. Skull, encroaching on area of 60. Remainder consisted only of leg bones. Head to the north. No grave goods.
63. Skeleton of adult. Height approximately 5 ft. 6 in. or over. Legs drawn up slightly to left. Middle of grave destroyed by modern sewer-trench.
(a) *Iron buckle*. Attachment-plate rectangular in front and triangular on back. Disturbed in grave (Fig. 4).
64. Traces of skeleton, very decomposed, head apparently to south. Lower part of grave disturbed.
(a) *Two rectangular bronze plates*, with rivets projecting on under sides. Found 8 in. apart at centre of grave. Probably they were belt-attachments. The upper face is divided lengthwise by two deep parallel channels in which are shallow round depressions (Fig. 5).
65. Fragment of skull and arm bones only. Head to the east. All lower part of grave destroyed by modern disturbance.
(a) *Bronze disc-brooch*, with traces of tin or silver coating (Fig. 5), lying at throat.
66. Leg bones and feet only of skeleton in contracted position, lying on left side with knees drawn up to left. Upper part of grave destroyed by 67. No grave goods.
67. Legs of skeleton with fragments of left arm only. Remainder destroyed by modern sewer-trench.
(a) *Bronze clasp*, with part of iron ring attached by corrosion (Fig. 5). Against the triangular loop was a thin perforated bronze washer. It is thought from its position in the grave that the clasp secured a waist-belt, to one end of which it was fastened by means of the triangular loop, while the iron ring was attached to the other end and was passed over the clasp when the belt was in position. When fastened in this way the ring would have lain in the opposite direction to that shown in the accompanying reconstructed figure. The detail of this drawing is, however, based on a short remaining fragment of the iron ring found in position, firmly attached to the bronze clasp.
The shield-shaped plate of the clasp has four recessed triangles in line on its upper part, in which traces of green enamel are just visible. The four circular cavities below have similar faint traces of red filling.
This clasp is obviously Celtic and not Germanic in style, and Miss V. I. Evison has remarked that objects of this type have occurred on Roman sites such as Richborough⁷ and Wroxeter.⁸ As there is no reason to suppose that the Orpington burial was otherwise

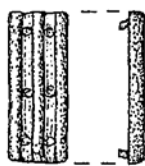
⁷ *Richborough*, ii, 47 and pl. xx, 38.

⁸ *Wroxeter*, iii (1916), pl. xvi, 15.

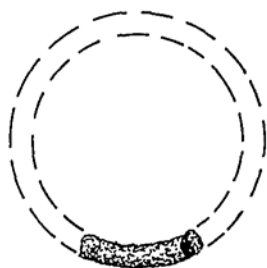
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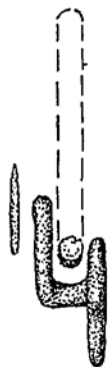
64a



65a



67a



68a



68b



68c

A.C.H.
1969

FIG. 5. Objects from Graves 64, 65, 67 and 68 (3).

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

than Anglo-Saxon, one must assume that the clasp is another example of a re-used Roman object (cf. Graves 32, 35 and 39).

68. Skeleton of adult in early twenties. Probably female though structure of skull rather heavy. Height approximately 5 ft. or over. Hands on pelvis.

(a) and (b) *Pair of bronze applied saucer-brooches*, very poorly preserved, one worn on each shoulder (Fig. 5). Remains of the dished circular backplate have survived in each instance, but the thin applied front plates with *repoussé* decoration had unfortunately disintegrated except for a few fragments. These are, however, sufficient to indicate the general type of the design which consisted of a double line of beading round the lip of the saucer bordering a disarticulated *guilloche* or plait. An uncertain number of stylized faces encircled a central motif—probably star-shaped round a boss—the whole being similar to the brooch from Fairford (Glos.) figured by E. T. Leeds.⁹ Others have come from Reading and Kempston.¹⁰

Miss Evison has discussed the origin and significance of these brooches¹¹ and shown that the faces are debased lion masks which, like the *guilloche* on the Orpington and Fairford brooches, are of Roman derivation.

(c) *Large glass 'melon' bead*, found close to left side of skull. Shattered and incomplete, but enough remains to make possible the reconstruction shown in Fig. 5. Greenish glass with traces of red and yellow stripes, too fragmentary for full reconstruction of pattern.

69. Skeleton, probably of woman in late twenties, lying on left side with right arm bent at elbow and hand raised in front of chest. Knees slightly raised to left.

(a) Small blue glass bead, one-tenth inch diameter.

(b) Fragment of larger greenish glass bead with white surface, of doubtful association.

70. Fragments of shattered skull indicating a burial of which all other remains had been destroyed by digging modern sewer-trench.

71. Skull and spearhead (Fig. 2, no. 71a), found together some depth below concrete garage floor by occupier of house adjoining the east side of the site. This discovery was made during the course of structural alterations in 1966, and these finds indicate that the cemetery continues under the existing buildings on that side of the area so far excavated.

⁹ E. T. Leeds, *The Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements* (1913), 60.

¹⁰ G. Baldwin Brown, *The Arts in Early England* (1915), pl. lviii, 5, and xlvii.

¹¹ V. I. Evison, *op. cit.*, 69-70.

UNASSOCIATED FINDS

The three objects described under this heading may be tentatively accepted as indicating two cremations and an inhumation additional to the 71 burials identified with certainty. They were not, however, found in close association with either cremated remains or traces of inhumation burials.

Fig. 2, A. Two decorated sherds of hard gritty grey ware, obviously from the same vessel though not actually joining. Found in upper levels near 15 but not related to it. Figured with conjectural outline of the form of vessel to which the sherds seem to belong. The clue to the reconstruction is a vessel from Northfleet, now in Maidstone Museum, and illustrated in R. F. Jessup's *Archæology of Kent* (1930), 231. Around the body were a number of vertical elongated bosses ornamented with oblique incisions. These were bordered by lines of ring and ring-and-dot decoration. Around the neck were parallel horizontal grooves and a band of rosette stamps. Insufficient remains to allow the general proportions of the vessel to be gauged accurately. Most likely this was a cremation urn which was broken and the contents scattered by modern ploughing.

Fig. 2, B. Several sherds of a brownish pot of poor chaff-tempered ware, found near no. 14. It had evidently been broken in Anglo-Saxon times as two sherds occurred in the lower filling of Grave 25. The vessel is a crude 'home-made' imitation of a stamped urn and was no doubt intended to contain a cremation. Round the upper part of the body are shield-shaped panels defined by an incised line, within which three vertical rows of circular depressions were made in imitation of the usual stamps.

Fig. 2, C. Iron spearhead, found in disturbed upper levels. Assumed to be Anglo-Saxon and to have come from a destroyed inhumation burial on the east side of the site.

TEXTILES

By ELISABETH CROWFOOT

There are no very fine textiles preserved from the cemetery at Orpington, but both spinning and weaving in the five fragments that have survived are of good quality, and the types of weave typical of Anglo-Saxon domestic work. They include two plain weaves and three twills—2/2 diagonal twill in two qualities and a broken diamond twill.

Unfortunately, all the fibres have been replaced by contact with the metal objects which have preserved them and cannot be determined. However, the coarser 2/2 twill (Grave 36) and the broken diamond (Grave 3) must have been of wool, and from their position, on shield-

grips in two men's graves, should come from the warm cloaks or tunics they were buried in. The third twill, a finer 2/2 (Grave 39) looks much more like a flax fibre, though its position at a woman's waist, perhaps part of her gown, must suggest wool also as a possibility. The appearance, spinning and even counts in warp and weft of the two plain weaves make it fairly certain that these were of flax. They are preserved on brooches from two women's graves (44, 58), and the number of tight folds of the material bunched together and caught by the brooch pins indicates that they were used to fasten large pieces of soft linen, rather than close the neck of a garment. It has been suggested that in some Anglo-Saxon women's graves shrouds were used, but perhaps the evidence points rather to the women's linen head-veils or shawls having been draped round their bodies and pinned on the shoulders or breast by a pair of brooches.

The broken diamond—i.e. a diamond or lozenge with a displaced meeting at the centre—of the twill from Grave 3 (Fig. 6) seems to be

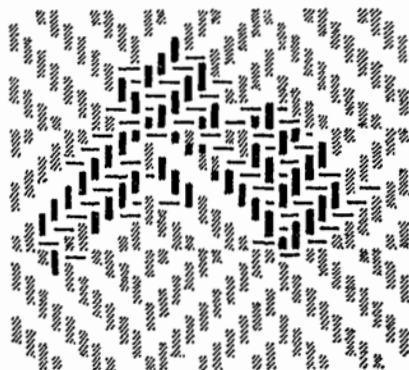


FIG. 6. Diagrammatic Reconstruction of Textile Fragment from Grave 3. Broken Diamond Twill. (Not to scale.)

of the same type as the very fine examples found in the Ship Burial at Sutton Hoo (SH 1) and Broomfield Barrow (B 2); like these and other Anglo-Saxon fragments it uses yarn that is Z-spun in one system (generally the warp) and S-spun in the other. The weaving, however, has only a slight preponderance of warp threads over weft, more typical of earlier Scandinavian examples¹² and other coarser pieces from England.¹³ The pattern deciphered fits the same repeat as in SH 1

¹² Marta Hoffmann, 'The Warp-Weighted Loom', *Studia Norvegiae*, no. 14 (1964), 247, note 60, 373.

¹³ Coombe, 14 by 12 threads per centimetre, E. Crowfoot in H. R. E. Davidson and L. Webster, 'The Anglo-Saxon Burial at Coombe (Woodnesborough), Kent', *Med. Arch.*, xi (1967), 37-8; Broomfield Barrow, B 1, 20-24 by 17-20; Dover, 25 by 18; Fornaby, Lincs., 16 by 14; Welbeck Hill, Lincs., c. 12 by 12; all unpublished.

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

and B 2, but the smallness of the area where the threads can be clearly traced makes it impossible to say if it continued to repeat regularly, or was interspersed with areas of chevron twill as in Sutton Hoo SH 9 and some Scandinavian weaves,¹⁴ or with slightly varied diamonds as in other examples.¹⁵

INVENTORY

Grave 3

(b) *Iron handgrip from shield boss*

An area c. 5 by 2.5 cm. overall, and another small patch, of replaced textile on the side that lay next to the body.

Spinning Z one system (? warp), S the other; twill weave, broken diamond, count 14 (Z) by 12 (S); surface deteriorated in places. Certainly wool, perhaps from a tunic.

Grave 36

(b) *Iron handgrip from shield boss*

An area c. 5.4 by 2.8 cm. covering one side of grip, towards body, replaced textile, very well preserved.

