Roman Southwark

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Map by Robert Symberlist

SOUTHWARK, occupying a position so close to the city and its bridge, must be considered of significance to any study of Roman London's history. It has even been suggested that the earliest Roman occupation was south of the river, but no evidence has been found to support this theory.[1]

Numerous chance finds from Southwark were noted in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the major ones being summarised in the Royal Commission volume on London.[2]

The first systematic programme of excavations was undertaken by Kathleen Kenyon on five sites in the years between 1945 and 1947.[3] This was followed by site-observation and small-scale excavations carried out and published by Peter Marsden. These valuable precedents led to a series of excavations on behalf of Southwark Archaeological Excavations Committee (S.A.E.C.).[4] In 1972 a full-time field officer, Harvey Sheldon, and a working group of five people were employed by S.A.E.C. in an attempt to cope more thoroughly with the area in face of large-scale redevelopment projects along the river-front.

Geographical Factors

Many aspects of geological and geomorphological changes in Southwark have still to be clarified. The land surface immediately south of the Thames is much lower than to the north,[5] and some parts were probably under water from prehistoric times up to the 16th century: for example the site recently excavated at Mark Brown's Wharf.[6]

The main division of the area on the 6in. Ordnance Survey Geological map[7] is along a roughly east-west line marking the northern edge of the Flood Plain Gravels (see map). South of this line gravels occur at a height of at least 0.90m O.D.; for example Swan Street (43 on map and Gazetteer) at 1.20 m O.D. overlain by sandy soil.

To the north the river gravels drop sharply (to minus 0.46m) at 207 Borough High Street (32), and minus 0.81m at 5-7 Southwark Street (44) and are covered by a build-up of alluvial deposits ranging from coarse sands to clays. Gravel then occurs at a higher level, again about 0.90m O.D., on the riverside sites at Toppings and Hibernia Wharves (31 and 45).

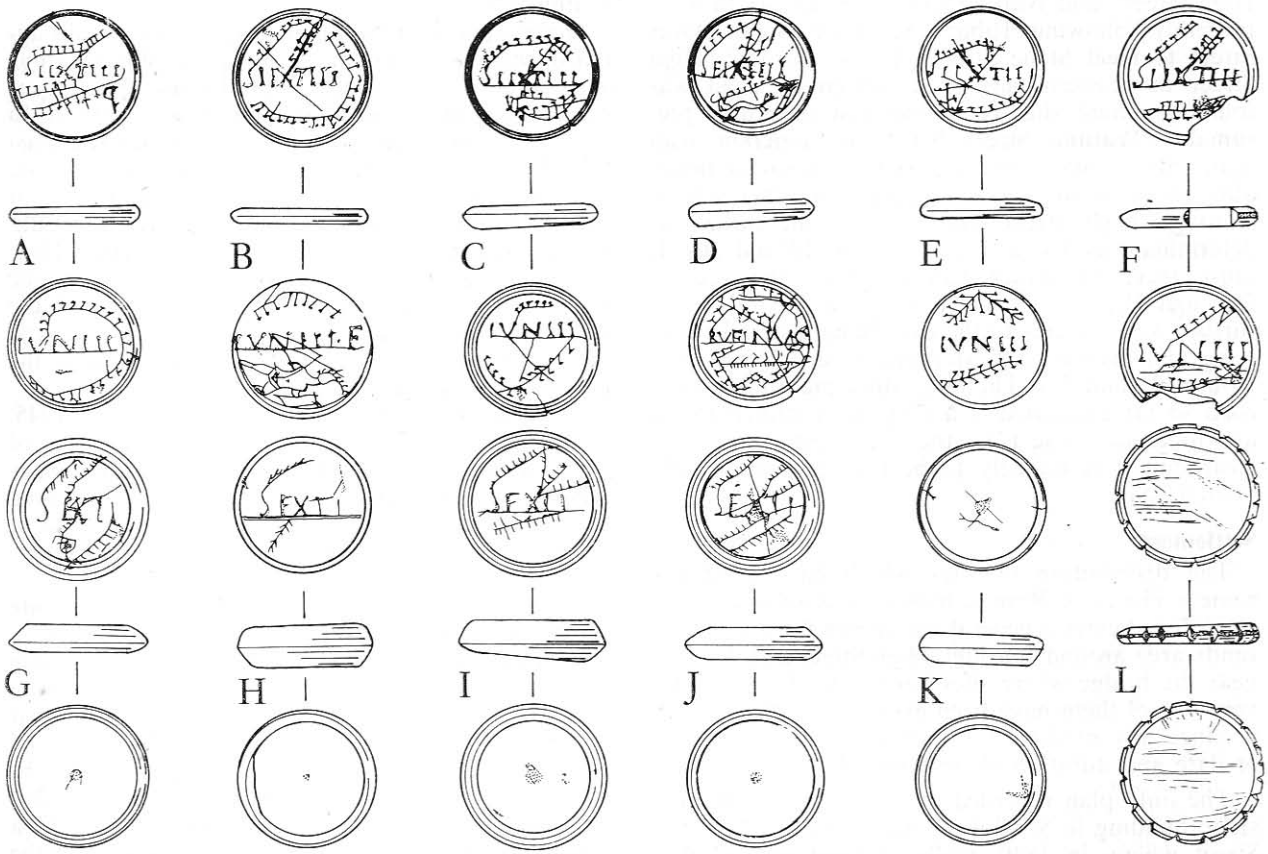
In the Roman period an important factor determining the position of roads and buildings was the existence of a higher area of sand at about 0.90m-1.50m O.D. along Borough High Street.[8] The precise limits of this higher ground are still not defined, but Peter Marsden suggests that to the east and west (sites around Guy's Hospital and Park Street), the land was lower and marshy — about 0.30m-0.60m O.D.

