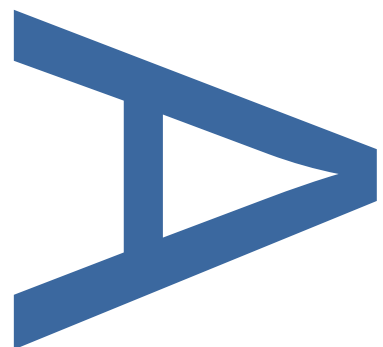
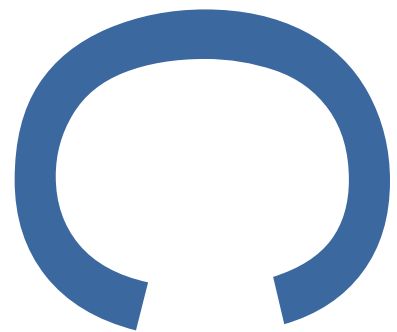


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF AT 194-204 BERMONDSEY
STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK, SE1 3TR**

SITE CODE: SEO18

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

APRIL 2018



**An Archaeological Watching Brief at 194-204 Bermondsey Street,
London Borough of Southwark, SE1 3TR**

Site Code: SEO18

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3328 7948

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, April 2018**

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

194-204 Bermondsey Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 3TR

Type of project

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken intermittently between 26th February and 2nd March 2018 at 194-204 Bermondsey Street, Southwark (Figure 1). The watching brief was commissioned by Frontier Estates (Bermondsey) LLP.
- 1.2 The watching brief involved the monitoring of a basement level reduction (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The watching brief was carried out to establish the presence, nature and depth, or lack of, archaeological deposits within the study area.
- 1.4 Natural deposits were not encountered. A Victorian cesspit [1] was the earliest feature recorded in situ, producing pottery and glass fragments, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, faunal remains, and a single Roman pot sherd.
- 1.5 Layers [2] and [3] contained residual medieval and Roman material, as well as faunal remains with late 18th century butchery patterns, These layers were dispersed within the modern made ground [6].
- 1.6 A modern layer of made ground [6] containing concrete fragments, and post-medieval ceramic building materials was recorded across the extent of the site. This layer heavily disturbed any pre-19th century archaeology and was not excavated to its full depth.
- 1.7 It was clear that the construction of the modern basement for the current building had disturbed archaeological layers and caused extensive truncation to a depth of at least 1.00m OD.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at 194-204 Bermondsey Street, Southwark (Figure 1) between 26th February and 2nd March 2018.
- 2.2 The site was occupied by a five storey building with basement, of 20th century date.
- 2.3 The site was bounded by Bermondsey Street on the east, with the driveway of 190 Bermondsey Street to the north. Immediately west of the site was a car park and to the south were buildings comprising 204 Bermondsey Street. The site was centered at NGR TQ 3328 7948.
- 2.4 An archaeological desk based assessment was carried out for the site (MOLA 2016), which concluded archaeological survival was predicted to be moderate for prehistoric, Roman and palaeoenvironmental remains (if present), although this was dependent on the depth of the underlying gravels, which was not known. The current basement was likely to have heavily truncated or removed any remains of later medieval and post-medieval date. Deeper footings (eg pads) beneath the slab might have caused localized disturbance.
- 2.5 Planning permission had been gained for the redevelopment of the site. An archaeological condition was attached to the planning permission:

Archaeological Watching Brief

Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works, an archaeological watching brief, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation works are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- 2.6 The archaeological watching brief was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigations (Hawkins 2017) approved by the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Southwark. The basement was hand excavated by ground workers and archaeologically monitored by the author.
- 2.7 The watching brief was commissioned by Frontier Estates (Bermondsey) LLP, the project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. by Helen Hawkins MCIfA and the supervising archaeologist was Chloe Sinclair.
- 2.8 The National Grid Reference of the site was centred at TQ 3328 7948.
- 2.9 The site was given the code SEO18.