Spinning Z both systems, regular, coarse 2/2 diagonal twill weave, regular, count 9 by 9 threads per cm.

Certainly wool, perhaps from a cloak.

Grave 39

(d) *Iron key (?)*

Replaced textile covering all one surface of the object. c. 6 by 1.6 cm. overall; much of the surface deteriorated, but one clear area.

Spinning Z both systems, regular, twill weave 2/2 diagonal, very regular, count 15 by 15 threads per cm.

The even count suggests linen, but the appearance of the fibre does not rule out a fine wool; perhaps from a gown?

Grave 44

(a) *Bronze gilt saucer brooch*

Back, around pin, folds of fine textile, replaced, the best clear area 1 by 2 cm. at widest.

Spinning Z both systems, regular, weave plain (tabby) also regular, count 15 by 15 threads per cm.

At head of pin, coarse Z-spun S-ply thread going round the iron. Probably linen, perhaps from a head veil.

Grave 58

(d) *Bronze disc brooch*

Back, at head of pin, remains of layers of fine textile over an area of

¹⁴ M. Hald, *Olddanske Tekstiler*, Copenhagen (1950), figs. 70, 141; Hoffmann, *op. cit.*, fig. 105.

¹⁵ Hald, *op. cit.*, fig. 87; Crowfoot, *op. cit.*, fig. 7.

1.5 by 2 cm., all replaced; the pin has gone through a bunch of at least six folds of the fabric.

Spinning Z both systems, rather variable, weave plain (tabby) regular, counts 12 by 12, 16 by 16 (taken as 6 by 6 and 8 by 8 on 5 mm.) variation due to spinning and to pulling.

Probably linen, perhaps from a headveil.

DISCUSSION

Nothing that has been discovered in the recent digging need seriously modify the views expressed in the summary of the last report, and indeed the additional evidence tends to confirm the previous conclusions. As before, the grave-goods and cremation pottery seem to fit comfortably into the second half of the fifth century and the first half of that following, and link culturally with the Thames Valley settlement.

One consideration of major interest remains to be discussed, namely, the relationship of the Romano-British occupation of the site to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. One naturally wonders if the Anglo-Saxons recognized any surface indications of previous occupation of the site, and these attracted them to it, or whether their choice of this spot for their cemetery was purely fortuitous.

The coin evidence shows that the Romano-British occupation extended to at least c. 370, and unless we are prepared to accept a date for the *adventus Saxonum* in Kent earlier than the traditional one of 449,¹⁶ about eighty years may well have elapsed between the last Roman and the first Saxon activity. If we could know something of the nature of the building to which the numerous Romano-British finds were related, we might usefully speculate as to whether there were any walls of a deserted villa or temple still standing hereabouts when the first Saxons arrived in this upper part of the Cray Valley. From the fact that they apparently used and wore recovered Roman objects, which were buried with them, and which they may quite well have picked up on the site, they could not have been totally unaware of the existence of their predecessors. Beyond this, however, it is, on present evidence, impossible to draw any certain conclusions.

Inspection of the site-plan (Fig. 1) at first suggests that there were two distinct groups of graves, one lying roughly south-north and the other west-east. In two instances where graves of different orientations intersect, the S-N (or N-S) overlies or destroys the W-E (40 over 44, 62 over 60). But in three cases the W-E has cut into S-N and is therefore later (3 over 2, 25 over 24, 67 over 66). It is therefore impossible to conclude that one fashion was earlier than the other, though from

¹⁶ Pottery from Mucking, Essex, found recently, suggests strongly that an Anglo-Saxon settlement was established there in the first half of the fifth century. See *Antiq. Journ.*, xlviii (1968), 222.

Continental evidence one would expect the S-N graves to be the earlier. Graves 62 and 65 were exceptional in being orientated N-S and E-W, respectively.

Similarly, with regard to the cremations, 1 and 46 (and possibly 12) were apparently set in the upper filling of inhumation graves, though parts of the broken urn shown in Fig. 2 (B) were found deep in Grave 25 suggesting that a cremation had been disturbed and the pot broken when this grave was dug. Thus, it is not possible to say that the cremations as a group were either earlier or later than the inhumations. It is, however, interesting to observe that the distribution of the cremations was limited and they were not found interspersed among the inhumations towards the west and south sides of the cemetery.

PART II

EVIDENCE OF ROMANO-BRITISH OCCUPATION

As noted in the previous report, there was abundant indication that the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery had been occupied in Roman times, from the second half of the first century to well beyond the middle of the fourth. No burials of that period were found and the evidence indicated occupation of an indeterminate type, not necessarily a villa. Over the entire excavated area considerable quantities of Roman pottery were found distributed throughout the top 2 ft. of soil. With it were scattered 118 coins (Appendix IV) ranging from Claudius I to Gratian, numerous fragments of roof-tiles (*imbrea* and *tegula*), a few pieces of box flue-tiles, iron nails, and typical small finds such as brooches, pins, keys, etc. The negative evidence is significant, for no footings were traced, nor were there any *tesserae*, window-glass or wall-plaster. If the scatter of Roman material came from a villa—and the situation, close to the river, is not an unlikely one—it must be assumed to lie outside the area so far examined. On the other hand, we may have here another of those puzzling Romano-British sites which yield to the excavator quantities of pottery and small finds, a few pits and ditches, but no trace of an actual building.¹⁷

Another possibility is that this was a religious site for at least some part of the Roman period. The only evidence for this is the curious occurrence of two pairs of complete pottery vessels in the lower filling of the ditch (Fig. 9, nos. 6-7 and 8-9), as well as two undamaged lamps found together in the same context (Fig. 10, no. 13). These things look very much like votive offerings, placed at intervals in the

¹⁷ Sites at Joyden's Wood and Greenhithe were of this nature. See *Arch. Cant.*, lxxviii (1954), 167-82, and lxxxii (1966), 147.

ditch forming the boundary of a sacred enclosure.¹⁸ It is perhaps worth noting that the 1898 edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-in. map¹⁹ shows a number of springs near this area, and we are reminded of the religious significance frequently attached to these in Roman times.

An alignment of three large post-holes (each marked PH) is shown on the plan (Fig. 1), two of which have previously been described as small pits, though on more mature consideration they may be accepted as probable post-holes. All three contained flint nodules which could have served as packing round a post, and it is reasonably certain that they were related in some way to the Romano-British occupation.

At a varying depth of up to 2 ft. from the modern surface there was traced a thin but persistent layer of flint rubble covering most of the undisturbed area in the southern half of the site. Its northern limit formed an irregular line running west-east from Graves 57 to 35. Roman tiles and pottery were scattered upon it, and it is thought to have been laid down during the Roman occupation, possibly as the metalling of a yard. Some samian sherds found under the flints at one point have been identified as late second century (Appendix I).

The ditch shown was filled to surface level but its contents of dark soil were examined and yielded numerous Roman sherds as well as some complete vessels and two lamps. Fourth-century material came from the main filling. In section the ditch was a shallow V with slightly hollowed sides. The bottom was about 3 ft. from the modern surface and its original width may have been in the region of 4 to 5 ft. Clearly it was later than the flint spread, as nodules derived from this occurred in the primary silting. At either end the course of the ditch could not be traced beyond the extent shown by hachures on the plan, mainly due to modern disturbance. It is interesting to observe that three Anglo-Saxon graves were sited across the line of the ditch in a manner indicating that it was entirely filled by the time the burials were made.

A large pit on the north side was 13 ft. long, 11 ft. wide and 4 ft. deep. Its sides were steep and the bottom flat, and the form suggests that it may have been dug for storage purposes. Some pottery at the bottom was first century (Fig. 9, nos. 1 and 2), but the considerable quantity which occurred above was second and third century in character.

Slightly to the north-east was a small pit containing the greater part of a two-handled jug dating from the last quarter of the first century (Fig. 9, 3).

Close to Bellefield Road a deep pit was partly emptied, though proximity to the road prevented a full examination. The top was

¹⁸ The probable ritual significance of these Orpington pots is mentioned by R. Merrifield in *The London Archaeologist*, i, no. 3 (1969), 68.

¹⁹ Kent Sheet XVI. N.E. (1898).

filled with quantities of flint nodules tumbled in from the surrounding spread described above. At the depth of 7 ft. a sherd of fourth-century red-coated rosette-stamped ware (*Richborough* type 130-33) was found, and other Roman sherds occurred throughout the filling.

In the north-east corner of the site, and also just south of Grave 58, there occurred areas of intensively burnt clay with flints and chalk rubble suggesting remains of ploughed-out kilns or ovens. No pottery wasters were associated and if they were indeed kilns it is assumed that they were for drying corn.

A small circular hearth near Grave 59 (marked H on plan) was composed mainly of pieces of grit-stone from broken rotary querns (Plate II). Much iron slag was associated and the hearth was evidently connected with industrial activity, and may even have formed the base of a small bloomery.

APPENDIX I

POTTERY

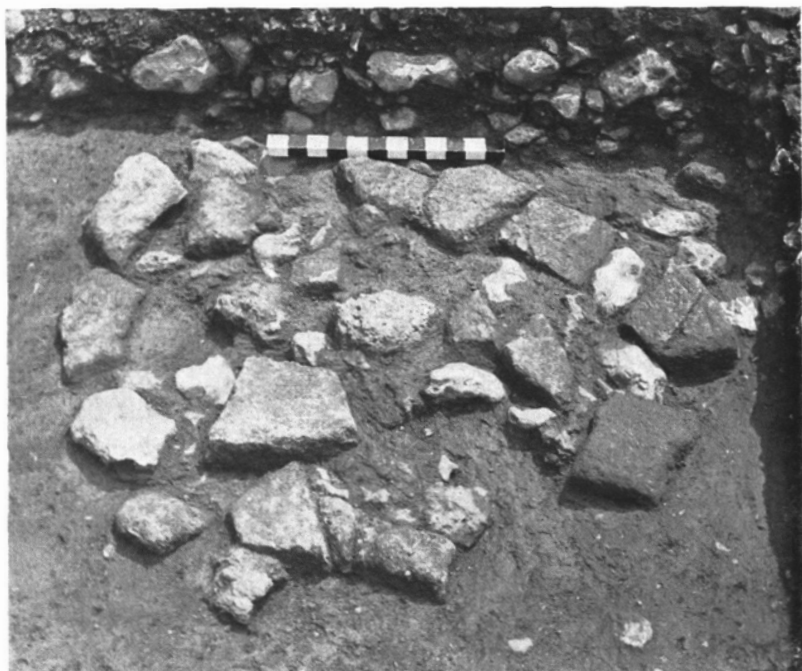
THE SAMIAN WARE

By A. P. DETSICAS, M.A., F.S.A.