One important problem is to establish the level of the Thames during that period. On the Toppings Wharf site a layer of silty clay was deposited up to a height of 1.60m O.D., which incorporated some Roman sherds; a similar clay layer was also found up to 1.20m O.D. at the London Bridge site on the south side of Tooley Street. Thus it seems possible that at the beginning of the Roman period the river level was as high as 1.20m O.D.

However, from circa A.D. 70 onwards these sites were built on, suggesting that either the Thames high-water level dropped, or that it was contained by embanking. The possibility of a drop in river level is borne out by the occurrence of humified "peaty" levels, which occur within a series of river silts at Park Street and at New Guy's House (11a and 23), at heights around 0.60m O.D. and are associated with Roman material. Whether there was any deliberate embanking is a problem that may remain insoluble, because of the medieval erosion of the river front.[9] It could be that the earliest feature at Toppings Wharf, a large east-west ditch, was dug to provide banking material, but no Roman levels survive to the north of it.

The problems of the unstable, low-lying land throughout Southwark were illustrated on the site of 207 Borough High Street (32) where much of the

1. C. Roach Smith, "On Roman Remains recently found in London." *Archaeologia* **29**, 147.
2. *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in London, Vol.* 3, *Roman London* (1928).
3. K. M. Kenyon, *Excavations in Southwark* (1959).
4. S.A.E.C. *interim reports* by Dennis Turner, Peter Marsden, Francis Celoria, Mike Maitland-Muller, Graham Dawson, Harvey Sheldon.
5. Peter Marsden, "Mapping the birth of Londinium" *The Geographical Magazine, (Sept.* 1972), 840-845.
6. A site opposite the Tower of London — interim report forthcoming.
7. 1920 Edition.
8. Discussed by Marsden in *op. cit.* note 5.
9. G. J. Dawson, *S.A.E.C. Ten Year's Work 1962-1972* (1972) 5.



A group of late 1st or early 2nd century bone gaming counters found on the floor of a Roman building at Toppings Wharf during excavations in 1971 (Drawn by Irene Schwab).

site was on sand, but to the south this was replaced by a low area filled with clays and peaty deposits. To cross this wet area, a Roman road (probably Watling Street) was built on a series of transverse and longitudinally laid timbers. Later on the land was stabilised by further sand deposition (possibly from flood water) and then gravel was dumped as a foundation for buildings at the end of the 1st or in the early 2nd century A.D.

An important find which located a river channel flowing into the Thames, was a Roman boat, probably having been abandoned in about A.D. 200[10] (39).

Communications

Although a significant factor in the development of a Roman suburb at Southwark must have been the existence of roads from the south, leading up to London Bridge and the City, we still have very scanty evidence for their exact location. The position of the bridge itself has previously been discussed[11] and the absence of any sign of it on the Toppings site excavated since then, would suggest it was fairly close to the modern bridge. The general line of approach roads and the choice of position for the bridge must have been affected by the environmental conditions discussed above, the higher sandy area in the vicinity of Borough High Street being preferable to the marshy areas around it.

The main roads leading to the bridge were: Stane Street, from the south, located at the Elephant and Castle and probably approximately following the modern course of Newington Causeway and Borough

10. Peter Marsden, "A Boat of the Roman Period discovered on the site of New Guy's House, Bermondsey, 1958." *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **21** (1965) 118-31.

11. Graham Dawson, "Roman London Bridge, part 2: Its Location" *London Archaeol.* **1** No. 7 (1970) 156-60. Ralph Merrifield, "Roman London Bridge: further observations in its Site" *Ibid.* **1** No 8 (1970) 186. Graham Dawson, "London Bridge: a rejoinder" *Ibid* **1** No. 10 (1971) 224.

