

'Saving the Globe?': Part 1, archaeological excavation occasioned by the redevelopment of the Anchor Terrace Car Park, Park Street SE1

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Introduction

IN FEBRUARY 1997, the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) conducted an excavation in advance of construction at the Anchor Terrace Car Park, Park Street, Southwark, London SE1 (Fig. 1).¹ The site had long been known to historians as the general location of the *Globe Theatre*, and in 1989 archaeological evaluation uncovered the remains of part of the theatre in the north-west corner of the site (Fig. 2).² At the close of fieldwork, exposed parts of the playhouse were protected by the installation of a temporary preservation and monitoring regime similar to that used at the *Rose Theatre* and, on 13th December 1989, the remains of the *Globe* were scheduled as an Ancient Monument (Fig. 1).⁴ Any development scheme or excavation proposal for this site thus had to take account of the presence of both an internationally significant Scheduled Ancient Monument and the Grade II Listed Buildings of 1-15 Anchor Terrace. While attempts to find a sat-

isfactory solution continued, the site lay unoccupied for six years.

Given national planning policy and English Heritage guidance,⁵ and in the light of the controversy⁶ which continued to surround the original excavations of the *Rose* and the *Globe*, it was apparent by the mid 1990s that proposals for further investigation of the *Globe* itself would not be upheld by the statutory authorities. Accordingly MoLAS supported a development scheme put forward by Hollybrook Limited, which was designed to ensure that all archaeological deposits within the Scheduled Area would be preserved *in situ*.⁷ The listed buildings of 1-15 Anchor Terrace would be refurbished as residential units, a permanent preservation backfill would be installed over the previously excavated parts of the *Globe Theatre* (discussed in Part 2 of this article), and no intrusive groundworks would take place within the Scheduled Area. New construction (a residential block incorporating a semi-basement car park) would be

1. Museum of London site code GLB96. See B. Barber 'Anchor Terrace Car Park Site, Park Street, London SE1: an archaeological post-excavation assessment' MoLAS unpublished (1991).
2. Museum of London site code ACT89. See S. McCudden 'Report on the evaluation at Anchor Terrace, Park Street, SE1' MoL/DGLA client report (1989) unpublished. For a published interim account of the findings see H. Swain, S. Blatherwick, J. Bowsher & S. McCudden 'Shakespeare's Theatres' *Current Archaeol* 11, no. 124 (1991) 185-9. For an interpretation of the remains, see S. Blatherwick & A. Gurr 'Shakespeare's factory: archaeological excavations on the site of the Globe Theatre at 1-15 Anchor Terrace, Park Street' *Antiquity* 66, no. 251 (1992) 315-328.
3. C. J. Wainwright 'Saving the Rose' *Antiquity* 63, no. 240 (1989) 430-5; see also fn. 36.

4. County No. LO12606.
5. Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning, PPG16, Department of the Environment (Nov 1990), para. 8; G. Wainwright *et al. Exploring our past: strategies for the archaeology of England* (1991).
6. See for example, M. Biddle 'The Rose reviewed: a (?) comedy of errors' *Antiquity* 63, no. 241 (1989) 753-60; M. Clout 'The evaluation and scheduling of the Globe Theatre Estate' *London Archaeol* 6, no. 15 (1992) 407-414; C. J. Eccles *The Rose Theatre* (1990) 147-237; A. Gurr 'Cultural property and 'sufficient interest': the Rose and the Globe sites' *Int J Cultural Property* 1, no. 1 (1992) 9-25; Wainwright, *op. cit.* fn 3.
7. MoLAS 'Anchor Terrace and Anchor Terrace Car Park site, Park Street, 1-15 Southwark Bridge Road and Park Street, London SE1: An Application for Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent', unpublished client report (1996).