Abbreviations and References

CGP	J. A. Stanfield and Grace Simpson, <i>Central Gaulish Potters</i> , London, 1958.
D.	J. Déchelette, <i>Les Vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine</i> , ii, Paris, 1904.
Knorr 1919	R. Knorr, <i>Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra-Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts</i> , Stuttgart, 1919.
Knorr 1952	R. Knorr, <i>Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe des ersten Jahrhunderts mit Töpfernamen</i> , Stuttgart, 1952.
Lu. V.	W. Ludowici, <i>Stempel, Namen und Bilder römischer Töpfer aus meinen Ausgrabungen in Rheinabern 1901-14</i> , Katalog V, Jockgrim, 1927.
O.	F. Oswald, <i>Index of Figure-Types on Terra Sigillata ('Samian Ware')</i> , Liverpool, 1936-37.
O & P	F. Oswald and T. Davies Pryce, <i>An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata</i> , London, 1920.
Wels	P. Karnitsch, <i>Die Reliefsigillata von Ovilava (Wels, Oberösterreich)</i> , Linz, 1959.
CG	Central Gaulish.
EG	East Gaulish.
SG	South Gaulish.

A considerable number of sherds were submitted for reporting, and a large proportion of these were in rather poor condition, with their glaze in many cases entirely worn off. This material was recovered in three main layers, (i) above or with the flints, (ii) below the flints,



Roman Hearth.

Photo: A. C. Hart

and (iii) in Pit 2,²⁰ and is dealt with here in these three separate sections.

(i) Above or with the flints. *Plain Forms*. Form 33, one cup of Antonine date. Form 36, two vessels, of Hadrian-Antonine date. Form 31, one vessel of late-Antonine date; all CG. *Decorated Forms*. Form 37, one very worn sherd, of EG provenance and with remnants of one figure-type, perhaps Horse to left (O.1907 = Lu. V T133), and dating to the late second century A.D.

(ii) Below the flints. *Plain Forms*. Form 33, fragments of two cups, Antonine. Form 27, one sherd, Hadrian-Antonine. Form 18/31, one vessel, of Hadrian-Antonine date. Forms 18/31 or 31, two vessels, of Antonine date. Form 31, one vessel of late-Antonine date. Form 45, one sherd of late-second-century date. Form 79, one sherd of the second half of the second century A.D. Also, a sherd probably of Form 46, of Trajan-Hadrianic date; all CG. *Decorated Forms*. Form 37 is represented by some six sherds, mostly either from the foot-ring or the rim-band of the bowls concerned, except for two pieces: (a) A small sherd of SG provenance and rather worn, but clearly in the style of BIRAGILVS whose characteristic ovolo is enclosed by a badly-worn wavy-line border; the remnant of the decoration shows part of a St. Andrew's Cross panel with a central ornament composed of four elongated leaves commonly used by several SG potters (cf. *Wels*, Taf. 11/1-2, by CALVS, and Taf. 21/10, by BIRAGILVS). Date: c. A.D. 85-100; (b) A CG sherd, with badly squashed relief, immediately above the basal line and double groove; remnants of a double-ringed medallion, rosettes and dividing borders of lozenge-shaped beads and a Hare to left (either D.950 = O.2115 or D.950a = O.2116), which was used by several CG potters. Date: c. A.D. 160-190. (Not illustrated.)

(iii) Pit 2. *Plain Forms*. Form 15/17, three SG plates (one of these may be Form 15/17R), generally of Flavian date. Form 18, sherds from two plates: one SG and probably early-Flavian, the other CG and Trajan-Hadrianic. Form 27, three cups, all CG and ranging from Hadrian to the middle of the second century A.D. Form 33, sherds from some ten cups, two of which are large EG vessels, and the remainder CG; of the latter, one is stamped ()VLLIM, very likely the stamp of CATVLLVS (Fig. 7, no. 2)—the range of these cups is Hadrianic to late-second century A.D. Form 38, two sherds from one CG vessel (cf. *O & P*, LXXII, 6), dating later than c. A.D. 160. Form 36, five sherds, of which two conjoin, from one CG vessel, Antonine. Form Curle 11, two vessels: five sherds, two conjoining, with leaves *en barbotine* on the flange and upright rim (not unlike *O & P*, LXXI, 10), Flavian, and a CG vessel, lacking its flange but with incurving rim

²⁰ 'Pit 2' is the large pit shown on the plan (Fig. 1) towards the north side of the site.

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

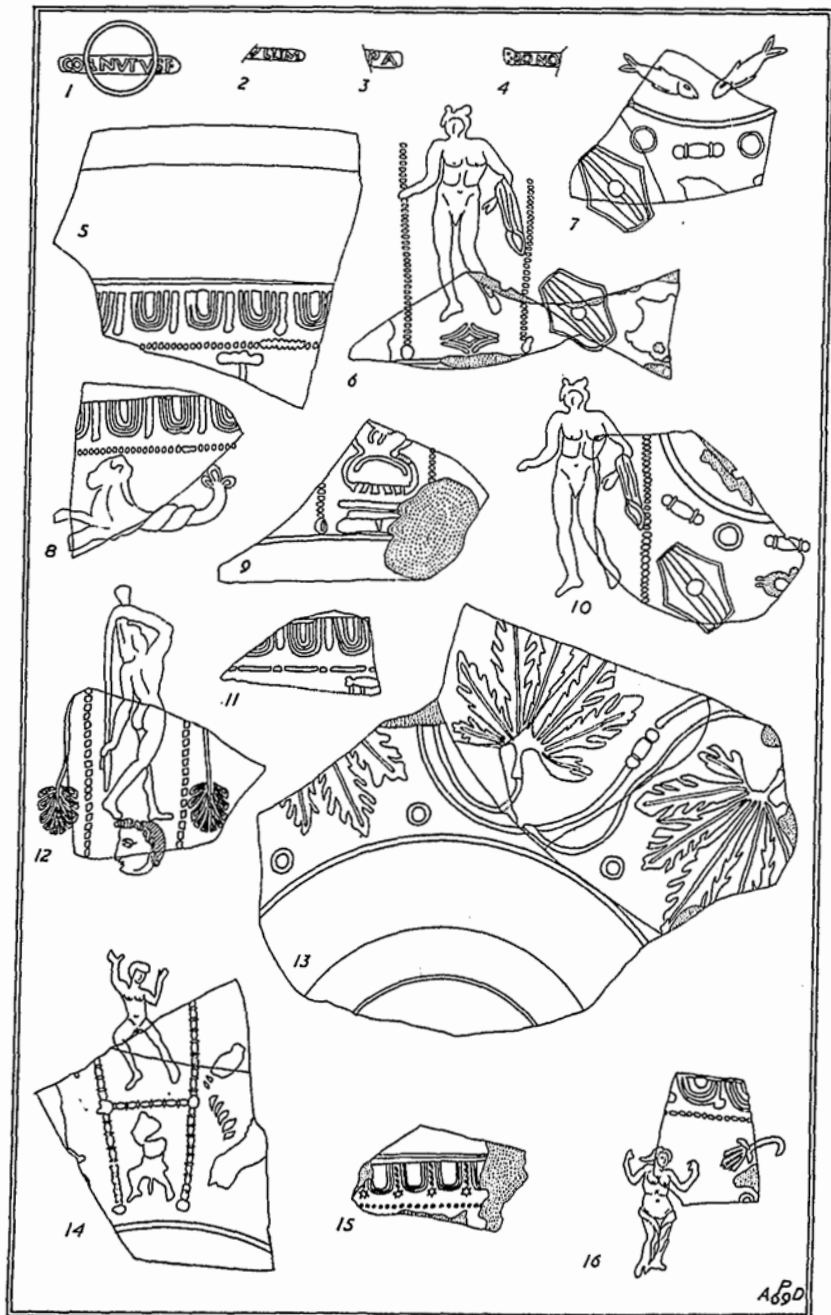


FIG. 7. Samian Ware ($\frac{1}{2}$).

(cf. *O & P*, LXXI, 15), and not later than c. A.D. 140. Form Curle 15, one vessel, CG and Antonine in date. Form 79, two CG vessels of the second half of the second century A.D. One CG scrap which may belong to either Form 46 or Form 80, later than c. A.D. 150. Form 18/31, sherds from four CG vessels ranging from Trajan to Antonine times; one of these is stamped :BONO(), of the well-attested potter BONOXVS. (Fig. 7, no. 4.) Form 18/31R, one vessel, CG and Antonine. Form 31, sherds from five pots, all CG and ranging from Antonine to late-second century A.D. Form 31R, one CG bowl of late-second century A.D. date. *Decorated Forms*. (The numbers refer to Figs. 7 and 8.) Form 30, two fragments from one vessel with rouletted decoration (cf. *O & P*, LXXV, 17), later than c. A.D. 150.) 5-10. CG, in the style of DOECCVS. A total of fourteen sherds, some conjoining, have been recovered from this vessel, some rather worn, others in fairly good condition, though in most cases the relief is poor and squashed; this vessel would seem to have had a long life as several of these sherds have the usual rivet-holes denoting repair in ancient times. The scheme of the decoration cannot be entirely reconstructed though it is clear, from the illustrated sherds, that it almost certainly consisted of narrow panels containing one figure-type and a decorative detail and larger panels with a fairly large half-medallion and other decorative details. The ovolo (nos. 5 and 8) is DOECCVS's no. 2 (*CGP*, fig. 14, p. 253), with an enclosing bead-row border which is so poorly impressed as to appear slighter than this potter's usual large bead-rows. The identifiable figure-types are: (nos. 6 and 10), Mercury (D.290 = 0.532), with its right arm impressed partly over the vertical bead-row division and hence incomplete; (no. 8) a poorly impressed marine Monster to left (D.29 = 0.42); and (no. 7) Fish to right (O.2412) and Fish to left (O.2419) known on a sherd in the British Museum, found at Astwick and signed DOIICCVS (retro.) (O. p. 151). Various decorative details fill spaces in the decoration: his small astragalus (detail 9, *CGP*, fig. 14, p. 253) with plain rings on nos. 7 and 10, his very common rhomboidal ornament (detail 17, *op. cit.*) on no. 6, and on nos. 6, 7 and 10 a large shield, similar to D.1105, known on the stamped work of SERVVS III at Richborough (J. P. Bushe-Fox, *Fourth Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, Oxford, 1949, pl. LXXXIII, no. 63), and recorded on two DOECCVS vessels: one Form 37 stamped D.OIICI, from Dover (*Arch. Cant.*, lxxi (1957), 35), the other of Form 30, in his style, found at Kelvedon, Essex (Colchester Archaeological Group, *Quarterly Bulletin*, vol. 11, no. 1, March 1968, p. 4, no. 1). Date: c. A.D. 160-190.