High Street[12] and Watling Street from the south-west, probably following Tabard Street or Great Dover Street to meet Stane Street. At 207 Borough High Street the eastern part of a substantial road was found, running slightly to the east of north, presumably Watling Street before its junction with Stane Street. Stane Street, however, is so far noticably absent from sites investigated on either side of Borough High Street, apart from some rather indeterminate evidence from No. 199 (18 and 26). It must therefore either run close to the present Borough High Street, or possibly on a parallel line further west — sites to the east being generally low-lying and marshy, e.g. Mermaid Court, New Guy's House (20 and 23). The only other piece of Roman road so far excavated is a very short stretch found at Montague Close (28): the alignment of it is not clear, but it is unlikely to be the main bridge approach road.

Settlement

The distribution of sites which have produced some evidence of Roman buildings, is shown on the map. It indicates a general preference for the higher, sandy area around Borough High Street and the area near the bridge where sites lie on the river silt. But very few of them have been excavated sufficiently to produce any evidence of building plans, functions, or date and duration of occupation.

The only plan recorded of any part of a Roman stone building in Southwark was from St. Thomas's Street where, in 1840, walls of ragstone and flint were found, enclosing a plain tesserae floor (6). Early 4th century coins were reported to have been found on this floor.

Stone buildings are also known to have existed in the area of Southwark Cathedral. Foundations running north-east to south-west were seen somewhere below the choir in 1831, and areas of tessellated pavement were recorded from the churchyard (7, 8 and 9). Other 19th century finds of tessellated pavements are concentrated around the northern end of Borough High Street, and to the west around Southwark Street. In 1966 an isolated stone wall foundation, either Roman or medieval in date, was found in excavations at 4 Southwark Street (24). A substantial stone foundation, partially robbed, but probably Roman, and a second robber trench running parallel to it, were found at 207-211 Borough High Street in 1972. These were to the east of the road, and running at right-angles to it. The fill of the robber trenches produced a number of coarse red tesserae. This evidence would seem to considerably extend the distribution of stone buildings southwards.

Other excavated buildings have been less substantial in their construction. At Toppings Wharf, a line of structures was found, presumably along the riverside, comprising walls of clay with wattle support. In some cases the walls were faced with painted plaster. Most of the structures were rectangular in plan, with one curving wall at the east end. Floors of baked clay were found. Similar but even less substantial structures occurred at 207 Borough High Street around a floor of crushed wall plaster: the walls being visible mainly as discolouration of the soil with a little clay suggesting sleeper beams and stake uprights. These structures were found in the area immediately alongside the Roman road.

At Kings Head Yard Kathleen Kenyon, in 1945, found part of a building (16) again with walls of wattle and clay but thicker than those at Toppings Wharf; there was also a mortar floor and scattered tesserae. One of the walls, probably the outside of the building, had a stone foundation but its superstructure could not be investigated.

Very little evidence has been found to illustrate the types of activity associated with the Roman settlement. A concentration of iron smithing slag and isolated fragments of bronze melting slag were associated with the rounded structure in the east at Toppings Wharf suggesting small-scale industrial use.[13] On other parts of the site there were hearths but these lacked any distinctive finds. At 207 Borough High Street there was a small area with a concentration of bronze slag well to the east of the road but this was not associated with the main building layers. Debris was found at Joiner Street in 1961 which it was suggested had come from a goldsmith's workshop, but the site seems to have been on low land on the fringe of the settlement (22).

There has been no evidence for farming around the Southwark area. Presumably the area immediately to the east and west of the settlement was unsuitably damp, although a ditch system, possibly for drainage, was found at Joiner Street. To the south however, the higher land should have been suitable for agriculture, but so far very few sites have been investigated in this area. Those that have (257 Borough High Street and Swan Street) showed a sandy soil above the gravel which contained a scatter of Roman debris, a marked contrast with the accumulation of building levels found to the north.

Burials

A number of Roman burials have been found to the south of the known settlement; these are listed in the appendix.[14] Most were chance finds made in

12. Peter Marsden *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **20** (1961) 170.

13. Information from R. Tribbick.

14. *R.C.H.M.* 155, map showing Roman burials.

the 19th century. Of these a marked concentration of both inhumations and cremations occurred in the area just south of the map, that is from Trinity Street, Tabard Street, Deverell Street and Great Dover Street, close to the presumed line of Watling Street. At Deverell Street a lead coffin with decorated lid was found. Also during the 19th century, finds were reported from St. George's Fields. At Swan Street (43), which may be marginal to the built-up area, an inhumation has been excavated in a Roman context; this lacked any associated grave goods.[15] As one would expect, fewer burials occur further to the north, but one inhumation, possibly in an oak coffin, is recorded from Newcomen Street (46).[16] There are also finds of two isolated human skulls in 1st century contexts from a ditch at 207 Borough High Street and a pit on a site in Long Lane (40). It remains a matter for speculation whether they are of "ritual" significance (with Celtic overtones?) or merely the result of accidents.

Chronological Development

It is important to consider how the settlement at Southwark developed through the period of Roman occupation and whether it relates to previous and later use of the area.