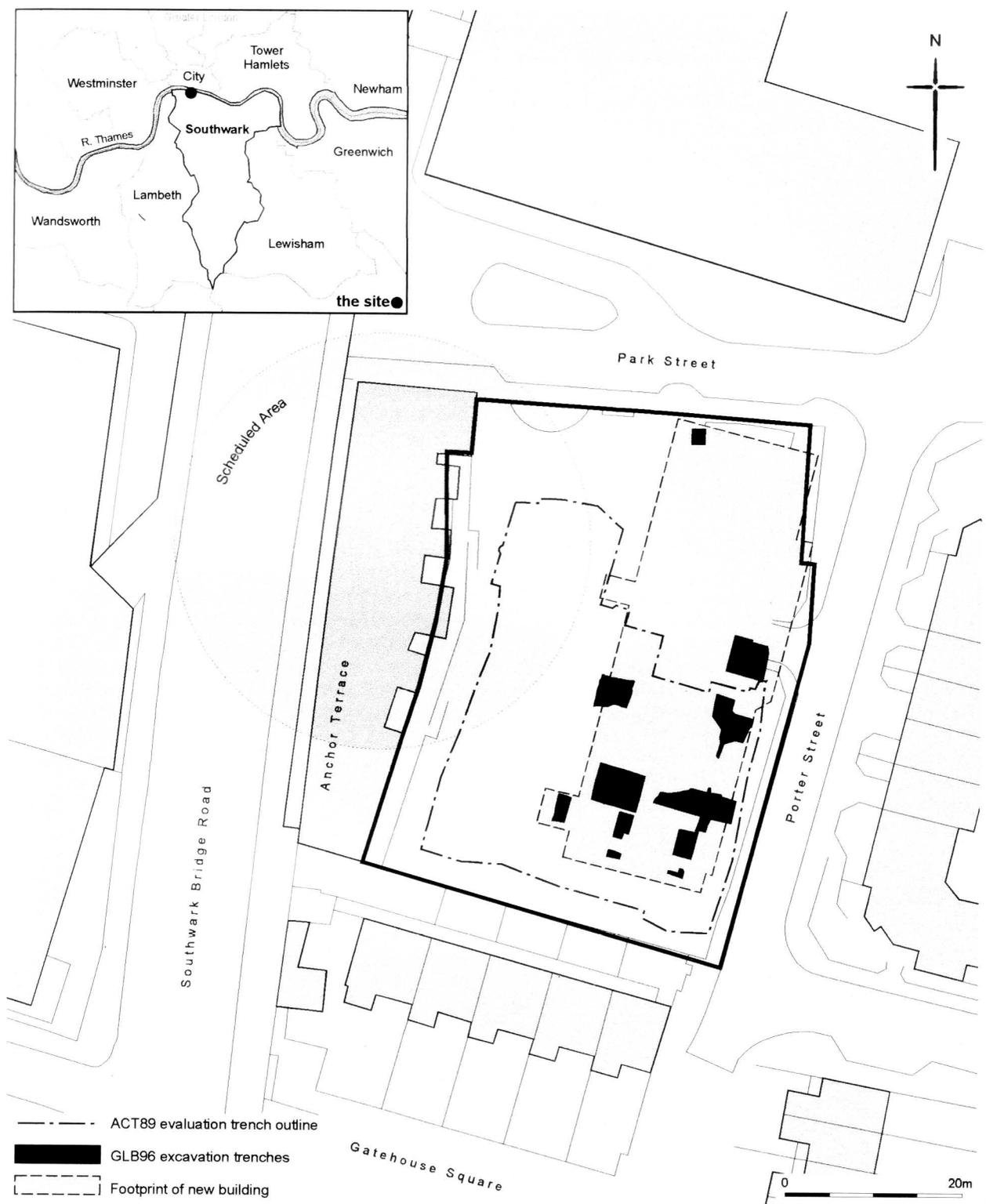


Fig. 1: site location plan, showing the evaluation ACT89 and the excavation GLB96, the outline of the Scheduled Ancient Monument and the footprint of the new building. The inset shows the location of the site.