12. Form 30, CG. A small piece with a remnant of the decoration showing Bacchus (D.350 = 0.584) over a Mask to left which is very similar but rather larger than D.726 = 0.1237, known in the style of

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

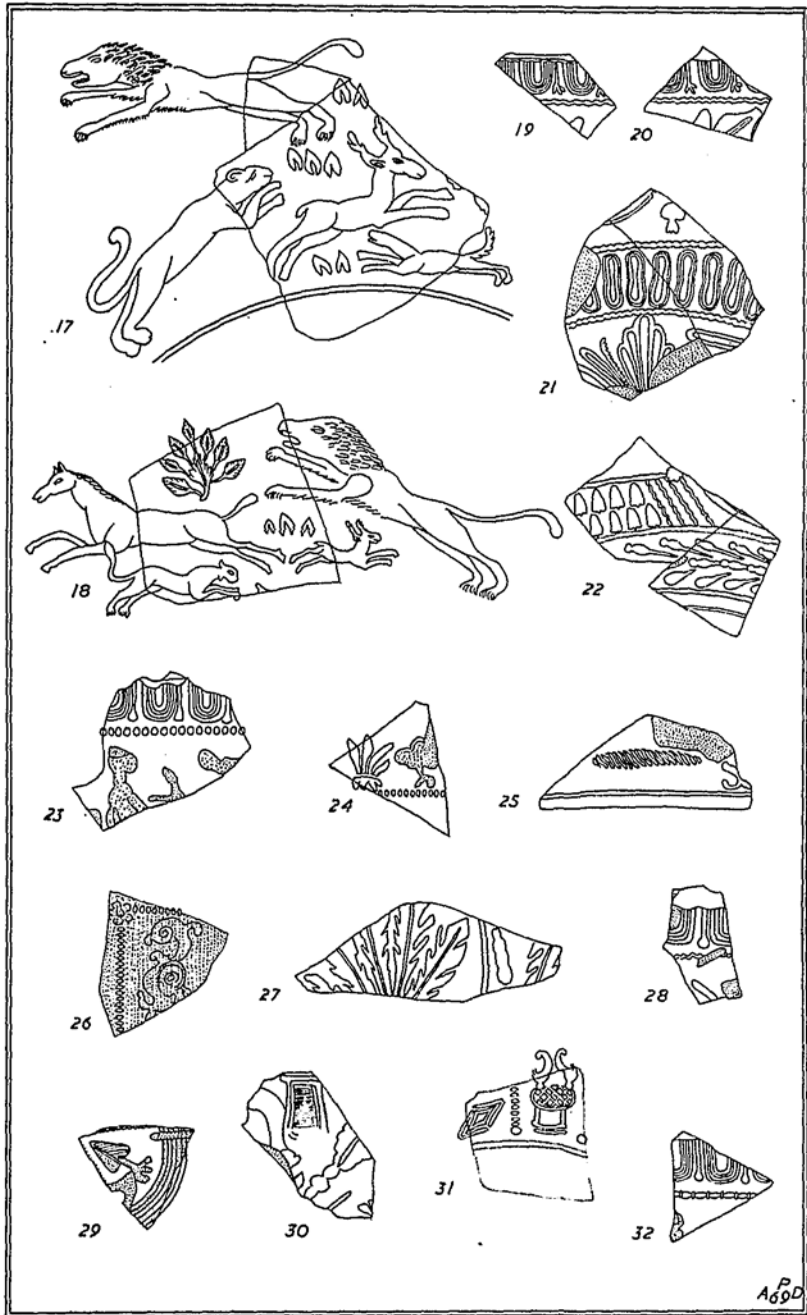


FIG. 8. Samian Ware ($\frac{1}{2}$).

A69D

LIBERTVS (O. p. 89). The rather square beads forming vertical borders recall the style of DOECCVS, but the leaf on a stalk, flanking the narrow panel, is not among his stock, though in some respects not unlike his detail 6 (*CGP*, fig. 44, p. 253). Date: perhaps later than A.D. 160.

13. Form 37, CG. Four fragments conjoining (the complete footing and some remnants of similar decoration round its circumference are not illustrated) from a bowl in the style of CINNAMVS, with a decorative scheme consisting of a continuous winding-scroll whose concavities are filled with his finely-modelled large leaf. Date: c. A.D. 150-190.

14. Form 37, CG. Two sherds conjoining, with good glaze but very badly squashed relief; clearly in the style of ALBVCIVS, with his usual leaf-tips freely in the field. The figure-type in the lower compartment of the narrow panel is likely to be a Pygmy (D.440 = O.699), known on a sherd in his style from Corbridge (*CGP*, pl. 121/11) and, above it, a nude Man which looks rather larger than D.382 = O.660, on a sherd stamped ALBVCI from Chesters (*CGP*, pl. 120/2), though this is probably due to poor moulding. The rest of the decoration is too squashed for even tentative restoration. Date: c. A.D. 150-190.

15. Form 37, CG. In the clear style of DRVSVS I (cf. A. P. Detsicas, *The Anonymous Central Gaulish Potter known as X-3 and his Connections*, Collection Latomus, lxiv, Bruxelles, 1963; *Rei Cretariae Romanae Faكتورum*, Acta VII (1965), 67-9), with his most frequent ovolo no. 1 over the usual bead-row border. Date: c. A.D. 100-120.

16. Form 37, CG. A small fragment in the style of CETTIVS, with his ovolo no. 2 (*CGP*, fig. 42, p. 245) and his characteristic decorative detail 4 (*op. cit.*); also, part of one figure-type, Venus (D.175 = O.281) as on a sherd in his style from Carlisle (*CGP*, pl. 144/57). Date: c. A.D. 160-195.

17-18. Form 37, CG. Three sherds, of which two conjoin, in fairly good glaze and relief, from a bowl in the style of the little-known potter ACVRIO. The free-style decorative scheme includes his leafy branch (D.1144), known on sherds stamped ACVRIOF (retro.) from London (*CGP*, pl. 165/1) and York (*CGP*, pl. 165/2) which was also used by other Central Gaulish potters, and the characteristic leaf-tips in the field that put the attribution of this vessel beyond doubt. The figure-types are: (no. 17) Lion springing to left (O.1459), as on the signed sherds mentioned above, also present on no. 18; Panther springing to right (D.785 = O.1503), Deer to right (smaller than D.852 = O.1720) as on the London sherd cited above; and Dog to left (D.934 = O.1980) (no. 18), Horse to left (smaller than D.905 = O.1904), Panther to right (O.1512), and Deer to right (slightly smaller than D.860 = O.1732). The variations in the size of several of these figure-types suggest that

ACVRIO's were copied from other potters' stocks or bowls. Date: c. A.D. 140-170.

A fair proportion of the material recovered from the site was unstratified, but it is reported here as the number of the vessels recovered has a bearing on the amount of samian ware reaching the site. It should, however, be stressed that it is more than likely that some of the material discussed below belongs to vessels found in Pit 2 and, perhaps, elsewhere, too.

Plain Forms. Form 36, two CG vessels, Hadrian-Antonine. Form 43, one CG sherd, late-second century A.D. Form 27, four cups, all CG and Trajan-Hadrianic; one of these was found complete and is stamped CORNVTVSF and its upper concavity has the flattened contour denoting production late in the life of this form, to Hadrian-Antonine times (Fig. 7, no. 1). Form 80, one CG vessel, of the second half of the second century A.D. Form 38, at least three, perhaps four CG pots, dating later than c. A.D. 160. Form 18, four vessels: three CG and Trajan-Hadrianic, the fourth SG, probably early-Flavian and almost certainly from the same plate as the sherd mentioned under (iii) above, found in Pit 2. Form 31, some eleven vessels, one of which is EG and late-second century, the rest CG and late-Antonine or later. Form 31R, four vessels, three CG and one EG, all late-second century A.D. Form 18/31, two, perhaps three, vessels, all CG and Trajan-Hadrianic. Form 33, fragments from some ten cups, one of which is EG and dating late in the second century A.D., the rest CG, including one with the stamp ()PA of the potter LVPPA (Fig. 7, no. 3), and dating from Hadrian to Antonine times. Form Curle 15, one CG sherd, Antonine. Form 44, one CG, later than c. A.D. 160. Form 45, one CG sherd with the usual lion's head spout, late-Antonine to the end of the second century A.D. Form Curle 11, one CG and not later than c. A.D. 140. Form 35, one sherd, probably SG, without leaves *en barbotine*, perhaps late-Flavian to Trajanic. Form Curle 21, one CG sherd, Antonine.

Decorated Forms. 19-20. Form 37, SG. Fair glaze and relief. Two sherds from the same bowl, in the style of BIRAGILVS, with his characteristic ovolo whose trifid tongue is bent to the right, enclosed by a wavy-line border (*Knorr 1919*, Taf. 16/16); the tips of a leaf present on both sherds may be those shown on a bowl with this potter's stamp found at Vichy (*Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum*, Acta VII (1965), pl. II, p. 60). Date: c. A.D. 85-100.

21. Form 37, SG. Two conjoining sherds, with good glaze and relief. The zonal decoration suggests that this vessel belongs to the later part of the first century A.D. The worn decorative detail at the bottom contains, at the left side, an element (*Knorr*, Textbild 12, p. 25) which, according to Knorr, is the 'Verbindung von Töpfern der Zeit

von Vespasian-Domitian' (*Knorr 1952*, Taf. 49F), and at the centre a decorative detail of SEVERVS (*Knorr 1952*, Taf. 83B, from London).

22. Form 37, SG. Two conjoining sherds in fairly good glaze and decoration consisting of a basal wreath contained within wavy-line borders, in poor relief; above this, a narrow zone contains arrow-heads and short wavy-line borders as well as what seems to be the remains of a medallion. Too little is preserved of the decorative scheme to help in either attribution or dating, but this bowl should not be later than Flavian times.

23. Form 37, CG; worn glaze and poor relief. In spite of its condition this sherd belongs to the style of either DOECCVS or CASVRIVS. The ovolo looks more like the latter potter's no. 2 (*CGP*, fig. 40, p. 236), with an enclosing border of large beads; below the ovolo band, one figure-type, very likely Diana with hind (D.64 = O.106) and, at the extreme right edge, the small curved leaf used both by DOECCVS (*CGP*, fig. 44, p. 253, no. 21) and CASVRIVS (*CGP*, fig. 40, p. 236, no. 12) as well as SERVVS III (*CGP*, pl. 138/5). Date: c. A.D. 160-190.