Very little of pre-Roman date has been found except for occasional worked flints and scraps of pottery. These occur in the top of the river gravel below the Roman deposits at Topping's Wharf, in sands at 207 Borough High Street, and in a gravelly layer below river silts at Mark Brown Wharf, still to be fully excavated. It is difficult to say, therefore, whether Southwark was inhabited at the time of the Roman invasion but it seems unlikely that there was any substantial settlement. The coarse pottery from the earliest Roman layers at Borough High Street however, shows strong "native" traditions, largely based on the bead rim jar form, a marked contrast to the imported Roman fine wares associated with it.

These early levels at 207 Borough High Street relate to the construction of the road and no associated buildings were found in spite of the large amount of pottery. They can be dated pre-A.D. 70 by the imported Samian and Lyons ware. The only reported evidence of a domestic structure of this date is a burnt wattle and daub area found at 18-20 Southwark Street in 1961 (36). A mid-1st century burnt layer was also reported from 4 Southwark Street in 1966, but no further details were given (24).

By the late 1st century however it seems likely that most of the area under consideration was occupied since there were wattle and daub structures at Topping's Wharf and 207 Borough High Street, and various pits and ditches on other sites. The similar type of building at Kings Head Yard was dated to the 2nd century.

From the end of the 2nd century there is a big gap in our information. Little pottery of the late 2nd and 3rd centuries has been found on any of the sites recently excavated except for a 3rd century well at 207 Borough High Street, which might suggest a decline in the settlement. On the other hand, we have not yet found a stone building with intact occupation layers although it is clear that substantial structures did exist. The development of other Roman towns such as Verulamium suggests that these were later in date that the rather flimsy buildings of the late 1st and early 2nd centuries.

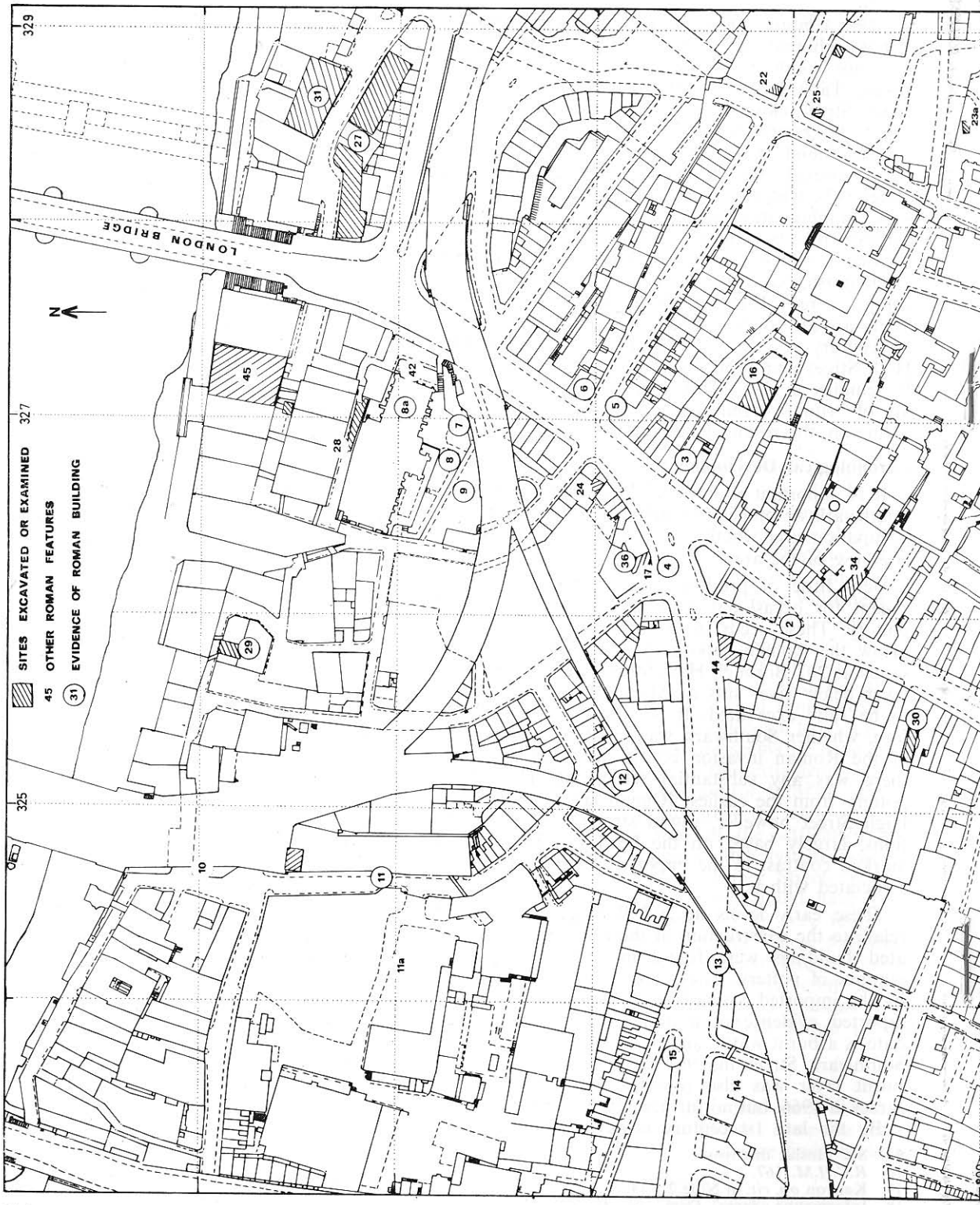
At the end of, or possibly after the Roman period a problem is presented by a series of deposits, first commented on by Kathleen Kenyon.[17] These are a black or dark brown earth found above the Roman occupation layers at sites along Borough High Street and at Topping's Wharf, which contain a quantity of Roman finds including 4th century pottery and coins. Various suggestions have been put forward to explain this change in the character of the occupation: massive flooding (which seems ruled out by the nature of the deposits,[18]) cessation of building replaced by extensive dumping of rubbish from the city, a change to purely agricultural occupation (which does not explain the depth of deposits) or perhaps a change in building techniques leaving no clear evidence of structures.[19] The upper part of the deposits may graduate into a similar soil containing medieval pottery, leaving a gap in the evidence as far as any Saxon occupation of the area is concerned.