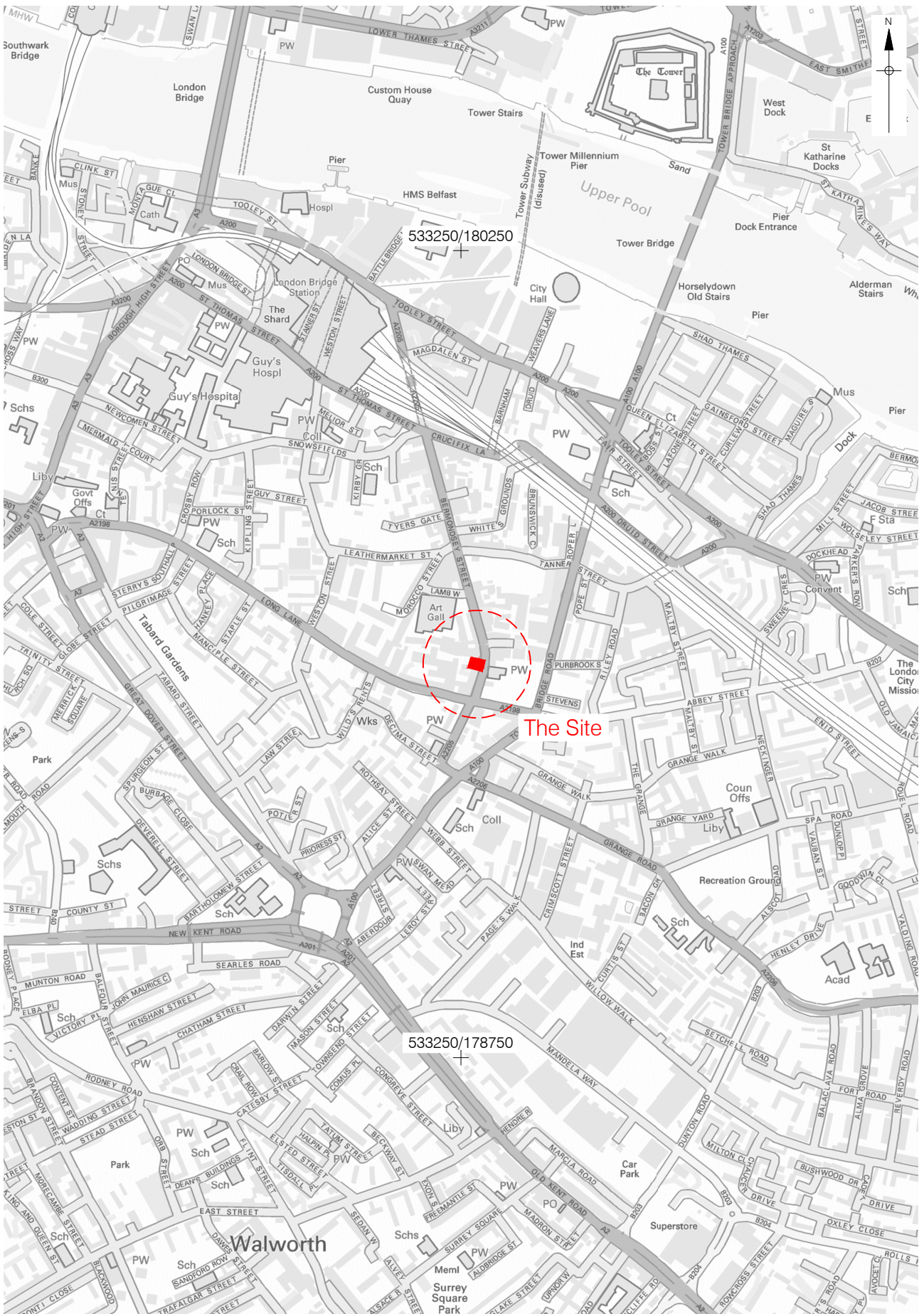


Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:10,000 at A4

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The following backgrounds are summarised from the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment prepared for the site by MOLA (2016).

3.2 Geology

3.2.1 According to the BGS London Generalised Drift data, the site lies on the northern edge of a gravel River Terrace formation (Kempton Park Gravel). The site lies within the Thames floodplain, on low lying ground to the south of the present course of the River Thames. The prehistoric floodplain of the Thames in central London and south of the river was crossed by many mobile streams creating a landscape of low gravel islands, fen, mudflats and channels. This landscape has been the subject of many later alterations, some caused by marine transgressions (rising sea level). These resulted in the deposition of clays which can amount to a thickness of nearly two metres in low-lying areas. Intermittent lowering of sea level (regressions) also allowed the formation of salt marshes along the river estuary and these changes were reflected in the deposition of peats.

3.2.2 The BGS generalised drift geology shows the site on the edge of a low gravel island known as the Bermondsey eyot. Consequently, there remains the possibility for alluvium in parts, given the sites marginal location.

3.2.3 The closest BGS historical borehole to the site is on Bermondsey Street, 30m to the north-east. The record was taken in 1849 and records the presence of 12ft (3.7m) of alluvium above sands and gravels. A BGS borehole from 1902, 65m west from the site (BGS ref TQ37NW78), recorded the top of Gravel at 7.0mbgl, beneath 5.2m of alluvium. This is atypically deep and suggests the presence of a deeper channel across the eyot.

3.2.4 A geotechnical investigation 30m south of the site comprised two boreholes (BH1–2) and six mechanically dug trial pits (TP1–6). Within the boreholes, the Gravel was encountered at 0.9–1.1m OD (2.3–2.5m below ground level / mbgl). Within the trial pits, the Gravel was encountered at 1.8m OD (1.6mbgl) and 0.3m OD (3.1mbgl). No alluvium is noted, suggesting that either it had been removed by development activity or that the areas investigated were on the eyot and off the floodplain.

3.2.5 An archaeological investigation 15m to the north-west of the site, encountered truncated Gravel at –0.3m OD. At 171–173 Bermondsey Street, 50m north-west of the site, the surface of Gravel was recorded at –2.4m OD (5.0m mbgl). Excavations at 156–170 Bermondsey Street, 25m to the north-west of the site, recorded Gravel at –2.2 to –2.8m OD (5.3–5.9m bgl). Layers of alluvium and peat were identified but no reliable levels are available.

3.2.6 During the watching brief, no undisturbed natural deposits were noted. The base of the made ground present across the excavation area was located at c. 1.00m OD.