24. Form 37, CG; a rather worn scrap from the bottom of the decoration over a basal bead-row. The only certain decorative detail, the bundle of four leaves at the left edge, has been used by DRVSVS II (*CGP*, fig. 20, p. 156, no. 8), in a slightly larger version by SACER (*CGP*, fig. 22, p. 163, no. 6) and ATTIANVS (*CGP*, pl. 85/9), though bead-rows below the decoration are not known in the bowls of any of these potters. The worn detail, to right, could be the snake and rock ornament (D.960bis = O.2155) which was often used by CRICIRO (*CGP*, pl. 117/18) and ATTIANVS (*CGP*, fig. 23, p. 167, no. 3). Clearly, the absence of both a basal wreath and a basal line or groove suggests that this sherd belongs to a vessel with a transitory decorative scheme, and it would not be safe to attempt to attribute this sherd to any one of these potters. Date: c. A.D. 130-160.

25. Form 30, CG and very worn. From the very bottom of the decoration, with a large twist and probably a pair of affronted dolphins; perhaps in the style of CINNAMVS. Date: later than c. A.D. 150.

26. Form 37, CG, very worn. Remnants of a vertical bead-row border ending in a six-beaded rosette and part of the floral scroll favoured by some Trajan-Hadrianic potters (e.g. IOENALIS, *CGP*, fig. 10, p. 37, no. 16; DONNAVCVS, *CGP*, fig. 11, p. 42, no. 9).

27. Form 37, CG, very worn. The remnant of the decoration suggests a bowl in a style very similar to that of no. 13, above. Date: c. A.D. 150-190.

28. Form 37, CG. A worn scrap with remnants of a fairly square ovolo whose straight tongue seems now to be a swelling, though it may have originally been a hammer-head; a wavy-line border enclosed the ovolo band. This could be the ovolo of MERCATOR I (*CGP*, fig.

51, p. 279, no. 1), ACVRIO's ovolo (*CGP*, p. 278), or even PATERNVS's no. 3 (*CGP*, fig. 30, p. 196). Date: later than c. A.D. 150.

29. Form 37, SG. A very worn scrap, with a rivet-hole along the left edge. Remnants of a triple half-medallion and a decorative detail used extensively in South Gaulish samian. Such a triple half-medallion is recorded in the work of SEXTVS IVLIVS IVCVNDVS (*Wels*, Taf. 3/6) whose production is dated to c. A.D. 75-85. IVCVNDVS, too, used the same decorative detail as on this sherd (*Knorr 1919*, Taf. 48/13).

30. Form 37, EG. Very squashed relief and almost worn beyond recognition, except for the rest of a decorative detail which is somewhat reminiscent of an ornament used by the Rheinzabern potter REGINVS I (*Wels*, Taf. 89/2). Date: late in the second century A.D.

31. Form 37, CG. A scrap with fair glaze and relief, in the style of CINNAMVS, with his rhomboidal detail no. 15 and detail 18 (*CGP*, fig. 47, p. 267). Date: c. A.D. 150-190.

32. Form 37, CG. Excellent glaze and relief, with an ovolo over an astragalus border used by ALBVCIVS (*CGP*, fig. 35, p. 216, no. 1) and PATERNVS (*CGP*, fig. 30, p. 196, no. 1), though the slighter and neater astragalus border points to the former of these potters. Date: c. A.D. 150-190.

In general terms, the amount of the samian ware submitted suggests a building of some size in the immediate vicinity of the sites excavated. It would be idle to suggest a total number for the vessels involved, particularly as sherds from the same vessel were found in different contexts; the number of vessels mentioned in the separate section above is, in the circumstances, the best approximation.

Chronologically, the significant factor is the presence of South Gaulish samian ware at the site which, in itself, implies occupation in the second half of the first century A.D.; moreover, its presence provides a secure *terminus post quem*. Form 24/25, which is predominantly pre-Flavian, is entirely absent and so is Form 29 which has practically faded out by about A.D. 85; on the other hand, there is evidence for one South Gaulish platter of Form 18 which may be early-Flavian in date, though it would be difficult to support a suggestion that the site was occupied as early as A.D. 70 on this basis alone. At the other end of the scale, the samian ware amply demonstrates occupation throughout the second century A.D. A general date of c. A.D. 80-200 for the samian ware submitted would cover all probabilities.

COARSE WARE

(P.J.T.)

A very considerable quantity of Romano-British coarse-ware sherds has come from the site. Most of this represents well-known

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

types of first- to fourth-century vessels which have been illustrated and described in *Archæologia Cantiana* in other excavation reports. It has therefore been considered desirable to figure and describe here only a few selected pieces which are important on account of their unusual character or for the dating evidence they afford for the contexts in which they were discovered.

Fig. 9.

1. Girth-beaker of grey ware. Cf. *Camulodunum* type 82, but lacking the decoration. Probably mid-first century. From bottom of large pit on north side of site.

2. Neck of flask of grey ware. Decoration almost identical with *Camulodunum* 232 Ab, though rim of smaller diameter. Second half of first century. From same provenance as last.

3. Two-handled jug with low cordons around body. Reddish-buff ware with pale slip. Cf. *London in Roman Times*, plate lvii, no. 4. Late first century.

4. Indented beaker of hard grey ware, with owner's marks in form of repeated scratched crosses on body. Probably third century.

5. Hunt-cup, decorated *en barbotine* with hunting scene. Reddish ware with darker surface. Late-second or early-third century.

6. Bowl or dish of grey ware, with incurved rim and rising base. Cf. *Richborough III*, 343. Fourth century. Lower filling of ditch with no. 7, complete.

7. Dish of grey ware, with slightly incurved side and girth-groove below lip. Found complete. Cf. *Richborough II*, 167-8, and there dated to late-third or fourth century. Ditch filling, in very close association with no. 6.

8. Small black hand-made jar with scored lattice decoration on body. Probably fourth century. Lower filling of ditch in close association with no. 9, complete.

9. Small hand-made jar of dark ware, similar to the last, and found complete with it in the ditch.

10. Cooking pot of grey ware, with outbent moulded rim and regular horizontal rilling on body. Cf. *Richborough III*, 336-8. Fourth century. Found in ditch.

Fig. 10.

11. Remains of group of (? three) flower vases with further opening of unknown use, standing on a hollow ring. Buff ware. Cf. *London in Roman Times*, 148 and plate lviii. From large pit on north side of site.

12. Crudely made dish with handle, of coarse greyish ware. An unusual form. Cf. *Winchester*, 20-8, and *Segontium*, 54-7. Date uncertain.

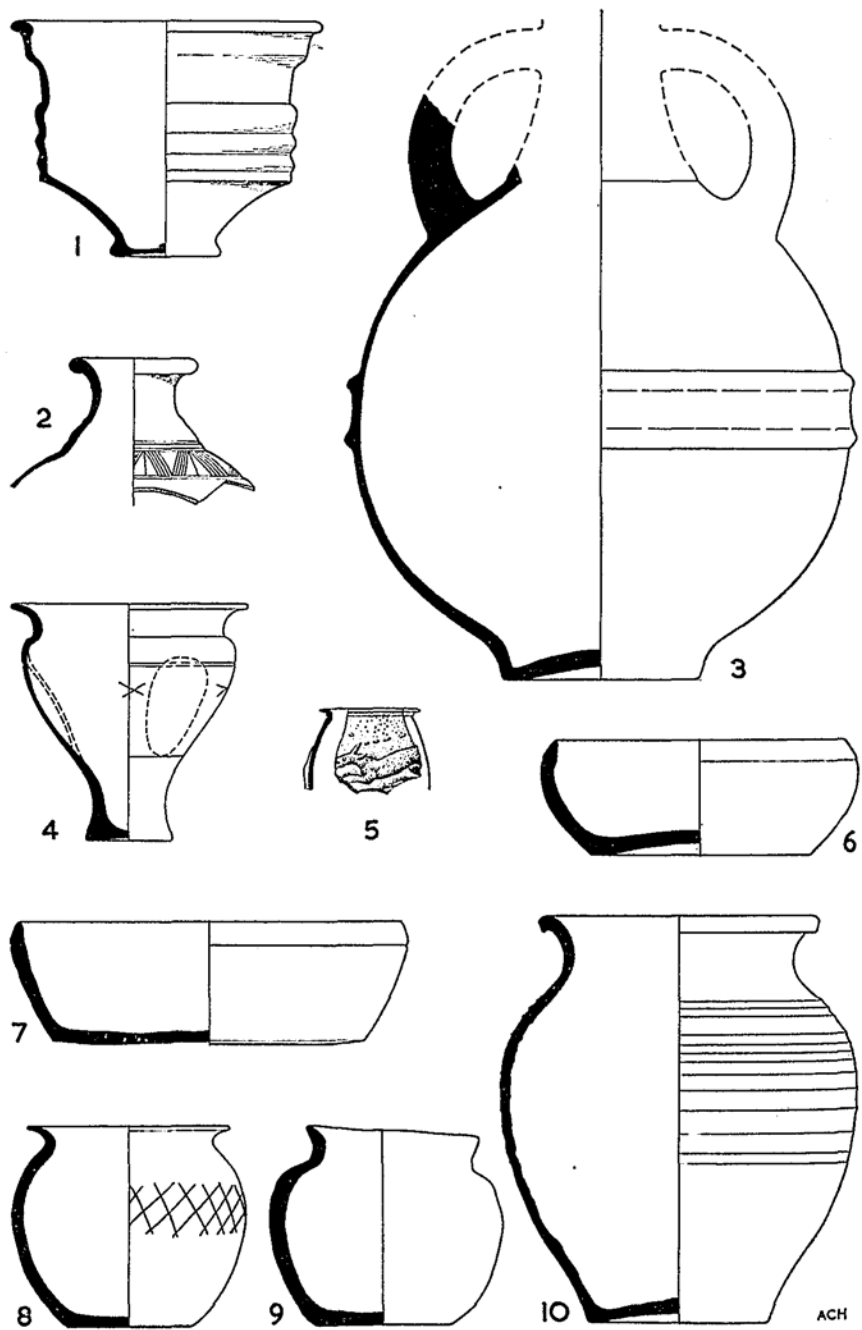
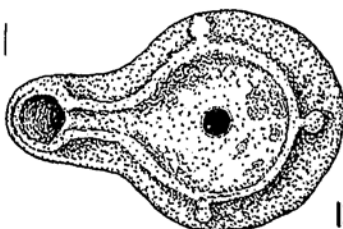
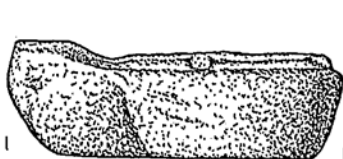
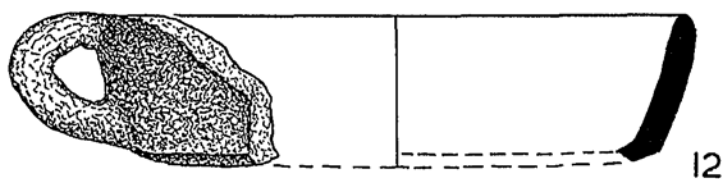
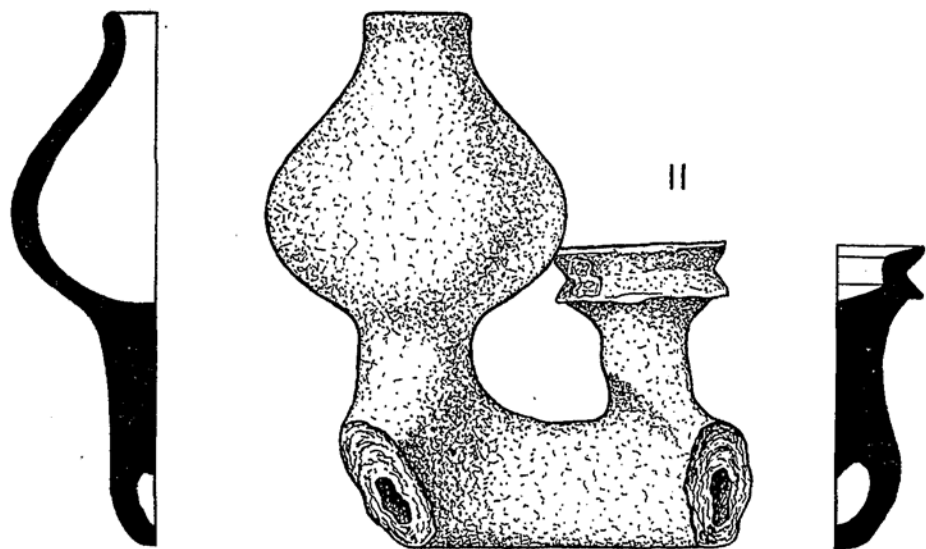