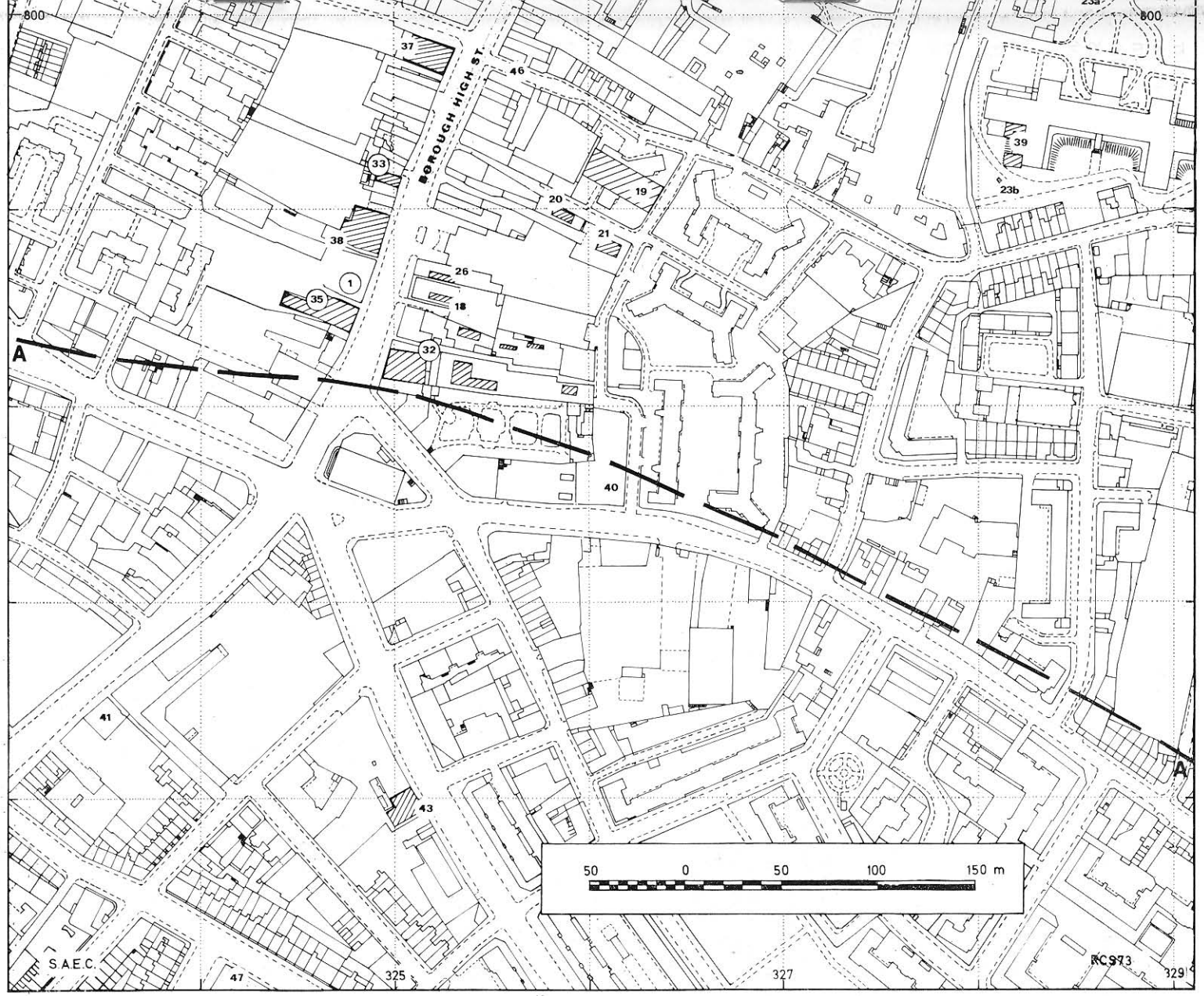
Conclusions

The general picture of Roman Southwark is that of an urban settlement, sharing, to judge from the quantity of finds, in the wealth of the City. Its nucleus is around the bridgehead and approach roads; its extent probably restricted by geographical factors. It is to be noted however that very little has been done to expand and particularise this picture which was already apparent by the beginning of the century. Much more systematic excavation of areas for information on types of occupation, date and function (as achieved at Topping's Wharf with its interesting structures and probable industrial evid-

15. See Mosiac this issue.
16. *R.C.H.M.* 167.
17. Kenyon *op. cit.* in Note 2 p.14.
18. Information from Dept. of Human Environment, Institute of Archaeology.
19. A similar phenomenon has been found on other Roman town sites — see S. Frere, "The End of towns in Roman Britain," in John Wacher *Civitas Capitals of Roman Britain* (1966) 23.

ROMAN FINDS IN SOUTHWARK

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ence) is needed before anyone can discuss Roman Southwark without being more conscious of the gaps than of the concrete information.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank all my colleagues in S.A.E.C, both full and part-time, without whom it would not have been possible to write this article, in particular Harvey Sheldon and Rhoda Edwards who gave a great deal of help and advice on the text, Win Exley who typed it and Robert Symberlist who produced the map. The location of S.A.E.C. sites was based on a map drawn by John Cresswell for *10 Years Work*.

Distribution of Roman finds in Southwark