3.3 Topography

3.3.1 The topography slopes up southwards along Bermondsey Street, towards the location of a raised gravel 'eyot' (island), the Bermondsey eyot. This was one of a number of such eyots found in the Southwark area in the Roman and prehistoric periods. It was separated from the Horsleydown eyot to the north, by a channel. The topography of the area today still reflects this and was visible on the site inspection.

3.3.2 The study site lies approximately 760m to the south west of the current south bank of the River Thames.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site has previously been the subject of an Written Scheme of Investigation (Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2017). The following represents a summary of the archaeological and historical background to the site, as presented in that report:
- 4.2 The archaeological and historical background is taken from the historic environment assessment report by Museum of London Archaeology (2016) and summarised below.
- 4.3 **Prehistoric – Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages.**
- 4.3.1 The area concerning the study site, would have experienced intermittent hot and cold periods with until the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000-10,000BC). Around 13,000 BC a warming trend allowed for more continuous occupation across the country. Erosion has removed much of the Palaeolithic surfaces in the area. No finds from this period have been recovered from the study area.
- 4.3.2 During the Mesolithic, the landscape would have been largely wooded, with activity concentrating near predictable food sources. There are no known finds dating to this period within the study area.
- 4.3.3 From the Neolithic to the Iron age evidence of settlement and farming is present on the eyots, having been higher and dryer than the surrounding marshlands. Excavations at Bermondsey Square recovered the only known artefacts from this period within the study area, dated to the Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Late Iron Age. A peat deposit observed during a watching brief at 173 Bermondsey street (45m north-east of the site) dated to the Bronze Age.
- 4.4 **Roman**
- 4.4.1 The Roman city of *Londinium* (London) was founded on the north bank of the River Thames, 1km to the north of the site, probably by AD 50, on what was the lowest suitable crossing point on the river for the roads linking the south coast with the expanding frontiers to the north and west. A substantial settlement and area of industrial activity also grew up in Southwark on an eyot on the south side of the River Thames, directly opposite the Roman city, 600m to the north-west of the site. The settlements were linked by a bridge, which was located probably just east of the current London Bridge. Industrial activities along Borough High Street included tanning, glass making, and metal working. It was also a hub of international trade, with boats off-loading goods such as fish sauce and olive oil from the Mediterranean and stone and grain from other parts of Britain.
- 4.4.2 The site is located 425m south-west of the major north-west to south-east aligned Roman road of Watling Street, which ran approximately the modern line of Old Kent Road and Great Dover Street. The road may have attracted settlement on the higher ground of the Bermondsey eyot. As with the prehistoric, land between the eyots, including the site, would have been intertidal marshland. The Bermondsey eyot would have been a managed rural landscape at this time. At Bermondsey Square, 160m south of the site, significant quantities of Roman building material and pottery were found, suggesting there was some form of building or settlement on the drier ground (*ibid.*), possibly a farmstead or villa. Further Roman evidence was found at excavations at Bermondsey Square, 80m south-east of the site, including a human skull and a layer of plough soil, 90m to the south-east of the site. Evidence of Roman activity has also been found at 249–253 Long Lane, 75m south-west of the site during an evaluation in 2010; a well preserved sequence of archaeological deposits, which included possible quarry pits, a possible large ditch, two chalk-built walls, three postholes and rubble/mortar dumps were recorded. The possible date of these features is not clarified in the report which simply states that a limited artefactual assemblage suggested that on-site activity could span the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 4.4.3 The site itself is located on the northern edge of the Bermondsey eyot close to the edge of the channel between the Gravel eyots, in what would probably have been

intertidal marshland throughout this period. As with the prehistoric, evidence of marshland exploitation is possible, although there is currently no evidence in the vicinity of the site.