FIG. 9. Roman Coarse Pottery ($\frac{1}{2}$).



13



14



FIG. 10. Roman Pottery and Lamp ($\frac{1}{2}$).

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1969

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

13. Two pottery lamps of reddish ware, identical in form and size, found together in perfect condition in the ditch. One only illustrated. H. B. Walters' type III B,²¹ in which the nozzle groove runs continuously from the *discus* to the opening for the wick, and is formed by a continuation of the flange from the *discus* to frame the nozzle opening. Three small lugs on edge of *discus* are vestiges of functional lugs used for suspending the lamp on chains. Type III B was evolved about A.D. 100 and seems to have lasted throughout the second century. These Orpington lamps may have been of some antiquity when buried, as there is considerable trace of burning round the wick opening, and the other pottery in the ditch is of fourth-century character.

14. Part of a flagon neck of reddish ware, with moulded face decoration. Probably third century. Cf. *Cat. of Rom. Pottery in Colchester and Essex Mus.* (1930), by Thos. May, 166-7, plates xli and lxxxvii.

APPENDIX II

QUERNS AND STONE MORTARS

Querns

Numerous quern fragments were found, mostly of millstone grit or imported grey lava. A less usual material was represented by part of a rotary quern of granite identified by the Institute of Geological Sciences as probably of Devonshire origin as it resembles a specimen of rock from Hay Tor.

Fig. 11. Upper stone of rotary quern of pebble conglomerate. Slot in one side for insertion of wooden handle. Diameter 1 ft.

Stone Mortars

Fragments of several stone mortars occurred in various parts of the site. The most complete is shown in Fig. 11. The material is from the Lower Greensand, but no more precise provenance can be suggested. Diameter 1 ft. Stone mortars were much less usual in Roman times than the well-known ceramic type, and were presumably made for some purpose for which the more fragile material would have been unsuitable. Dr. E. C. Curwen has noted that Roman bakers used the mortar and pestle, rather than the quern, for grinding their own corn as late as the first century.²²

APPENDIX III

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

Fig. 12.

(a) Fragmentary base of prismatic bottle, square in section, greenish-blue glass; mould-blown, with raised pattern on under side

²¹ H. B. Walters, *Catalogue of Lamps in the British Museum* (1914).

²² E. C. Curwen, *Plough and Pasture* (1946), 108.

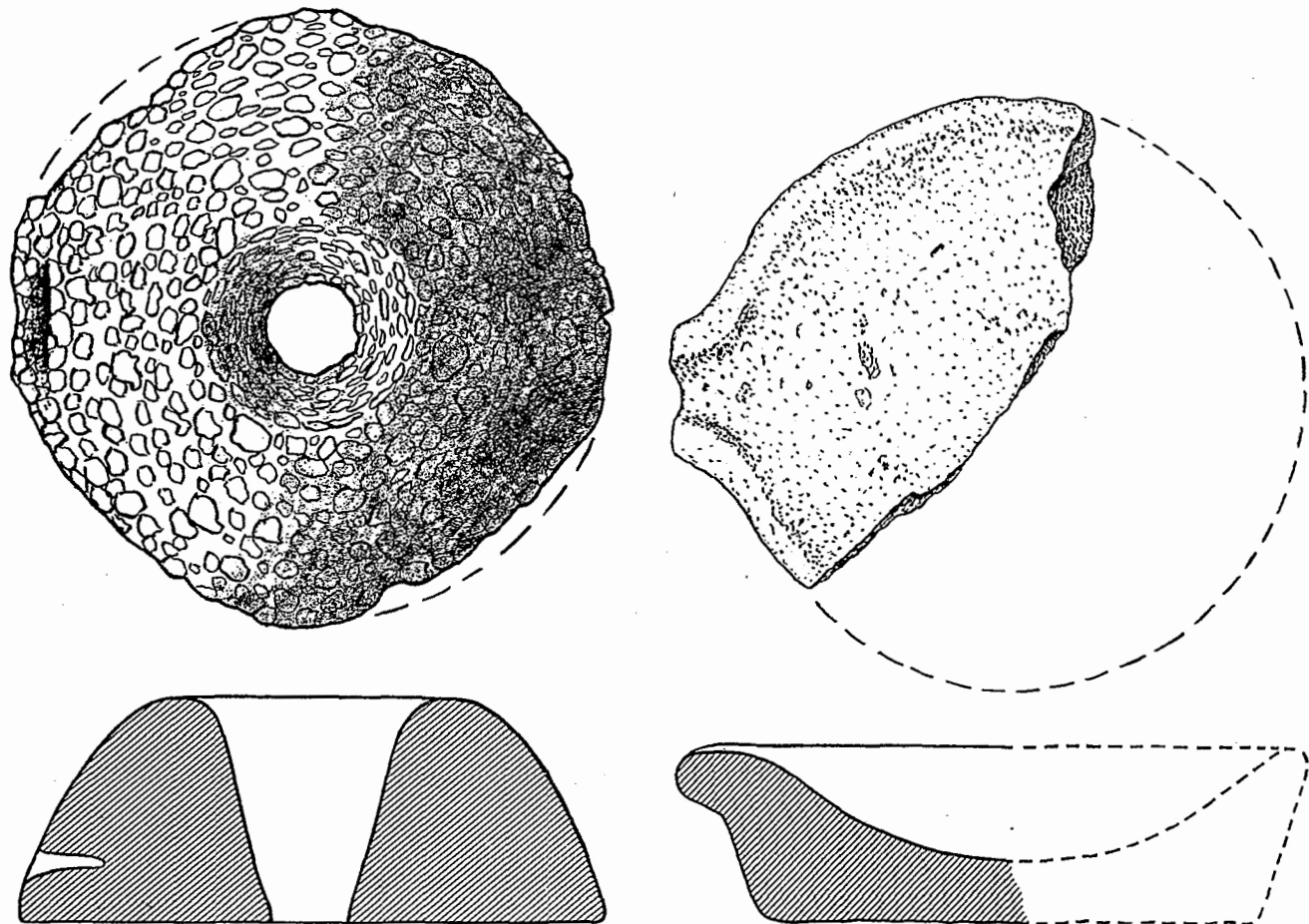


FIG. 11. Upper Stone of Rotary Quern (*left*) and Stone Mortar ($\frac{1}{2}$).

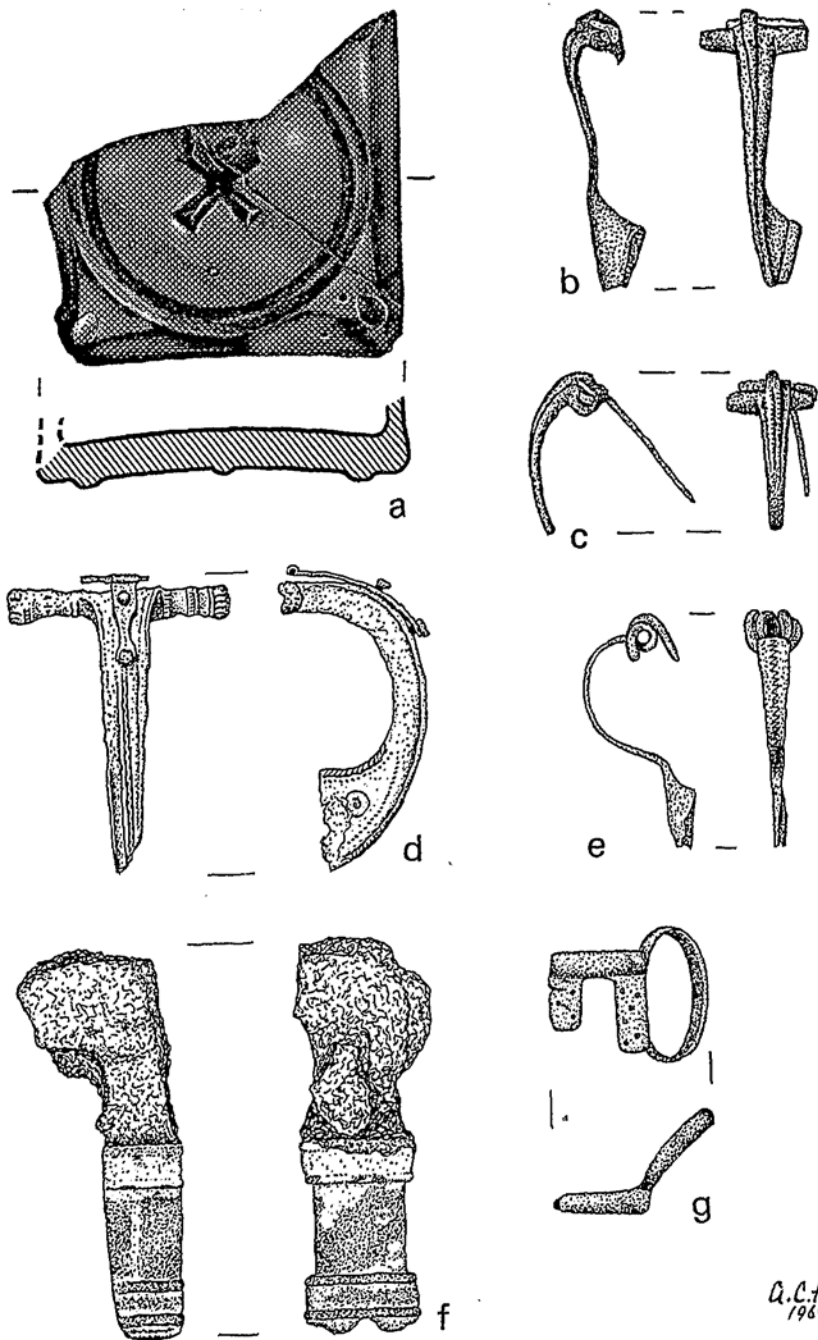


FIG. 12. Miscellaneous Roman Objects (3).