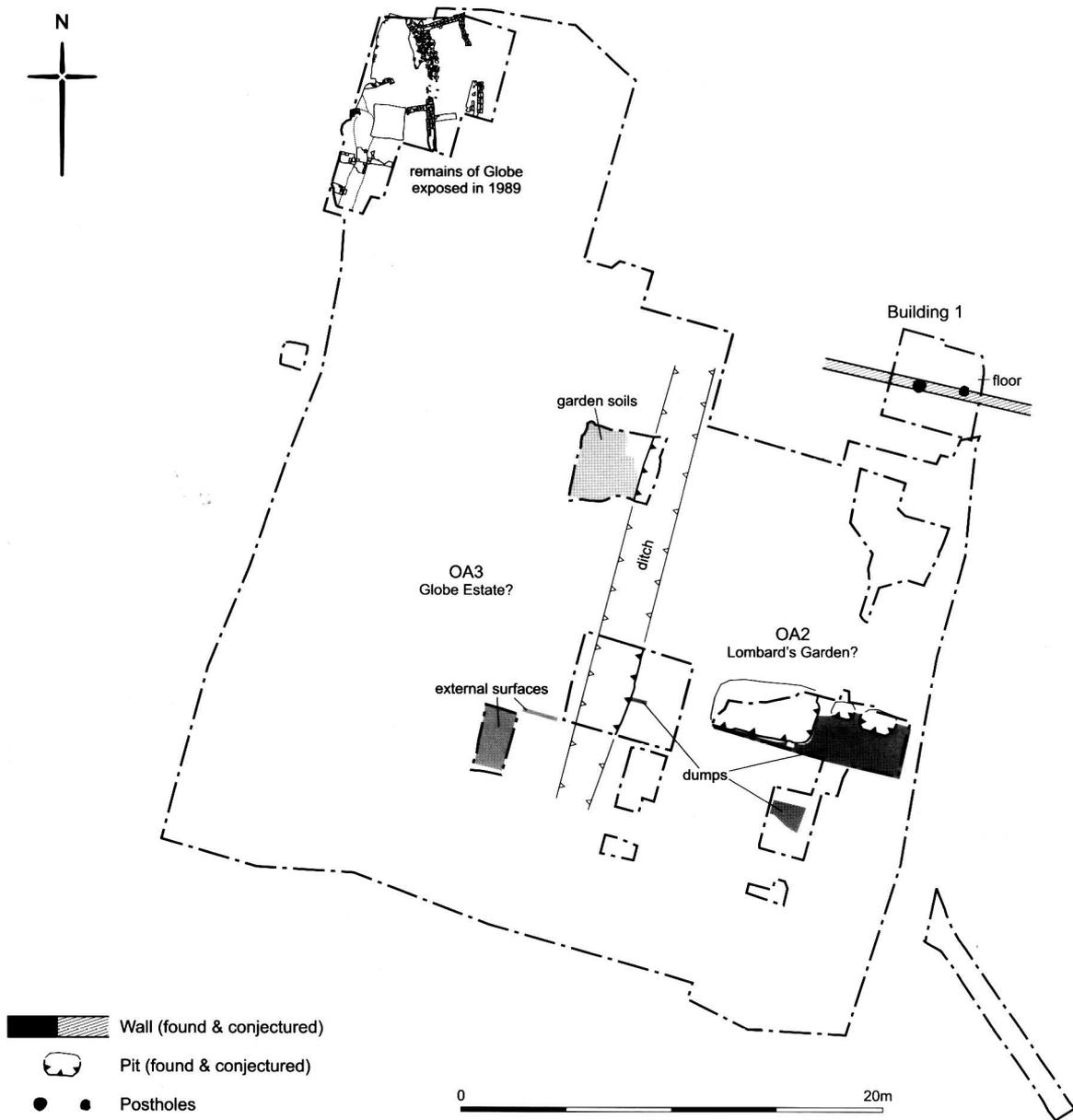


Fig. 2: plan of Period 2 features broadly contemporary with the Globe, the theatre remains exposed in 1989.

restricted to an area south of the Scheduled Monument, where the 1989 evaluation indicated few archaeological deposits contemporary with the theatre had survived destruction by previous development. Even in this southern area, disturbance to any archaeological remains would be limited by the reuse of the substantial concrete foundations of the former Courage Brewery bottling plant as the support for a raft foundation carrying the new

building. Limited excavation of threatened deposits was anticipated. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted on 13th December 1996.⁸ Planning permission was granted by the London Borough of Southwark on 6th January 1997.

The 1997 excavation

Outside the Scheduled Area, within the footprint of the proposed new building, a short phase of archaeologically supervised clearance of modern materials identified the areas where archaeological

8. Ref no HSD 9/2/2286pt4

deposits were threatened by development. These consisted of isolated small blocks of archaeological stratigraphy (Fig. 1) surviving between the massive concrete pier bases of the Courage Brewery and trenches excavated as part of the 1989 evaluation. All surviving archaeological deposits within the southern part of the building footprint were excavated, subject to a depth restriction of +1.00m OD, the formation level of the foundation raft of the new building. The formation level in the northern half of the building footprint lay at a higher level, above an existing concrete slab, so archaeological deposits in this area were not regarded as threatened.