1. West side of Borough High Street, 100 yards north of St. Georges (TQ 3247 7986). Tiles, painted plaster, coins; found in 1840. R.C.H.M. *Roman London* (1928) 149; *Archaeologia* **29** 149.
2. 52 Borough High Street (TQ 3259 8009). Stone floor and piles, 1st—early 2nd century pottery; found 1908. R.C.H.M. 149; *Archaeologia* **63** 323.
3. Kings Head Yard (TQ 3268 8015). Tessellated floor, tiles, coins; found 1879-81. R.C.H.M. 149; *J Brit Archaeol Ass* **36** 122 and **37** 211.
4. Junction of Borough High Street and Stoney Street (TQ 3262 8016). Red Stucco. R.C.H.M. 150.
5. Junction of Borough High Street and St. Thomas's Street (TQ 3270 8019). Tessellated pavement; found in 1819. R.C.H.M. 150.
6. St. Thomas's Hospital—Borough High Street (TQ 3271 8020). Red tesserae bounded by stone walls, Constantinian coins, found 1840. R.C.H.M. 150; *Archaeologia* **29** 148.
7. Cathedral churchyard, S. E. corner (TQ 3269 8026). Red tesserae; found 1910. R.C.H.M. 150; *Archaeologia* **63** 325.
8. Cathedral S. side (TQ 3267 8027). Mosaic; found 1820. R.C.H.M. 149.

8a. Cathedral Choir (TQ 3270 8029). Stone foundations aligned NE-SW; found 1831. R.C.H.M. 149; *Archaeologia* **24** 198.

9. South of Cathedral (TQ 3266 8026). Mosaic and tesserae path; found 1839. R.C.H.M. 149; *Archaeologia* **29** 148.
10. Park Street (TQ 3246 8039). Timber structure with nails; found 1868. R.C.H.M. 149; *J Brit Archaeol Ass* **25**, 79.
11. Park Street (TQ 3246 8030). Mosaic; found 1658. R.C.H.M. 149.

11a. Park Street (TQ 3241 8030). Section and boreholes showing peat layer with Roman pottery, followed by silt layer; excavated 1961. P. R. V. Marsden. *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **23** (1971) 28.

