

approximately from the 13th to the 18th centuries but there was only small evidence of earlier structures. A 14th-15th century rubbish pit was found in the confines of the latest building so it is unlikely that the medieval structure coincided with this. Earlier features included remnants of a rammed chalk floor, a flint cobbled floor, a possible wall and two post-holes of 6in. and 7in. respectively.

The building preceding that shown by the flint walls must have been destroyed by fire because a layer of burnt material containing an Elizabeth I silver penny and Tudor pottery, underlay the flint footings. It was probably half timbered and the tiles tumbled in the original trench appear to belong to this structure.

Rocque's map of Surrey shows two buildings on this site but only one was traced. Time was short and uncertain and the weather too wet to allow trowelling of the natural which was clay with flints. Only II, III and IV were taken down to bedrock so later pottery outweighs the medieval material.

The Pottery

One grass-tempered rim sherd of mid-Saxon period was found but accepted as a stray. Medieval sherds included flat square rim types of 13th century, some containing a little shell tempering, and grit and sand tempered sherds of 14th century cooking pots, culinary jugs and dishes, mainly hard fired with sagging bases. Decoration takes the form of (a) applied thumbed strips either vertical or horizontal, (b) groups of lines made with a comb while the pot was turning. One sherd had stab marks on the top of the rim as at Joyden's Wood and the other decorations can also be paralleled there. Late medieval pottery included a hard red ware with curvilinear patterns in cream slip and similarly decorated sherds of brown or black slip on a cream fabric. Most of the Surrey off-white wares had at least a faint trace of glaze. The rims were well developed, and one, a bifid rim may be part of a cistern, the bunghole of which was found.

Imported Rhenish stoneware included bases and rims of Sieberg, Raeren and Frechen drinking mugs and one fine rim and body sherd of Wester-

wald in blue and grey. English stoneware was also present.

Early red wares with olive glaze, and those of later types with yellow, brown and red glazes were abundant and included two-thirds of a large colander. Staffordshire slipped and combed wares, and tin glaze wares in two shades of blue were also found. One interesting sherd was the base of a dish in English earthenware decorated blue on white, showing part of two figures, a man and woman dressed in the style of William and Mary period and dated to the 17th century.

The pottery and clay tobacco pipe material indicate the abandonment of the building and its surroundings in the late 18th century, since sherds of that period occurred in large numbers whereas hardly anything of the 19th century was found. Clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems date from c.a. 1640 to 1800 and some are initialled 'R.G.'

Other Finds

Small metal finds include blades of knives, keys, buckles both from shoes and breeches, parts of a copper bowls, bowls of 17th century spoons—puritan and trefid, furniture mounts, horse shoe fragments, pins, a thimble and a 19th century pendant seal from a gentleman's fob.

Glass included 17th-18th century bottle glass, a drinking glass stem with an air twist of mid-18th century, and a medallion from a Pyrmont mineral water bottle.

Other finds included the base of a medieval mortar, fragments of a Niedermendig rotary quern, fragments of Mayen quernstone, burnt daub and other building materials.

General Conclusion

The animal bones recovered indicate farming over the whole period. As mentioned above, this was considered a likely site for one of the Addington Manor houses. The archaeological evidence so far recovered neither confirms nor refutes this, for the pottery does not include sufficient quantities of fine wares to lend support to the theory, but on the other hand, the site has only been partially excavated. It was certainly in use as a farmhouse.

Current Excavations

Fulham, by Fulham and Hammersmith Historical Society. Excavation of Fulham Pottery under the direction of V. R. Christophers. Experienced diggers required to excavate and record key areas; also to survey, record architectural detail and work on processing (see *the London Archaeologist* No. 11). Inquiries to V. R. Christophers, c/o 1 Church Gate, Fulham, S.W.6.

Battersea, by Wandsworth Historical Society. Excavation of a site in Battersea square under the direction of Stan Warren. The site is in the centre of old Battersea and it is hoped to learn something of its early history. Weekends—

inquiries to 10 Dunganven Avenue, S.W.15. (876 3596).

Mucking, by the Department of the Environment. Ranges from a ditch of the Bronze Age to Saxon huts. Excavation takes place seven days a week. Inquiries to Excavation Supervisor, Mucking Excavations, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex.

Southwark, by Southwark Archaeological Excavation Committee. Several sites from the Roman period onwards. Inquiries to Harvey Sheldon, S.A.E.C., Montague Chambers, Montague Close, S.E.1. (407 1989).