The sequence revealed by excavation was unremarkable for this part of Southwark, but takes on considerable importance given its potential as the only source of archaeological data relating to the environment, development and land-use in the immediate vicinity of the *Globe*. It has proved possible to place the recorded deposits into a number of broad phases, within the limitations imposed by the degree of modern truncation and the problems inherent in tying the imprecise date ranges assigned to much of the pottery into a tightly defined historically derived chronology. The results of excavation are summarised here, concentrating on the archaeological evidence for activity potentially contemporary with the theatre (Period 2, below), pending their integration with the data from the 1989 evaluation, and a thorough review of the documentary sources.⁹

Period 1: alluvium and land reclamation (late medieval to 16th century)

The earliest deposits consisted of layers of alluvium laid down by flooding, or as a tributary channel of the Thames silted up in the late medieval period. No edges to this feature were observed. These deposits were encountered below a maximum height of +1.24m OD, sloping slightly down towards the east of the site. Little cultural material was incorporated in them. Small amounts of pottery (common fabrics such as London-type wares, Mill Green wares, and Kingston-type wares) and building material might indicate occasional refuse dumping nearby, or derive from deposits eroded elsewhere.

In most parts of the site, alluvial deposits were sealed by layers of silty clay with inclusions suggestive of the dumping of soil and refuse into a marshy area, consistent with deliberate attempts at land reclamation. The surface of these deposits lay at between +1.20 and +1.45m OD. Dating is poor, with a number of divorced layers dated 1230-1350, 1480-1550, 1480-1600, 1550-1700. Finds included a tin-coated iron harness buckle, and an iron knife blade. Much of this material is likely to be residual, reflecting the origin of the imported make-up dumps. It seems that the process of land reclamation and ground raising dumps continued intermittently during Period 2 (below). No direct evidence for horticultural activity could be dated to this period, although part of the area investigated is described in the sources as 'gardens' when its lease to the company of players was being drawn up in 1598.¹⁰

Period 2: activity broadly contemporary with the Globe Theatre (late 16th century to c. 1650) (Fig. 2)

Ditch, eastern boundary of the Globe Estate

A ditch, oriented north-south, 1.86m wide and 0.45m deep, contained a waterlogged primary fill, broadly dated by pottery to 1550-1650. This feature was also seen during the original evaluation of the site in 1989. The dating and position of this ditch suggests that it may have formed the eastern boundary of the *Globe Estate*,¹¹ the two plots of land purchased for the site of the *Globe Theatre* in 1598-9. Refuse began to accumulate in the ditch, including butchered sheep and cattle remains¹² and small fragments of cloth, the latter perhaps indicating that the ditch functioned as much as an open sewer as for drainage.

The pottery assemblage¹³ in the primary fill consisted largely of post-medieval redwares and border wares dating to the second half of the 16th century. There are, however, a significant number of imported wares, notably from France, including unglazed Saintonge fragments and an abraded sherd from a Beauvais ware dish. Additionally there is a sherd from a possible Low Countries polychrome slipware dish, which dates to the first

9. The future of the post-excavation programme on the *Globe* and *Rose* sites will be discussed in Part II of this article

10. The lease is quoted in a case in the Court of the King's Bench in 1616, P.R.O.KB.27/1452 m.692-692v

11. As mapped by W. W. Braines *The Site of the Globe Playhouse, Southwark* (2nd edition 1924) 39 & 44.

12. J. Liddle 'Discussion of animal bones from Period 2 of Anchor Terrace Car Park excavations, contemporary with the Globe Theatre (GLB96)' unpublished MoLSS archive report (1999).

13. R. Stephenson 'The pottery from Anchor Terrace Car Park: GLB96', unpublished MoLSS archive report (1999).

half of the 17th century; this vessel was perforated, possibly for suspension.