12. Between Park Street and Southwark Street (TQ 3251 8018). Tessellated pavement; found 1820. R.C.H.M. 150; *Surrey Archaeol Coll.* **28** 41.
13. Southwark Street (TQ 3242 8013). Tesserae and wall paintings; found 1862. R.C.H.M. 150; *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **2** 84.
14. South of Southwark Street (TQ 3235 8012). Pits and timber piles; found 1866. R.C.H.M. 150.
15. North side of Southwark Street (TQ 3237 8015). Red tesserae floor. R.C.H.M. 150; *J Brit Archaeol Ass* **23** 87; *Trans London Middlesex Soc* **3** 213.
16. Kings Head Yard (TQ 3271 8011). 1st to 4th century finds and features, including a 2nd century building—wattle and daub walls and one stone foundation; excavated 1945. K. M. Kenyon, *Excavations in Southwark 1945-1947* (1959) 16.
17. 20 Southwark Street (TQ 3261 8017). Flavian ditch; excavated 1945. Kenyon 24. (see also No. 36).
18. 199 Borough High Street (TQ 3253 7985). Gravel and timbers—postulated Stane Street; excavated 1945. Kenyon 27.
19. Newcomen Street (TQ 3261 7991). 1st to 3rd century ditches; wooden tank, building type debris throughout; excavated 1945. Kenyon 29.
20. Mermaid Court (TQ 3258 7989). 1st to 3rd century layers, no features; excavated 1945. Kenyon 35.
21. Mermaid Court—corner of Tennis Street. (TQ 3260 7988). Roman finds in base levels of swamp deposit; excavated 1963-64. Francis Celoria, S.A.E.C. *Interim* (1964).
22. Corner of St. Thomas's and Joiner Streets (TQ 3287 8011). 2nd century ditches on marsh, 2nd-3rd century silts; excavated 1963. Peter Marsden, S.A.E.C. *Interim* (1964).
23. New Guys House; excavated 1965. (a) Silt followed by vegetation containing 3rd-4rd century sherds. (TQ 3285 8000). (b) Clay, piece of Roman boat (see No. 39) (TQ 3281 7991). Maitland Muller, S.A.E.C. *Interim* (1965).
24. 4 Southwark Street (Borough Market) (TQ 3266 8020). Roman or Medieval ditch, a possible robbed wall, mid-1st century burnt layer: excavated 1966. Graham Dawson, S.A.E.C. *Interim* (1966).
25. St. Thomas's Street—Guy's Hospital (TQ 3286 8008). Roman shallow ditches cut in clay; excavated 1968. Graham Dawson, S.A.E.C. *Interim* (1968).
26. 199 Borough High Street (TQ 3252 7986). Possibly Claudian ditch, series of pits, tiles and wall plaster; excavated 1962. S.A.E.C. *Interim* (1962).
27. London Bridge—Tooley Street (TQ 3284 8032). 1st century features — pits, ditches, a well; excavated 1967-9. Graham Dawson, S.A.E.C. *Interim* (1969); Graham Dawson *London Archaeol* **1** No. 5 (1969) 114.
28. Montague Close (TQ 3269 8032). Road gravelling and 3rd-4th century post pits; excavated 1969-73. Graham Dawson, S.A.E.C. *Interims* (1969-71), also *op. cit.* in no. 27.
29. Winchester Palace (TQ 3258 8038). Evidence of Roman structures noted to the south of site, riverine deposits to the north: excavated 1963. Francis Celoria, S.A.E.C. *Interim* (1963).
30. 78-80 Borough High Street (TQ 3253 8003). Shows evidence of occupation layers and structures; excavated 1963, examined 1973.
31. Toppings Wharf (TQ 3286 8034). 1st century ditch and building: excavated 1970-72. Harvey Sheldon, *London Archaeol* **1** no. 11 (1971) 252.
32. 207-211 Borough High Street (TQ 3252 7981) Road? Watling Street. 1st century and possibly later Roman building evidence; excavated 1972-3.
33. 134 Borough High Street (TQ 3249 7991). Thick occupation layers, probably structures; examined 1972.
34. 97-99 Borough High Street (TQ 3261 8006). Large amount of Roman finds in possibly water-sorted deposits. No sign of building activity; examined 1972.
35. 160-166 Borough High Street (TQ 3246 7985). Burnt level with timbers over 1st century Samian find; black

silt area to south-west; examined 1959. P. R. V. Marsden, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **23** (1971) 19.

36. 18-20 Southwark Street (TQ 3262 8018). 1st century clay floor, pits and well; excavated 1961-2. P. R. V. Marsden, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **23** (1971) 21.
37. 96-104 Borough High Street (TQ 3251 7998). 1st century ditch and occupation levels. P. R. V. Marsden, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **20** (1961) 166.
38. 140-148 Borough High Street (TQ 3248 7988). Pits and lumps of ragstone, possibly Roman; examined 1958. P. R. V. Marsden, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **20** (1961) 168.
39. New Guy's House (TQ 3281 7992). Boat in a channel in mainly marsh and silt deposits, rubbish dumpings, late 3rd—early 4th century ditch; excavated 1958-60. P. R. V. Marsden, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 21 (1965) 118.
40. Tennis Street—corner Long Lane (TQ 3261 7975). Pits including one containing a human skull; found 1962, P. R. V. Marsden, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **21** (1965) 143.
41. 275-287 Borough High Street (TQ 3235 7964). Scatter of Roman pottery in loamy soil; found 1962. P. R. V. Marsden, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **21** (1965) 143.
42. Cathedral, E. end churchyard (TQ 3272 8029). Roman burnt layer; found 1947. P. R. V. Marsden, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **20** (1961) 168.
43. Swan Street—14 Great Dover Street (TQ 3250 7959). Burial in a soil containing late Roman pottery; excavated 1973. (Mosaic this issue).
44. 5-7 Southwark Street (TQ 3258 8013). Features cutting natural; examined 1973.
45. Hibernia Wharf (see this issue). (TQ 3771 8037).
46. Newcomen Street (TQ 7997 3256). Human skeleton on oak planks (i.e. coffin) associated Roman finds, including 4 glass vessels; found 1818. R.C.H.M. 167.
ing 4 glass vessels; found 1818. R.C.H.M. 167.
47. Trinity Church (TQ 7950 3242). Human skeleton, vase and sepulchral remains; found 1825-6. R.C.H.M. 167.