A.C.H.
1969.

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

consisting of an X within a large circle, outside which, at the four angles of the base, are faint egg-shaped marks in relief. Length of sides 2·7 in. Diameter of circle 2·2 in. Length of arms of X 0·7 in. Dr. D. B. Harden has supplied the following note:

'Bottles of this type are among the most frequent glass finds on sites of the later first and the second centuries A.D. Their period of manufacture did not exceed probably a hundred years, though some lasted in use up to the end of the second or even the early part of the third century. Some have plain bases, but many others have a wide variety of simple designs on them, e.g. concentric circles, radial "petals", lozenges, etc., and not a few of them have one or more letters, either at the centre or in the angles. Whether the X on this one is to be interpreted as a letter or as a cross-design is uncertain: the design is not infrequent; there are at least five parallel pieces, for example in Corbridge Museum, one of which is illustrated (but not described) in D. Charlesworth, "Roman Glass in Northern Britain", *Arch. Ael.*, 4th series, xxxvii (1959), 52 ff., fig. 9. Attention is also drawn to a paper by Miss Charlesworth in the *Journal of Glass Studies*, viii (1966), 26-40, where she discusses bottles which have an X or cross within a square or circle.

'It is not possible to be sure of the significance of these designs. They could be makers' marks, but in my view they are more likely to be trade-marks of the purveyors of the wine, or oil, or whatever else the bottles contained.'

(b) Slightly distorted and incomplete bronze brooch which Mr. M. R. Hull has classified as Colchester type BB.C. B brooches are made in two pieces (*Camulodunum*, plate xci, 36-41), and those classed as BB belong to a cruder version which is sometimes scarcely distinguishable. C indicates that it has a ridge on the crest which may extend down the bow. For dating see (c) below.

(c) Incomplete bronze brooch, catch-plate missing, also of BB type but of division A in which there is a marked central groove on all the upper part of the bow, and this groove is cross-hatched or knurled. BB brooches did not occur at Camulodunum in levels ante-dating A.D. 60 and they begin to appear in the Flavian period. Their distribution does not extend north of Leicester, though they are common in Essex, Kent, East Anglia and in St. Albans.

(d) Bronze brooch of 'applied hook' type, in which the hook which held the cord of the spring was on the end of an ornamental plate riveted to the bow. Decoration of usual form apart from the ring-and-dot on the catch-plate which is exceptional. Probably Claudius-Nero.

(e) Bronze brooch. A not very common type of Nauheim derivative

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

which sometimes has a cylinder on the toe. This Orpington brooch is only the twelfth so far recorded in Britain, of which most come from Colchester, Canterbury, Chichester, Stockton Wylde, Cirencester, and Chester. Clearly it is connected with the tribal *oppida*. The date is pre-Flavian.

(f) Bronze handle of key, rectangular in section, with partial remains of iron bitt which projected at right-angles. Loop at lower end of handle broken away. Cf. *Camulodunum*, plate C, 11 and 12, and p. 333.

(g) Bronze rotary key combined with finger-ring. Cf. *London in Roman Times*, 75.

Fig. 13.

(h) Iron hasp for a lock. Cf. *London in Roman Times*, plate xxxi.

(j) Bronze handle of clasp-knife with part of iron blade remaining. Variation of well-known type with animal figures. In this instance a dog pursues a hare which in turn confronts a bird. Cf. *London in Roman Times*, 78, no. 4, from Hammersmith; *Arch. Cant.*, x (1876), 308, from Bifrons; *Arch. Cant.*, xxxviii (1926), 149, Ospringe.

(k) Needle, made from a flat strip of bronze, with elongated eye.

(l) Bronze baluster-shaped head of iron lynch-pin. Remains of broken-off iron shank visible at lower end. Cf. *Jewry Wall*, 259, no. 5.

(m) Bronze chain-necklace with four small blue-green glass beads attached. Found in main filling of large pit on north side of site.

(n), (o) and (p) Bone pins, one broken, of common type.

(q) Part of bone gaming counter.

(r) Head of clay figurine. Mr. Frank Jenkins has reported: 'I am fairly certain that it belonged to a seated goddess type, the style and features, so far as one can judge, conform with those of the larger-size figurine made in the Allier region.'

APPENDIX IV

COINS*

In instances where the denomination of a coin is not specified, the diameter in millimetres is shown in brackets.

From unstratified Contexts:

1. Claudius I	41-54	Æ <i>as</i> . Barbarous copy. Rev. Minerva.
2. Vespasian	77-8	Æ <i>as</i> . Rev. JVDÆEA CAPTA, Judaea seated r. mourning beneath palm tree. Lyons mint. <i>R.I.C.</i> 762.

* I am grateful to Dr. J. P. C. Kent, F.S.A., of the British Museum, for reading this list and making certain corrections.

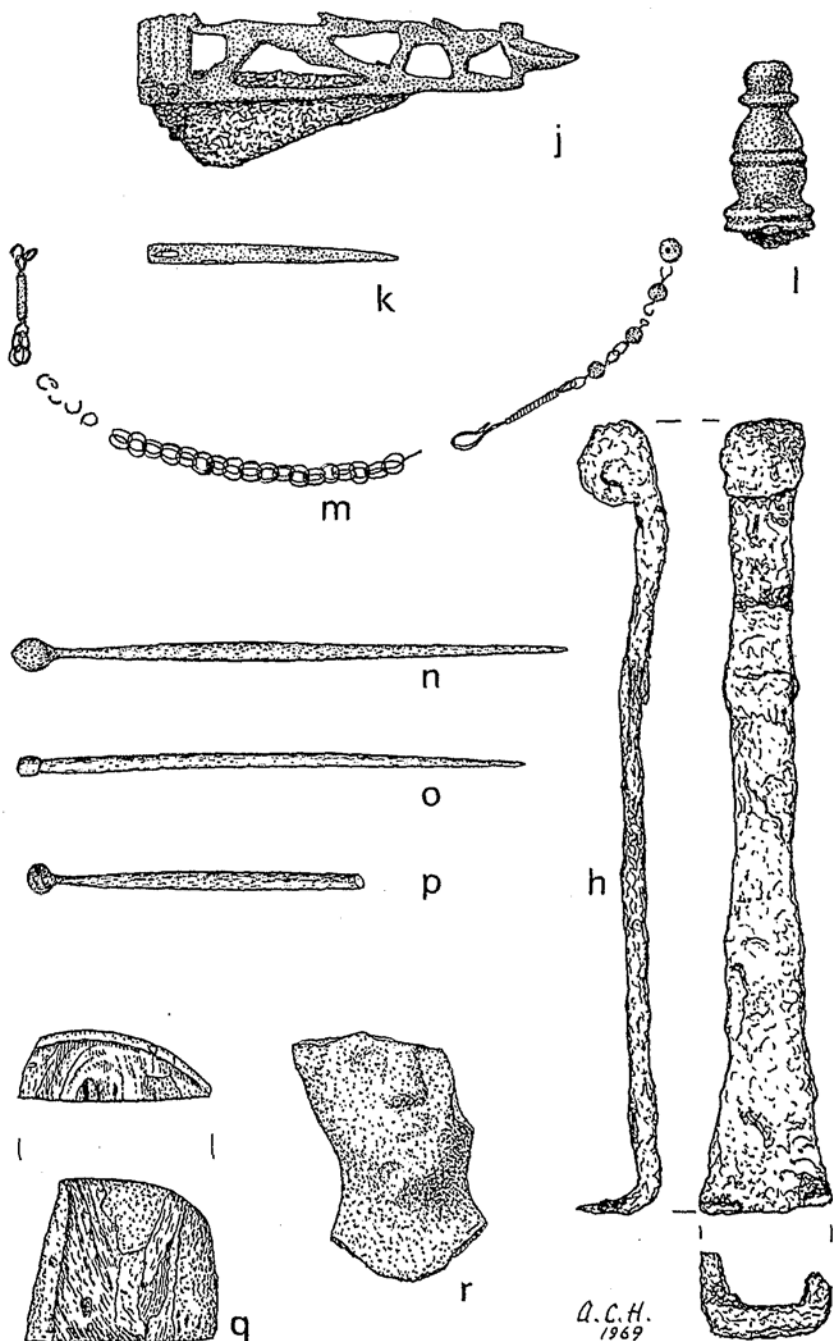


FIG. 13. Miscellaneous Roman Objects (3).