Waterlogged seeds¹⁴ recovered from the primary fill of the ditch can give some indications of local environmental conditions. The presence of aquatic and semi-aquatic plants such as water plantain, and freshwater molluscs, suggests that there was probably water in the ditch for at least part of the year. Bankside/marshland species were also present, notably rushes and sedges, also spike-rush, celery-leaved crowfoot, crowfoots and lesser spearwort, indicating that the immediate environment around the ditch was fairly damp. Plants of disturbed (including cultivated) ground and waste places were also represented. A number of plants are often associated with grassland environments, for example, 'buttercups', lesser stitchwort, self-heal, docks and sheep's sorrel. Seeds of wild fruits (blackberry/raspberry, elder and plum) may have derived from a hedgerow alongside the ditch, along with other hedgerow species such as bryony and hop.

The economic plants also suggest domestic and possibly industrial/commercial activities taking place in the vicinity of the ditch. Residues of food preparation and consumption are represented by the charred grains and fruit seeds. Charred grains, which included free-threshing wheat and rye, may have been accidentally charred during drying before storage or cooking. Both were bread-making grains. Waterlogged fig and grape seeds, widely recovered from London sites, are most likely to represent imports of dried fruit. Waterlogged *cucurbit* seeds (a group which includes marrow, squash, pumpkin and gourds) are of particular interest as they represent evidence of contact with the New World. This plant has occasionally been represented on other sites of this period with the earliest examples from deposits dating to between 1560 and 1635 at the site of the Royal Navy Victualing Yard on the north bank of the Thames.¹⁵ In the mid-16th century, Thomas Tusser, in *A Hundreth Good Pointes of Husbandrie* (1557) mentions that 'pompions' (marrows) were commonly grown. If these records are to be believed, it is possible that the finds from the site may be from home grown produce. Marrows and pumpkins were eaten as a mature vegetable in baking, jam or pies, while as an

immature plant, they were consumed fresh or stewed, boiled or fried.

Waterlogged hop seeds may be from brewing activities nearby, although it also grows wild in hedgerows; hops were increasingly used in brewing from the late medieval period onwards, which is reflected in the archaeobotanical record, while there is also documented evidence of brewers on the Southwark waterfront around this time; for example at Battle Bridge Lane, just east of the site, many hop fruits were found in 16th- to 18th-century fills.¹⁶ Similarly, large numbers of dyer's rocket seeds, a plant that produces a yellow dye, may represent residues of cloth dyeing; many seeds of this plant were also found at the Battle Bridge Lane site in deposits contemporary with a period when a dyer was living there.¹⁷ A number of late 16th- to early 17th-century cloth seals were found on the site, but whether this material originated from nearby industrial scale activity, or represents 'cottage industry' practised by tenants on the *Globe Estate*, perhaps even the company of players, cannot be established.

It is unclear when the ditch went out of use. The deliberate backfilling, which incorporates brick and roof-tile rubble from the demolition of a nearby structure, was dated to 1600-1650 on the basis of pottery, which includes a Frechen *Bartmann* medallion and an Italian Montelupo dish fragment decorated in blue and yellow glaze. Other finds include a lead cloth seal dating from the 16th century to c. 1605. The imprecise dating is unhelpful, as the disuse of the ditch suggests a reorganisation of the boundaries and drainage arrangements within the *Globe Estate*.

Open Area 3: land clearly within the Globe Estate

Overlying alluvium in the south-west of the site was an area of sandy silt and pebbles. This formed the make-up for a compacted gravel external surface, dating from after 1580 on the basis of brick and clay tobacco pipe fragments embedded in the metalled surface. Otherwise, the feature produced only residual Roman pottery. Too little survived to be clear if this was a path rather than an area of hard standing. The surface lay at +1.14m OD, somewhat lower than the height of late 16th- to early

14. J. Giorgi 'The plant remains from Anchor Terrace Car Park, Park Street, Southwark, London SE1 (GLB96)', unpublished MoLSS archive report (1999).

15. J. Giorgi 'The plant remains' in I. Grainger, D. Hawkins, P. S. Mills 'Excavations at the Abbey of St Mary Graces, East Smithfield, London' (in prep.).

16. J. Giorgi 'The plant remains from Battle Bridge Lane, Southwark (BAB95)' unpublished MoLAS archive report (1997).

17. *Ibid.*

18. C. +1.4 to 1.6m OD, McCudden, *op. cit.* fn. 2, 14.

19. <12>, identification by Geoff Egan, MoLSS.