4.5 Saxon and Medieval

- 4.5.1 Following the withdrawal of the Roman army from England in the early 5th century AD the whole country fell into an extended period of socio-economic decline. In the 7th to 9th centuries the trading port of *Lundenwic* developed on the north side of the River Thames in the area now occupied by Aldwych, the Strand and Covent Garden, 2.8km north-west of the site. The walled Roman city was apparently largely abandoned until the late 9th century, when it was re-established as a burh (fortified settlement) during King Alfred's campaign against the Danish invasions. A burh was also established at Southwark on the south side of the river, c 1km to the north-west of the site, in order to protect the river crossing on the site of London Bridge. The Southwark burh formed the nucleus of the settlement of the area. In the 10th century a Minster was established here, and by the end of the century a mint was in operation and London Bridge was possibly rebuilt. Away from the bridgehead the area around the site remained sparsely populated marshland or pasture.
- 4.5.2 In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Saxon Minster system began to be replaced by local parochial organisation, with formal areas of land centred on nucleated settlements served by a parish church. The name Bermondsey is thought to derive from 'Beormond's eye' (ie eyot) close to the edge of which the site probably lay. Beormond may have been a Saxon lord who owned the land. In the Late Saxon period Bermondsey was a royal manor. It has been suggested that a middle Saxon minster church is located somewhere on the Bermondsey eyot; whilst the location is not known the higher gravel island would have been a good location for settlement. Residual Saxon material was found at excavations of Bermondsey Square in the form of Middle Saxon pottery and 7th–8th century coin finds. No archaeological features or finds have been found to suggest the presence of a Saxon minster on the site.
- 4.5.3 Throughout this period the site still probably lay on agricultural land, possibly serving the Saxon minster and/or royal manor.
- 4.5.4 The Domesday survey (1086) states that Bermondsey manor (estate) was owned by the Crown. At that time it included parts of Camberwell, Rotherhithe, Southwark, Dulwich, Waddon and Reyham (probably Leigham in Streatham). The later and lesser manor of Bermondsey was granted by William Rufus, probably in 1094, to Bermondsey priory, a grant confirmed by King Henry I in 1127. The Cluniac priory of St Saviour, Bermondsey was founded in 1082 on a site to the south of the present parish church of St Mary Magdalen, 15m east of the site. The first known record of the parish church is in about 1293, when the church appears to have been serving the workers in the priory. The church and the priory formed the focus of medieval settlement on the Bermondsey Eyot. The priory would have dominated the area both physically and economically.
- 4.5.5 Documentary evidence suggests that during this period much of the locality was poorly drained and prone to inundation despite the construction of dykes and banks as flood defences. The frequent flooding of abbey land in Bermondsey during the 13th and 14th centuries impoverished the monastery. The existence of streams in Bermondsey at this time is indicated by local place-names. Their presence encouraged the growth of various local industries during the medieval and post-medieval periods, notably milling, brewing, tanning (leather making) and cloth. Much of the area around the site probably remained marshy and uninhabitable in this period, there is evidence for attempts to reclaim the marshy ground at 156–170 Bermondsey Street, with timber revetments and ground-raising consolidation layers recorded.
- 4.5.6 There is now no trace visible of the Bermondsey priory church, but Abbey Street, c 200 southeast of the site, is on the site of the nave; the crossing was near the junction with Tower Bridge Road, which cuts diagonally across the site of the cloister. A gate between the inner and outer precincts stood until 1820 at the north entrance to

Bermondsey Square, c 160m south-east of the site. The precinct of the abbey is thought to have extended as far north as Tanner Street. The buried remains of the abbey are a scheduled monument.

- 4.5.7 The manor of Bermondsey had been held by Earl Harold, and passed to King William I after the Norman Conquest, when it was recorded in Domesday Book as having a 'new handsome church' with 20 acres of meadow and woodland. The Cluniac Priory of St Saviour at Bermondsey was founded in the AD 1086 and was located c 90m south of the site. In 1399 it was elevated to the status of abbey and became a Benedictine house. Medieval features associated with the abbey have been found in Bermondsey Square, 90m to the south-east of the site, including walls which were likely to be part of the cloister and possible remains of the south wall of the Norman church and its alterations in the medieval period.
- 4.5.8 In the 12th century the priory became a centre for pilgrimage, which would have boosted its finances and probably encouraged settlement in the surrounding area. According to tradition the Neckinger was once navigable from the Thames to the monastery. In 1399 the monastery became an abbey, when the Prior was elevated by the Pope into an Abbot. Its financial fortunes seem to have improved, aided by royal patronage. In the latter part of the medieval period the rules of monastic life seem to have relaxed, land was leased or sold off, and increasing numbers of wealthy lay-people took up residence within the precinct.
- 4.5.9 Based on a reconstruction of the abbey layout it is thought that the site is located just outside of the abbey precinct. The reconstruction shows the abbey precinct wall running along the western side of Bermondsey Street, immediately to the east of the site. However, the line of precinct wall is not definitively known and there is the possibility that it extends into the eastern part of the site. Excavations at 163–167 Bermondsey Street, c 30m north-east of the site, which found possible surviving elements of the precinct boundary in the form of ragstone walls. The truncated top of the wall was at a level between 1.5–1.8m OD; due to excavation limitations, the base of the wall was not observed.
- 4.5.10 The business of the abbey would have attracted activity and there may however have been some development on the main roads outside. Medieval dumps, truncated by chalk and mortar foundations of possible medieval date were observed at 0.7m OD (around 1.9mbgl) during investigations at 171–173 Bermondsey Street, c 45m north-east of the site. There were no associated finds to confirm the date of the structural remains. Two phases of a later medieval ditch were recorded; the later and more substantial ditch was filled with well- preserved organic material such as leather shoes and turned wood bowls. Remains of a medieval timber-framed building with associated garden soils were recorded outside of the study area at 151–153 Bermondsey Street (site code BSK99), 115m to the north of the site.
- 4.5.11 Outside the abbey precinct, beyond the roadside, the land would have been primarily agricultural land or possibly pasture. Excavations at 156–170 Bermondsey Street, 25m north- west found evidence for land reclamation in the late medieval period in the form of consolidation dumps and drainage ditches.

4.6 **Post-medieval period**

- 4.6.1 During the Dissolution of the monasteries in the mid-16th century Bermondsey Abbey was dismantled and all the land it had owned in the area passed into secular ownership, much of it being in the hands of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury. Without the presence of this central place, local urban and suburban development appears to have spread more widely along the riverfront and surrounding main roads. In the 17th century the second Earl sold off much of the land which was then further sub-divided and resold in small parcels so that no coherent development by a few landowners was possible.
- 4.6.2 The earliest map depicting the site is Stowe's survey of 1603. The map shows buildings extending along the Thames waterfront from land north of Lambeth marsh to Rotherhithe in the west. Further buildings can be seen along the roads heading south out of London to Newington and Kent, including Borough High Street, Tooley Street

and Bermondsey Street. Bermondsey Abbey (named as Bermondsey House) is shown south-east of the site. Most of the buildings of the Abbey had been demolished by c 1541. The rest of the area south of Tooley Street, including the site itself, remains undeveloped.