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

3.	Domitian	81-96	Æ <i>as.</i> Rev. FORTVNA AVGVSTI, Fortuna l.
4.	Hadrian	117-38	Æ <i>sest.</i> Rev. illegible.
5.	Antoninus Pius	138-61	Æ <i>sest.</i> Rev. illegible.
6.	Antoninus Pius (?)		Æ <i>sest.</i> Rev. illegible.
7.	Faustina I	<i>d.</i> 141	Æ <i>sest.</i> Rev. illegible.
8.	Lucilla	<i>c.</i> 170	Æ <i>sest.</i> Rev. illegible.
9.	Faustina II	<i>d.</i> 175	Æ <i>sest.</i> Rev. AETERINITAS. Commemorative.
10.	?	Late 2 c.	Æ <i>as.</i> ? an empress.
11.	Septimius Severus	200-1	AR <i>den.</i> B.M.C. 725.
12.	Elagabalus	218-22	AR <i>den.</i> Rev. TEMPORVM FELICITAS, Felicitas l. holding caduceus and cornucopia.
13.	Gordian III	241-3	Æ <i>as.</i> Fourth issue. Rev. Gordian standing r., holding transverse spear and globe.
14.	Valerian	253-60	Æ <i>ant.</i> Obv. IMP VALERIANVS PF AVG. Rev. VICTORIA AVGG, Victoria l. Cf. <i>R.I.C.</i> 261, but Victoria holds wreath and palm.
15.	Gallienus	253-68	Æ (20 mm.) Rev. IOVI CONSERVAT, Jupiter l.
16.			Æ <i>ant.</i> Rev. ? SECVRIT ORBIS type.
17.			Æ (20 mm.) Rev. LIBERO P CONS AVG, panther l.
18.			Æ <i>ant.</i> Rev. VBERITAS AVG, Uberitas l.
19.			Æ (20 mm.) Rev. illegible.
20.	Salonina (Wife of Gallienus)		Æ <i>ant.</i> Rev. IVNONI CONS AVG, goat l. (not doe, as otherwise <i>R.I.C.</i> 15). Rome mint.
21.	Postumus	259-68	Æ <i>ant.</i> Fragment. Rev. FELICITAS AVG, galley.
22.			Æ <i>ant.</i> Rev. MONETA AVG, Moneta holding scales and cornucopia. <i>R.I.C.</i> 752 or 315.
23.			Æ (20 mm.) Rev. MONETA AVG, Moneta l.
24.			Æ (20 mm.) Rev. illegible.
25.	? Postumus		Æ (20 mm.) Too corroded for certain identification.
26.	Victorinus	265-70	Æ <i>ant.</i> (clipped). Rev. PROVID AVG type.
27.			Æ (20 mm.) Rev. SALVS AVG, Salus l.
28.			Æ (20 mm.) Obv. IMP C VICTO. Rev. illegible.
29.			Æ (16 mm.) Barbarous.
30.	Marius	268	Æ <i>ant.</i> Rev. CONCORDIA MILITVM, clasped hands. Cologne mint.
31.	Tetricus I	270-73	Æ (17 mm.) Rev. SALVS AVG, Salus holding sceptre and feeding serpent rising from altar. <i>R.I.C.</i> 121-4.
32.			Æ (17 mm.) Rev. ? LAETITIA type.
33.			Æ (15 mm.) Barbarous copy. Rev. SPES AVGG, Spes carrying flower l.
34.			Æ (14 mm.) Rev. ? as for 33.
35.			Æ (19 mm.) Rev. VIRTVS AVGG, Virtus l.
36.			Æ (20 mm.) Rev. illegible.
37.			Æ (20 mm.) Rev. illegible.

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

38.			Æ (15 mm.) Barbarous copy.
39.			Æ (16 mm.) Barbarous copy.
40.	Tetricus II	270-74	Æ (15 mm.) Rev. SPES PVBLICA, Spes holding flower l.
41.			Æ (17 mm.) Rev. SPES PVBLICA type. Derived from <i>R.I.C.</i> 276, but barbarous.
42.			Æ (16 mm.) Rev. illegible.
43.			Æ (16 mm.) Rev. illegible.
44.	Claudius II	268-70	Æ <i>ant.</i> Rev. MARTI PACAT, Mars l.
45.			Æ <i>ant.</i> Rev. GENIVS EXERCI, Genius standing r. Rome mint. <i>R.I.C.</i> 49.
46.			Æ <i>ant.</i> Rev. VIRTVS AVG, soldier leaning on shield and holding spear. <i>R.I.C.</i> 111.
47.	(Commemorative)		Æ <i>ant.</i> Obv. DIVO CLAVDIO. Rev. CONSECRATIO, eagle. <i>R.I.C.</i> 266
48.			Æ <i>ant.</i> Rev. as for 47.
49.			Æ (16 mm.) Rev. altar.
50.	?		Æ (16 mm.) Barbarous radiate. Period of Gallic Empire. Rev. altar, based on CONSECRATIO type of Claudius II.
51.	Carausius	286	Æ Rev. PAX AVG type. 'C' mint. <i>R.I.C.</i> 300.
52-72.	?	3rd cent.	21 radiates of uncertain identification, including barbarous imitations.
73.	Constantine I	306-37	Æ Half <i>folles</i> . Rev. SOLI INVICTO, Sun god. Trier mint.
74.		c. 308	Æ (22 mm.) Rev. GENIO (POP ROM). ? London mint.
75.		330-5	Æ (16 mm.) Obv. VRBS ROMA. Trier mint (second <i>officina</i>). <i>L.R.B.C.</i> Pt. 1, 50.
76.		330-35	Æ (16 mm.) Obv. Head of Roma. Rev. Wolf and twins.
77.			Æ (14 mm.) Barbarous copy of GLORIA EXERCITVS, two standards.
78.		335-37	Æ (15 mm.) Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, two soldiers guarding <i>labarum</i> .
79.			Æ (17 mm.) VRBS ROMA.
80.	House of Constantine	330-35	Æ (13 mm.) Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS type. Trier mint (second <i>officina</i>). <i>L.R.B.C.</i> Pt. 1, 48-50.
81.			Æ (14 mm.) Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS type.
82.	Theodora	337-40	Æ (14 mm.) Rev. PIETAS ROMANA, Pietas standing holding child. Trier mint.
83.	Constantine II	330-35	Æ (16 mm.) Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, two standards. Trier mint.
84.	Constans	337-40	Æ (14 mm.) Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, one standard.
85.		337-50	Æ (16 mm.) Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO, phoenix on globe.
86.		346-50	Æ (17 mm.) Obv. DN CONSTANS PF AVG. Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO, phoenix r. on globe. Trier mint. <i>L.R.B.C.</i> Pt. 2, 30.
87.			Æ (16 mm.) Rev. as for 86.
88.	Constantius II	330-35	Æ (16 mm.) Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS type. <i>L.R.B.C.</i> Pt. 1, 57. Trier mint.
89.			Æ (16 mm.) Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, two standards. Trier mint.

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

90.		337-40	Æ (11 mm.) Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, one standard.
91	Constantius II or Constans	341-46	Æ (14 mm.) Rev. VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN. Trier mint (first officina). <i>L.R.B.C.</i> Pt. 1, 145-50.
92.		c. 345-48	Æ (14 mm.) Rev. VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN, two Victories.
93.	Constantius II	345-48	Æ (14 mm.) Rev. as for 92.
94.		354-56	Æ (16 mm.) Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO, falling horseman. Lyons mint.
95.		354-58	Æ (12 mm.) Barbarous copy. Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO, falling horseman.
96.			Æ (10 mm.) Barbarous. Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO.
97.	Magnentius	352	Æ (15 mm.) Barbarous. Rev. two Victories holding shield inscribed VOT V MVLT X. Overstruck on regular Constantinian GLORIA EXERCITVS, one standard type of 335-40.
98.			Æ (14 mm.) Rev. two Victories holding shield.
99.			Æ (Fragment) Rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE, two Victories holding shield.
100.	Decentius	352	Æ (20 mm.) Rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE, two Victories holding shield. Amiens mint.
101.	Valentinian I	364-75	Æ (16 mm.) Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM. Arles mint.
102.	Valens	364-78	Æ (16 mm.) Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM, Valens standing r., hand on head of kneeling captive l., and holding <i>labarum</i> r.
103.	Gratian	c. 370	Æ (16 mm.) Rev. SECVRITAS REPUBLICAE. Lyons mint.
104-110.	?	Fourth century	Seven fourth-century Æ coins, otherwise unidentifiable.
111-118.	?	?	Eight unidentifiable Roman Æ coins, including one <i>minim</i> .

From large Romano-British pit on north Side of Site:

119.	Marcus Aurelius	170-1	Æ <i>sest.</i> Obv. M ANTONINVS AVG TRP XXV. Rev. SALVTI AVG COS III S C, Salus standing r. feeding snake twined round altar. <i>R.I.C.</i> 1009.
120.			Æ <i>sest.</i> Obv. as for 121. Rev. (CO)S (III) S C, man walking r., carrying spear and trophy. <i>R.I.C.</i> 992.
121.			Æ <i>as.</i> Worn.
122.	Gallienus	253-68	Æ <i>ant.</i> Rev. illegible.
123.	Victorinus	265-70	Æ (20 mm.) Obv. IMP C PI VICTORINVS AVG. Rev. AEQVITAS AVG, Aequitas standing l., holding scales and <i>cornucopia</i> . <i>R.I.C.</i> 41.
124.	Victorinus or Tetricus I	265-73	Æ (17 mm.) Rev. ? VIRTVS type.
125.			Æ (18 mm.) Rev. PAX type.
126.			Æ (17 mm.) Rev. SPES type.

EXCAVATIONS AT FORDCROFT, ORPINGTON

127.	Tetricus I	270-3	Æ (17 mm.) Obv. IMP C TETRICVS (P F AVG). Rev. PIETAS AVGG, pontifical instruments.
128.			Æ (15 mm.) Barbarous. Rev. ? HILARI-TAS.
129.	? Tetricus I		Æ (17 mm.) Too corroded for further identification.
130.	Claudius II (commemorative)	270	Æ (19 mm.) Rev. (CONS)ECRATIO, altar.
131.	Allectus	293-96	Æ <i>quinarius</i> . Obv. IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG. Rev. VIRTVS AVG. London mint. <i>R.I.C.</i> 55.
132.			Æ <i>quinarius</i> . As for 133. Rev. galley.
133.	?	Third century	Æ Barbarous radiate. ? SPES type.
134.	?		Æ (18 mm.) Barbarous radiate. SOL type.
135.	?		Æ Unidentifiable fragment.

ABBREVIATIONS AND REFERENCES

<i>Arch. Ael.</i>	<i>Archæologia Aeliana.</i>
<i>Arch. Cant.</i>	<i>Archæologia Cantiana.</i>
<i>Antiq. Journ.</i>	<i>Antiquaries Journal.</i>
<i>B.M.C.</i>	H. Mattingly, <i>The Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum</i> (1923-).
<i>Camulodunum</i>	C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull, <i>Camulodunum</i> , Oxford, 1947.
<i>Jewry Wall</i>	K. M. Kenyon, <i>Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester</i> , Oxford, 1948.
<i>L.R.B.C.</i>	P. V. Hill and J. P. C. Kent, <i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> (1960).
<i>London in Roman Times</i>	R. E. M. Wheeler, London Museum Catalogues: No. 3 (1930).
<i>R.I.C.</i>	H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Sutherland, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> (1923-).
<i>Richborough II & III</i>	J. P. Bushe-Fox, <i>Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent</i> , Reports II and III, Oxford, 1928 and 1932.
<i>Segontium</i>	R. E. M. Wheeler, <i>Segontium and the Roman Occupation of Wales</i> (1924).
<i>Winchester</i>	Barry Cunliffe, <i>Winchester Excavations, 1949-1960</i> , i (1964).
<i>Wroxeter III</i>	J. P. Bushe-Fox, <i>Excavations at Wroxeter</i> , Oxford, 1916.