Burials outside the area of the map.

Kent Road—Deverell Street, near the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. Lead coffin with moulded decoration on the lid; found 1811. R.C.H.M. 167.

Old Kent Road, "near." Two 1st century urns containing bones; found 1838. R.C.H.M. 167.

Ewer Street, The Grove (formerly Grove Street). Two skeletons wth coin hoard (554) in pot between them, of second half of 3rd century; found 1864. R.C.H.M. 167.

Falmouth Road—Great Dover Street—N.E. Corner, Otis Elevator Co. site. Two skeletons at a depth of c.2m., with probably associated jugs and bowl of 4th century A.D.,; found 1938. P. R. V. Marsden, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **20** (1961) 168.

28-30 Trinity Street, behind World Stores. Cremation in late 1st-early 2nd century flagon; found by workmen 1956. P. R. V. Marsden, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* **20** (1961) 170.

Deverell Street, Dissenters' Chapel and burial ground. Frequent early 19th century finds of urns containing burnt bones, e.g. 1835 "upwards of twenty" found. R.C.H.M. 167; *Archaeologia* **26** 467; *ibid.* **29** 149.

St. George's Fields. "Large urn filled with bones"; undated find. R.C.H.M. 169.

Tabard Street. Urn of grey ware, probably 2nd century, containing burnt bones; undated find. R.C.H.M. 167.

Trinity Street. Inhumation burial; iron finger ring and 2 plain shale bracelets; undated find. R.C.H.M. 167.

Excavations and Processing

EXCAVATIONS

The Council for British Archaeology produces a monthly calendar of Excavations from March to September, with a final issue in January summarising the main results of fieldwork. The Calendar gives details of extra-mural courses, summer schools, training excavations and sites where volunteers are needed. The annual subscription is 80p, post-free, which should be made payable to C.B.A., 8 St. Andrew's Place, N.W.1.

Fulham, by Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group. Site on corner of Fulham Palace Road and Finlay Street under direction of Keith Whitehouse. Suspected site of medieval windmill which was probably situated on an earlier mound. Weekends. Inquiries to 56 Tamworth Street, S.W.6. (01-385 6038).

Putney, by Wandsworth Historical Society.

1. Corner of Malbrook Road and Upper Richmond Road directed by Pamela Greenwood. Attempt to pick up extended alignment of (?) Roman road found 150 metres to the east. Alternate weekends from 10 a.m. to dusk. Inquiries to 20 Cromer Villas Road, S.W.18. (01-874 9588).

2. The Platt off the Lower Richmond Road directed by Nicholas Farrant. Apparent centre of Roman settlement at Putney with road, boundary ditches, burials, etc (see L.A. Vol. 1 No. 16) on building site. Most weekends, 10 a.m. to dusk. Inquiries to 7 Coalecroft Road, S.W.15 (01-788 0015).

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. (01-407 1989).

PROCESSING

Ewell, by Nonsuch Antiquarian Society. Roman and medieval material from Ewell and a kiln at Cheam. Thursdays at 8.00 p.m. at Upper Mill, Kingston Road, Ewell. Inquiries to Frank Pemberton, 16 Ross Road, Wallington, Surrey. (01-669 5621).

Putney, by Wandsworth Historical Society. Work on the prehistoric and Roman material from Bemish Road, Putney, takes place 7.30-9.30 p.m. on Friday nights (except the last one of the month) during term times at Hotham School (top floor), Hotham Road, Putney, SW15. Inquiries to Jim Slade, 20 Bendemeer Road, SW15 (01-789 3797).

Southwark, by Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society and Southwark Archaeological Excavation Committee. Mondays and Thursdays 6.30-9 p.m. at Montague Chambers, Montague Close (adjoining Southwark Cathedral near London Bridge); Tuesdays 6.30-9 p.m. at Archaeological Workshop, Archbishop Temple School Annexe, Westminster Bridge Road (near Lambeth North Underground Station). General inquiries to Graham Dawson, Cuming Museum, Walworth Road, SE17. (01-703 6514).