20. R. G. Scaife 'The Globe Theatre: pollen analytical assessment

17th-century ground levels indicated in the area of the theatre,¹⁸ which may suggest it was a component of a hollow way or path, but the surface topography of the area need not have been level. It may be noted that the map inset on Norden's *Civitas Londini* of 1600 shows several linear features crossing the open ground to the south and east of the *Globe Theatre*, which may be either paths or ditches. The surface was sealed by a layer of alluvium, possibly a result of localised inundation, or redeposited in an attempt to level the uneven ground surface. This layer was not defined elsewhere on site; it contained a badly corroded jetton of late 15th- to 16th-century date.¹⁹

Analysis of pollen²⁰ from this deposit, although inconclusive, lends some support to the picture of the local environment provided by the plant remains from the ditch (see above). The recorded tree taxa (rare occurrence of oak, with some lime/lindens, pine and hazel) are from regional/long distance sources. Conversely, the herb pollen show a clearly open environment. Inspection of the data suggests a predominantly pasture/grassland habitat with pollen of grasses, ribwort plantain, dock and the clover family indicative. However, cereal pollen are also present, though typically less well represented than pastoral types and here may also be strongly indicative of nearby arable cultivation, crop processing or perhaps derivation from animal dung/manure. It may be significant that grassland/pasture seems more in keeping with the appearance of this area shown in Wenceslaus Hollar's sketch of the 'West part o[f] Southwark towards Westminster' (c. 1636-42),²¹ than with the tree-shrouded *Globe* shown on Norden's panorama of 1600.²²

In several areas, an homogenous deposit of silty, sandy clay was identified, interpreted as make-up dumps reworked as garden soils. They are dated by pottery of 1580-1650, a Nuremberg jetton of c. 1586-1635²³, perhaps refined by one deposit containing 11 pipe bowls all with a date range of 1610-1640.²⁴ Animal bone recovered included sheep and cattle, roe and fallow deer, and fish species likely to have derived from the outer Thames estuary, including ray, cod, plaice/flounder and gurnard. Although some of these may be indicators of nearby high status consumption (venison, sea-bed dwelling fish),

such remains were also present in other parts of the site, and can only indicate general dumping of small amounts of domestic waste in the area, rather than a specific link with the *Globe*.

The pottery from the garden soils consists mostly of typical 17th-century local fabrics. Non-local wares are represented by a sherd from a Cistercian type ware mug, probably made in the Midlands in the 16th century, and by imported pottery, including an unusual Weser slipware cup of late 16th- or early 17th-century date, and a fragment of a bi-conical Westerwald jug dated to the first part of the 17th century.²⁵ Several of these reworked deposits overlay the boundary ditch and the disused gravel surface (above), thus they may post-date the demise of the adjacent playhouse. However, the available dating evidence suggests these garden soils may in fact indicate changes in land use, and perhaps of boundaries, of parts of the *Globe Estate*, while the *Globe Theatre* was still in use.

Open Area 2: land outside the *Globe Estate*, ?Lombards' Garden

In the lower-lying part of the site, to the east of the presumed ditched boundary of the *Globe Estate*, make-up dumping seems to have continued into Period 2. These deposits can only be dated to the period 1580-1650, and may have been reworked as garden soils. The majority of the pottery is locally produced, commonly occurring types, including a chafing dish in post-medieval redware with a yellow glazed slip; in addition there is a substantial portion of a Midlands purple ware butter pot, which would have been used to transport dairy products to the capital. Imports are limited to three sherds from Raeren stoneware drinking jugs, and four sherds of Frechen stoneware. Other finds included a possible lid from an iron box with heart-shaped decoration, part of a late 16th- to mid 17th-century lead cloth seal from Turnhout in modern Belgium²⁶, and a fragment of a wine glass decorated with fine canes of glass forming a lattice (the technique of *retro a retorti*) probably Venetian. Also present was a late 16th- to early 17th century jetton²⁷ and a few cattle long bones, crudely shaved into points, suggesting that they may have been rough-outs for bone tools such as needles or points.

(GLB96)', unpublished archive report for MoLAS (1999).

21. Reproduced in Clout, *op. cit.* fn. 6, Fig. 5.

22. Reproduced in Clout, *op. cit.* fn. 6, Fig. 4.

23. <4>, identification by Geoff Egan, MoLSS.