- 4.6.3 In Faithorne and Newcourt's pictorial map of 1658 the area around the site has been developed, with buildings shown either side of the frontage of Bermondsey Street extending south to a substantial building labelled 'Abby', surrounded by formal gardens. This was the mansion built by Sir Thomas Pope on the site of the Bermondsey Abbey. The land behind the site to the west is still open ground or gardens. Buildings can be seen within the site comprised of buildings parallel to Bermondsey Street with extensions perpendicular to the street axis, forming enclosed open areas at the back. The Neckinger channel is shown a short distance to the north of the site.
- 4.6.4 Morgan and Lea's revision of Morgan's map of 1682 shows further development of the area around Bermondsey Street, especially along Tanner Street and Long Lane to the north and south of the site respectively. The map shows a building occupying the whole footprint of the site, fronting the main road, with an alleyway to the north, leading into an enclosed courtyard.
- 4.6.5 Rocque's map of 1746 is small scale and shows built up areas indicatively as shaded areas. It is apparent from later maps that the shaded areas often included small yards and alleys, the detail of which was omitted. The map shows building development along the front of Bermondsey Street and according to Rocque's shading, the entirety of the site has been developed. Towards the rear of the site in the south-west a garden with an orchard can be seen. The industrial development of the area is also clearly shown, with a number of yards indicated (beyond the extract reproduced here). Further west, along the north side of Long Lane, 140m to the west of the site, is a series of tanning yards, which later characterise the industry across much of this part of Southwark. Leather tanning was established as early as the medieval period in Bermondsey and from the late 17th century onwards the growth of London and its national and international trading links stimulated the growth of this industry. It was an anti-social activity though, as the process entailed soaking skins in dung in timber-lined tanning pits and the stench would have been overpowering.
- 4.6.6 Archaeological evidence for tanning activities have been found within the study area, including pits containing tanning waste 60m east of the site and a possible lined tanning pit at 239 Long Lane.
- 4.6.7 Faden's 1813 revision of Horwood's map provides some more detail on the street scape of Bermondsey Street, the area of the site is occupied by two buildings; one is a smaller building in the north-east (likely a shop) and the other the 'King's Arms & Hand' which extends westward to the rear of Bermondsey Street. Further development of local industries can be seen with more tanneries in the area, with a 'Tan Yard' and warehouses 55m west of the site. In addition, a glue factory and distillery is shown 210m north-west of the site.
- 4.6.8 By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25": mile map of 1878 the whole area surrounding the site had been completely developed for housing and industrial activities, including the previously open area around Bermondsey Square. The site comprises two separate buildings in the south and north, with a courtyard along the its northern edge, and a part of a third building in the north-western corner. On the opposite side of Bermondsey Street from the site, 35m north-west, the previous alley of Newman's Row has developed into a more substantial through street into an area occupied by more tanneries. Opposite the site, 20m to the east, a tin works has been developed. The former burial ground of Mary Magdalene Church and the Friends Burial Ground are now marked as disused on the map. Burials stopped in the Bermondsey church yard in 1854 and in the Friends Burial Ground in 1844, though in 1869 a large number of burials were transferred there from Worcester Street burial ground. By the second half of the 19th century the many small-scale tanneries in the area began to be amalgamated. The previous Kings Arms and Hand building is now separated into three east-west long buildings which extend out from Bermondsey

Street. The site backs on to a very large tannery, of which between lies a complex of buildings which enclose and open area accessible via Long Lane. There is no evidence to suggest the tanning industry extended into the site.

- 4.6.9 The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25": mile map of 1896 shows a slight change in the plans of the buildings on the site. One of the buildings on the site consists of an L-shape, with an open area in the north-west with access to the alleyway/courtyard to the north. A larger building is also extending into the western and southern parts of the site. By this time the Mary Magdalene burial ground is shown as a recreation ground. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25": mile map of 1916, the previous open area has been built on and a rectangular building can now be seen in the north-east corner of the site. Many of the tanneries within the area have gone. The West Gate of the former Bermondsey Abbey is shown at the junction of Bermondsey Street and Abbey Street, 70m south from the site.
- 4.6.10 The 1938 revision of the 1887 Goad fire insurance plans shows further detail on the buildings on the site. No. 194 Bermondsey Street is listed as a Brewers Finings factory and the building to the south comprises a 'skin warehouse' that forms a part of the extensive Austins Ltd Chemical Works to the west. Blue strips indicate a glass ceiling which would have provided light into the building along the western edge of the site. The buildings on the site are not shown as having basements at this time, although occasionally such details were omitted from the Goad maps, for example if there was no basement access.
- 4.6.11 The London County Council's Bomb Damage map shows that the buildings in the south and west of the site were damaged beyond repair during World War Two. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1:250 scale map of 1951, 196 Bermondsey Street is marked as a ruin. Although many of the tanneries have gone, the industrial nature of the area is still apparent. To the rear of the site in the west is a chemical works. The textile industries appear to have diversified in the area with a shirt and fur factories shown. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1:250 scale map of 1970 the buildings comprising 194–204 Bermondsey Street have been replaced by one building, of which the plan remains the same today. The building currently occupying the site is of late 20th century date and is currently unoccupied.



Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:400 at A4

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 After the concrete surface was broken and removed, the basement area was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m below finished floor level by the client's ground workers using hand tools, under the supervision of an archaeologist. A number of the underpinning pits around the edge of the basement walls were also monitored during excavation. Following the removal of the concrete slab, and during excavation, each deposit was investigated and recorded using plans, sections and notes. All plans were drawn at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. All depths were calculated to OD height using a finished floor level height provided in the existing basement floor plan.
- 5.2 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organized to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 5.3 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation, comprising digital photographs.
- 5.4 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artifacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code SEO18.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

- 6.1 Basement reduction and underpinning pits (Figure 2)
- 6.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered comprised the remains of a dark brown sandy silt cesspit [1] which produced 19th century material, primarily in the form of glass, pottery sherds, clay tobacco pipe, faunal remains and one residual Roman pot fragment. Deposit [1] was located in the north-west corner of the site spanning 1.13m north-south by 2.20m east-west. It was recorded at 1.13m OD and was reduced to a depth of 0.25m OD. The pit continued below the limit of excavation. No brick structure associated with the cesspit was encountered within the limit of excavation and the deposit appeared to be an overflow layer of some sort.
- 6.1.2 A 0.60m thick layer of made ground [6] consisting of yellowish grey silty sand was seen at 1.00m OD and sealed the cesspit layer (Plate 1). The made ground layer extended across the full area of the site and was not excavated to its full depth. This layer contained moderate inclusions of modern concrete, post-medieval CBM fragments and faunal remains. As such it is believed to be a modern deposit related to the construction of the current building. It was truncated by a concrete pile roughly in the centre of the site as well as a small pit [5]. The same sequence was also seen in the underpinning pits.
- 6.1.3 In the western edge of the site a pit [5] 0.25m deep was filled with dark brown sandy clay. Two pieces of ceramic building material were recovered; a medieval glazed peg tile and a post great fire brick. The presence of the post great fire brick, and the feature being cut into the layer of modern made ground [6] suggests the medieval material in this deposit was residual.
- 6.1.4 The made ground layer [6] was interspersed by 0.59m thick dark brown sandy clay deposits [2] and [3] with yellow sandy patches. These produced residual pottery and ceramic building material dating to the Roman and medieval periods, as well as faunal remains with butchery patterns dating to the late 18th century. These deposits were presumably the remains of a reworked medieval soil redeposited when the current basement was first constructed. The sandy clay deposits were sealed by a concrete floor slab.

Plate 1 looking east. Working shot of layer [6] under excavation.



7 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Interpretation

7.1.1 The dark brown sandy silt made ground layers [2] and [3] were the only deposits containing predominantly pre 19th century material during the investigations. These were dispersed within the larger layer of made ground and were likely redeposited when the basement was first constructed and used to level the area for the current structure.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The archaeological watching brief found that the construction of the current basement had caused high truncation of potential natural and archaeological deposits to at least 1.00m OD. The presence of medieval material within the modern made ground indicated that archaeological layers had been present on the site prior to the construction of the current basement, presumably relating to the nearby Abbey.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Ellen Green and Matt Edmonds, for their help on site and Frontier Estates (Bermondsey) LLP for commissioning the work. Thanks also to Gill King, Archaeological Officer, for monitoring the archaeological work on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.
- 8.2 The author would like to thank Chris Jarret for the pot, glass, and cbm dating, Marit Gaimster for her small finds report, Kevin Rielly for his animal bone report, Hayley Baxter for the CAD figures and Helen Hawkins for her project management and editing.

