

of the river being *Hlidaburn* or "loud stream."<sup>6</sup> The village name is derived from the Old English name *Waendel*, and not *Wandelhelm* as Mr. Titford implies. Also, Beddington contains the personal name *Beadda*, whereas the Sussex name Beddingham and Beeding derive from *Beada*. The similarity of grave goods in widely separated areas does not necessarily indicate migration across the Weald using the Roman roads. There may have been independent parallel development in this country after the migration, or trade during the phase after settlement, or similar continental origins of the two groups prior to different routes of migration being used. The same may be said of the link between the Saxons of Northfleet in north-west Kent and those of Surrey, a fact not considered by Myres.

It has generally been thought, and with good reason, that the early *-ing* name complex in south-west Surrey (Woking; Godalming; Eashing; Tyting, etc.) represents a movement up tributary valleys from the primary Thames routeway, rather than a movement across the difficult terrain from west Sussex. Parish boundaries in the area generally disregard Roman roads which suggests that the latter played a relatively unimportant part in the Anglo-Saxons' landscape perception. Chessington does derive from the name *Cissa* but it is a late secondary name and cannot be associated with Chichester. Also there is no reason to suppose that the name of

AELLE's son was unique in English history.

Finally, in arguing against the settlement of Surrey from the south, the position of Ewell on a Roman road and the 6th century grave goods there merely suggest some affinity between the area and other parts of south-east England, not that it lay on the actual boundary of two folk-movements. In fact the apparently close ties between Ewell itself and Kent (see above) may date from the period after 568 when the defeated Kentish people attempted to consolidate their western frontier against West Saxon aggression.

The place-name evidence is not dependent on political geography, and the links between the terminology of the southern counties may merely indicate a primitive cultural province of people from similar European homelands. This could exclude the possibility of settlement in Surrey from the north, but it has been shown above that this is not really necessary in the explanation of the name "Surrey" anyway. The location of London would naturally act as a focus for the Saxon groups settling in the areas of later Middlesex and Surrey, and it possibly acted as the centre for some early political unit, soon in the very nature of things to be swallowed up by a succession of more powerfully-organised kingdoms aiming to take control of London.

6. All the following place-name derivations come from E. Ekwall, *Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th ed.)

### MEDIEVAL EXCAVATION AT FULMER, BUCKS.

SU994862 : 22 April, 72 - 21 May, 72

Excavation on the site of the former parish church of Fulmer and its surroundings, at Low Farm, Fulmer, will take place under the direction of M. E. Farley for the Buckinghamshire County Museum with the Department of the Environment Site Supervisor required and 10 volunteers. Camping site. Accommodation list available on request.

Financial help offered to those with experience staying a minimum of one week, and to inexperienced volunteers staying a minimum of two weeks.

The site is close to the village, 2 miles from Gerrards Cross, 3 miles from Slough, and a 335 Country Bus serves Fulmer from both stations.

Apply: M. E. Farley,  
Field Archaeologist,  
Buckinghamshire County Museum,  
Church Street, Aylesbury.  
Tel. 82158.

## Current Excavations

*Braughing, Herts.*, by Braughing Hundred Archaeological Group. Excavation of a very large Roman building, possibly a temple. Inquiries to Bernard Barr, 96 Bullsmoor Lane, Enfield, Middx.

*Fulham*, by Fulham and Hammersmith Historical Society. Excavation of famous Fulham Pottery site under the direction of Vaughan Christophers (see L.A. No. 11, p.255). Inquiries to Dennis Haselgrove, 10 Church Gate, S.W.6. (736 5213).

*Kingston*, by Kingston-upon-Thames Archaeological Society. Excavation on site of Old Kingston Bridge in Bridge Street. Summer weekends 10.30 a.m. - 6 p.m. Inquiries to Marion Smith, Kingston Museum, Fairfield Road, Kingston, Surrey (546 8905).

*Northolt*, by Northolt Archaeological and Historical Research Group. Work is continuing on the Saxon and medieval site—Saturdays 1-5 p.m. and Sundays 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Behind St. Mary's Church, Belvue Park, Northolt. Inquiries to Bob Lancaster, Gunnersbury Park Museum, Gunnersbury Park, W.3. (992 2247).

*Southwark*, by Southwark Archaeological Excavation Committee. Sites close to London Bridge, full time and weekends. Inquiries to Harvey Sheldon, Cuming Museum, Walworth Road, S.E.17. (703 6514).