24. K. Heard 'Clay tobacco pipes: post-excavation assessment, Anchor Terrace Car Park, Southwark, SE1 (GLB96)', unpub-

lished MoLAS assessment report (1997).

25. J. Hurst *Pottery produced and traded in north-west Europe*, Rotterdam Papers VI (1986) 225.

26. <95>, identification by Geoff Egan, MoLSS.

27. <5>, a so-called 'ship penny' of Hans Schultes II (active 1586-1603), identification by Geoff Egan, MoLSS.



Fig. 3: fragmentary structural remains under investigation, looking north-east.

Towards the south-east of the excavated area lay a series of flat bottomed rectangular cuts, filled with generally clean sandy silt, but with small amounts of refuse, particularly coal, clinker and animal bone, towards the base of the features. Pottery dates the features to the late 16th century, or early part of the 17th century, and most are mundane early post-medieval redwares, borderwares and Rhenish stonewares. The purpose of these cuts would appear to be to improve the drainage of the underlying heavy alluvial soils. Their function was probably horticultural, and as no obviously ornamental features or decorative layout is apparent, it is suggested that these may have been cultivation beds, perhaps for market gardening. Documentary sources confirm that the land in this part of the site, to the east of the *Globe Estate*, was known as 'Lumbardes garden' by at least 1626.²⁸ A sample from one of the garden features produced only a small range of wild plants, as well as two charred oat grains, and fig seeds, neither of which are likely to have been cultivated on the site.

Building 1: ?fronting onto Globe Alley

In the north-east corner of the area investigated, lay a number of structural features, severely trun-

²⁸ Braines, *op. cit.* fn. II, 42, 69-70.

cated by modern foundations and by a machine trench, probably dating from 1989. Two post-holes, packed with stone and brick, contained vertical oak posts some 135 x 145mm in cross section. Unfortunately, the posts were of very knotty timber and unsuitable for dendrochronological dating, and the brick was of a typical form and fabric for the period 1450-1700. Immediately north of the posts, a series of compacted mortar floors and occupation deposits dating to the period 1580 to 1650 lay between 1.47 and 1.62m OD. Limited investigation of these deposits produced a variety of locally produced commonly occurring wares, such as green and yellow glazed border ware, post-medieval redwares including early post-medieval redware. The only imported pottery was two sherds of Frechen stoneware.

These deposits could only be observed in section, where they survived beyond the machine intrusion (Fig. 3). While it is possible the posts were no more than a part of a fence line or timber outbuilding, the coincidence of alignment between the posts and the surviving edge of the floor surfaces suggested that the features represented the south wall and internal floors of a timber framed building. Such an interpretation could only have been tested by more extensive excavation, beyond the

footprint of the proposed new development, although the location of the remains corresponds with that of a range of buildings which lay to the east of the theatre, fronting onto the south side of Globe Alley, and illustrated in both Wenceslaus Hollar's 'sketch' and his 'Long View' of 1647.

Because of the importance placed on structural remains potentially contemporary with the Globe, consultations were held between MoLAS, English Heritage, the London Borough of Southwark's Archaeology Officer and Hollybrook Ltd, which resulted in the decision to preserve the remains *in situ*, without further investigation. The remains were protected with inert geo-textile and sand, and the foundations of the new development were altered to avoid damage to this area.

Summary of later developments

Period 3 (c 1650 to c 1680)

Features and layers of Period 2 were overlain by deposits interpreted as make-up dumping, reworked as a garden or agricultural soil. It should be noted that some of this activity may well have started during Period 2. Many are only broadly dated to 1580-1700 or 1580-1800, although some date ranges are tighter: 1630-1650, 1630-1680 or 1630-1700. A new



Fig. 4: both sides of lead token <1>, showing date 1625 and initials RW.



Fig. 5: lead alloy mount <72> in the form of a cherub.

development on the east side of the site was the laying out of shallow bedding trenches, oriented east-west, filled with gritty silty deposits containing frequent refuse (charcoal, shell and bone inclusions), and presumably indicating an attempt to improve the drainage and quality of the soil for cultivation. Samples from these features produced small quantities of cucurbit and grape seeds, and cereal grains. Finds included three lead cloth seals, one providing a terminus post quem in the 1640s,²⁹ and a residual lead token, bearing on one side a possible date '1625', on the other the initials 'RW' (Fig. 4). This item is currently unparalleled.