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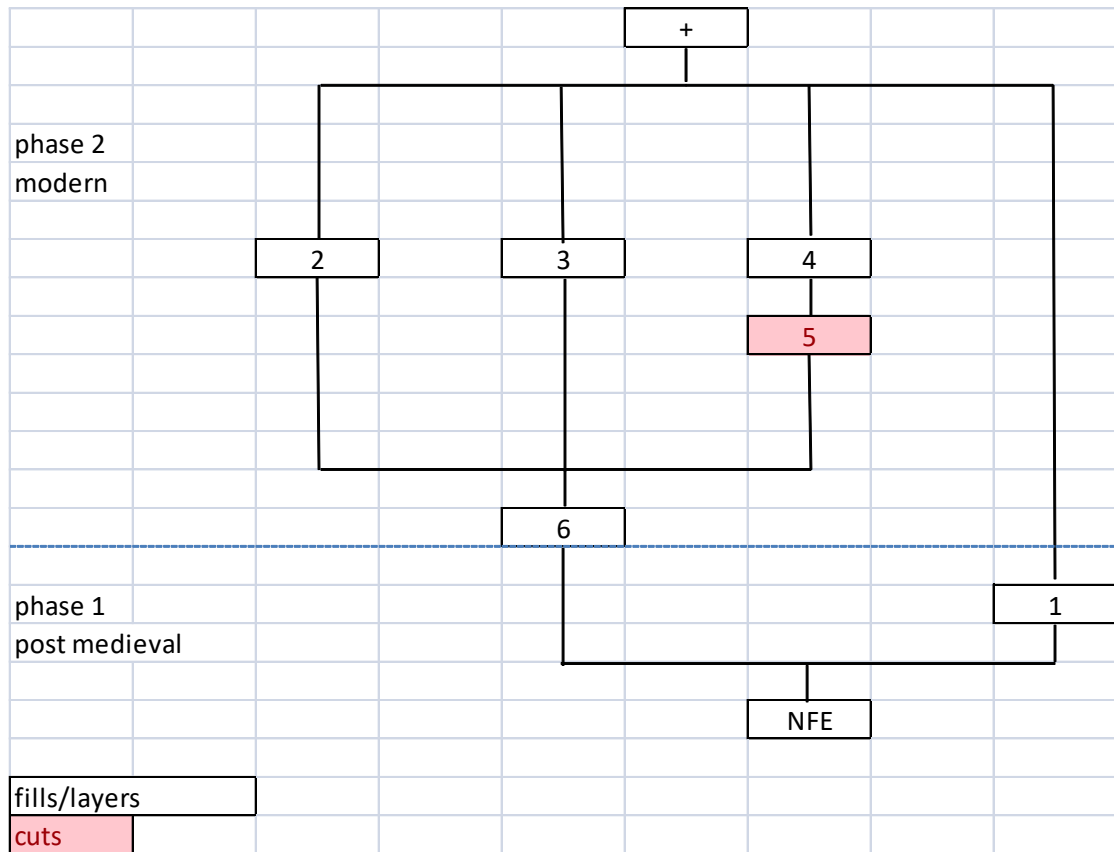
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APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	TX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Description
SE018		1 Layer			cesspit overflow	Occupation	1.13	1.13	Dark brown sandy silt
SE018		2 Layer			levelling layer	Levelling			Dark brown sandy clay
SE018		3 Layer			redeposited natural	Levelling	0.98	0.98	dark brown sandy clay with yellowish sandy patches
SE018		4 Fill	5		fill of post-med pit	Infilling			dark brown sandy clay
SE018		5 Cut	5		post-med pit	Pit	0.98	0.73	
SE018		6 Layer			Modern made ground	Other			Yellowish grey silty sand

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: SMALL FINDS

Märit Gaimster

Four small finds were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. All came from context [1], where they were associated with pottery dating from the second quarter of the 19th century. The finds comprise two incomplete bone toothbrushes (SF 1–2), a corroded copper-alloy button (SF 3) and the remains of a ring or disc of elephant ivory (SF 5). While the toothbrushes and button represent well-known finds categories (cf. Mattick 2010), the function of the ivory object is unclear. While the remains give the impression of a ring-like object, the inner edge clearly shows lamination has taken place, suggesting the original object could have been in the form of a disc. If so, it may have been a gaming piece or a purely decorative object.

Significance and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. At 194–204 Bermondsey Street the small group of finds reflect daily life and household objects during the early part of the 19th century, a period where this element of the finds have often been neglected in archaeological literature (but see Crewe 2012; License 2015). No further work is recommended for these objects.

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context	SF	description	pot date	recommendations
1	1	Bone toothbrush; broad flat handle with rounded end and part of neck only; inscribed ‘SILVER..’, likely the name of the manufacturer; handle W 15mm; L 100mm	1825-1850	
1	2	Bone toothbrush with wire-drawn bristles; incomplete with short rectangular handle and remains of head on narrow neck; handle W 10mm; L 75mm	1825-1850	
1	3	Copper-alloy livery/blazer button; complete but heavily corroded; diam. 24mm	1825-1850	
1	5	Ring or disc of elephant ivory; curved edge fragment only; original diam. c. 50mm	1825-1850	

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESMENT

Glass assessment (SEO18)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating solely to the 19th century. All of the 43 fragments of glass (representing some 13 vessels or items) and weighing 1.830kg, of which none is unstratified) are in a good condition although in a fragmentary state, except for one intact vessel. The glass appears to have been deposited soon after discard or breakage. The glass occurs in a single context as a medium (under 30 fragments) sized group.

The glass forms

The glass was excavated from context [1] and includes free-blown and moulded 19th-century items dating to after c. 1810. The range of forms is shown in Table 1 and is ordered by function.

Form	Glass Colour	Glass Type	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
Alcohol consumption								
Tumbler	Clear	Soda	Moulded	5	1	33	Rim (60mm in diameter), flared wall with arcaded fluting towards the base, weathered	1810–1900
Alcohol storage								
English wine bottle, cylindrical	Dark olive green	HLLA	Free-blown	4	1	60	Neck, base, rounded kick, wall sherds	1740–1900
English wine bottle, cylindrical, early	Dark olive green	HLLA	Free-blown	1	1	442	Slightly splayed base, conical kick, base diameter: 75mm	1740–1850
English wine bottle, cylindrical, early	Dark olive green	HLLA	Free-blown	8	1	559	Rim: string finish dated c. 1800-10 (diameter: 30mm), rounded shoulder, wall fragments, slightly splayed base, conical kick, base diameter: 75mm	1740–1850
English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	Pale olive green	HLLA	Free-bowl	4	1	270	Base, rounded kick, base diameter: 80mm, wall sherds	1810–1900
Architectural								
Window pane	Clear	Soda	Cylinder	2	1	12	Corner, 82mm+ x 56mm+ x 1.25mm thick, weathered	19th century