29. <23>, a large Devon cloth seal, probably dated '1646', cf No. 7 in G. Egan *Lead cloth seals and related items in the British Museum*, British Museum Occ Pap 93 (1995).

30. T. Smith 'Building material assessment: GLB96' unpublished MoLSS assessment report (1998).

Ceramic building material³⁰ from the bedding trenches suggests that most date to after c. 1630. This material consists largely of commonly occurring 16th- and 17th-century fabric types, such as post-medieval redwares, borderware and a moderate quantity of tin-glazed ware, which included a sherd with a distinctive chequer board pattern. Other noteworthy sherds include a fragment from a Saintonge ware chafing dish, decorated with yellow and green glaze, assumed to be an indicator of status. Other imports are confined to a fragment from a Martincamp flask, and Frechen stoneware fragments. Among this material there is a clear indicator of the industrial nature of the south bank - a fragment of a post-medieval redware alembic head, which would have been used for distillation.

A further find from Period 3 deposits close to the eastern limit of excavation is a fragment of a cast lead alloy mount (Fig. 5). It is finely decorated with the design of a cherub or angel's head with pointed wings of a baroque style. The mount appears to be incomplete and may have originated from a high-quality object or piece of furniture.³¹

Period 4 (c. 1680 to early 18th century)

After the cessation of cultivation in the south-eastern part of the site, a series of make-up dumps preceded the construction of a large post-built

structure with a clay floor, measuring at least 10m east-west by more than 2.5m north-south. A fragment of mortar floor and a single surviving post-hole in the north-east of the area of excavation may be the truncated remnants of a similar structure. On the available evidence these structures are interpreted as a series of open fronted sheds. Clay pipes from the floor date to 1680-1710. Within the structure, rectangular pits containing a series of lime-filled barrels indicate the area was probably a forerunner of the leather dresser's yard or tannery, documented in the area in 1769.³²

Period 5 (mid-18th century to modern)

The uppermost deposits had been particularly subject to disturbance by the construction of the Courage Brewery bottling plant in 1960. Fragmentary brick walls, pits and dumps of iron-working waste are thought to relate to documented structures such as St Saviour's parish workhouse and the stables of Thrale's brewery. A fuller understanding of these fragmentary remains may be possible once analysis of the records of the 1989 evaluation is complete.

Part 2 of this article³³ will consider the preservation scheme, the current post-excavation and publication proposals for the *Globe* and *Rose* theatre sites, and the wider English Heritage policy regarding preservation *in situ*.

31. R. Goffin 'Accessioned finds assessment: GLB96', unpublished MoLSS assessment report (1999).

32. M. Clout 'Hester Thrale and the Globe Theatre' *The New*

Rambler (Journal of the Johnson Society of London) 509 (1995) 34-50.

33. *London Archaeol* 9, no. 12 (Spring 2002).

Excavations and post-excavation work

City of London. Museum of London Archaeology Service, Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED (020 7410 2200).

Croydon & District, processing and cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Tuesday throughout the year. Archaeological reference collection of fabric types, domestic animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and glass ware also available for comparative work. Enquiries to Jim Davison, 28 Blenheim Park Road, South Croydon, CR2 6BB.

Greater London, by Museum of London Archaeology Service. Excavations and processing in all areas. General enquiries to MOLAS, Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London, N1 7ED (020 7410 2200).

Borough of Greenwich. Cataloguing of excavated and other archaeological material, the majority from sites in the borough. For further information contact Greenwich Borough Museum, 232 Plumstead High Street, SE18 1JT (020 8855 3240).

Hammersmith & Fulham, by Fulham Archaeological Rescue

Group. Processing of material from the Borough. Tuesdays, 8.00 p.m.-10 p.m. at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham Palace Road, SW6. Contact Keith Whitehouse, 85 Rannoch Road, W6 9SX (020 7385 3723).

Kingston, by Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society (KUTAS). Processing and cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Thursday (10 a.m.) at the North Kingston Centre, Richmond Road, Kingston upon Thames KT2 5PE. Enquiries 020 8546 5386.

Surrey, by Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Enquiries to Rob Poulton, Archaeological Unit Manager, Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, GU21 1ND (01483 594 634).

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