Drink storage

Form	Colour	Glass Type	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
Bottle, Hamilton	Olive green	Soda	Moulded	5	1	180	Base, slightly concave (c. 34mm in diameter), flattened oval section wall, some sherds are embossed '...E..' and '... SODA' weathered	1807–1900
Food storage								
Bottle, flat-octagonal section	Pale olive green	HLLA	Moulded	8	1	146	Applied beaded ring with a collar below, cylindrical neck, flat octagonal section, base 58mm x 40mm. ?Sauce bottle	1810–1900
Jar	Pale olive green	HLLA	Moulded	1	1	40	Applied bead rim (55mm in diameter). Very short conical neck, shoulder, fresh breaks	1810–1900
Pharmaceutical								
Bottle, cylindrical	Clear	Soda	Moulded	1	1	21	Base (40mm in diameter), conical kick with pontil scar. Wall, weathered	1810–1900
Bottle, cylindrical	Clear	Soda	Moulded	2	1	30	Base (50mm in diameter), conical kick. Wall, shoulder. Weathered	1810–1900
Phial, cylindrical	Clear	Soda	Moulded	1	1	16	Base, flat (22mm in diameter). Wall, weathered	1810–1900
Phial, cylindrical	Green-blue	Soda	Free-blown	1	1	21	Intact (80mm tall), cut, short funnel-shaped rim (16mm in diameter), rounded shoulder (21mm in diameter), wider than the base, cylindrical wall, rounded base carination (18mm in diameter), flat base	19th century

Table 1. SEO18: glass recovered from context [1] showing by function their form, the colour and glass type, the manufacturing technique, the no. of fragments, estimated number of fragments, and weight, a comment on the vessel and the date of the item. HLLA: high-lime low-alkali glass

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass assemblage has little significance at a local level and consists of forms frequently recovered from 19th-century dated deposits excavated in London. The glass has the potential to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, which, as it has been fully catalogued, can be discarded.

APPENDIX 5: POTTERY ASSESMENT

Pottery assessment (SEO18)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The pottery dates to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. None of the sherds are abraded indicating that the material was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or was discarded. The pottery appears to be mostly deposited under secondary circumstances and very few sherds are residual. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from sherd material to 19th-century vessels with a complete profile. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENVs), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from three contexts and as two small (fewer than 30 sherds) sized groups and one medium sized (20–100 sherds) group.

The assemblage consists of 163 sherds/64 ENV/2.849kg, of which none are unstratified. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The pottery is discussed as an index.

Index

Context [1], spot date: second quarter of the 19th century (see Table 1)

Pottery type	Code	Date range	S		Wt (g)	Form	Comments
			C	ENV			
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	2	2	37	Plate	Rim. Everted, broad.
Bone china with under-glaze painted decoration	BONE PNTD	1794–1900	2	1	7	Coffee cup	Rim sherd, external gilded decoration consisting of a lobed panel containing grasses and an uncertain enamelled design
		1794–1900	2	1	36	Saucer	Scalloped rim. Pink leaves and ragged robin type flower design
		1794–1900	1	1	4	Tea cup	D-shaped handle with a red line
Bone china with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration	BONE TR	1807–1900	1	1	12	London shape teacup	Body sherd with handle. Blue Chinoiserie <i>prunus</i> flowers
		1807–1900	5	1	40	Saucer	Rim sherd and base. Blurred Chinoiserie willow pattern-type design, gilding
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	2	1	19	Baluster-shaped bottle	Shoulder to base, external simple blue flowers and gilding
		1590–1900	1	1	11	Medium rounded bowl	Base, foot ring. Internal simple central flower, stem and leaves, external ?landscape
Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720–1800	1	1	34	Coffee cup	Rim sherd, handle scars. Design consists of a black double outline lobed panel

Pottery type	Code	Date range	S C	ENV	Wt (g)	Form	Comments
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	1	1	11	Capuchine	containing a red painted watery landscape. External to this a building and fence and purple shaded trellis border
		1740–1830	5	1	40	Medium flared bowl	Rim sherd: rolled and oval, wall sherd, recessed bases
		1740–1830	3	2	34	Medium shouldered jar	Rim sherd, rolled, rounded, angled shoulder, cylindrical wall
London stoneware	LONS	1700–1900	1	1	34	Toy jug	Shoulder to base and handle terminal, shouldered jug shape. Dark brown slip on the shoulder
	LONS	1670–1926	1	1	30	Cylindrical bottle	Base
		1670–1926	7	1	328	Hunting jug	Rim sherd, simple, a deep neck, rounded body, vertical loop strap handle. The body has an applied topper (man seated on a barrel smoking a pipe), riders on horses and a fox or deer in undergrowth. The base of the handle has a strap with two screw heads above leaves in a triangular pattern, brown iron-rich wash on the upper half of the body. Internal pink fired surface
Spanish olive jar	OLIV	1550–1700	1	1	26	Olive jar	Body sherd
Pearlware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'earth' colours	PEAR ERTH	1790–1820	2	1	16	London shape cup	Complete profile, foot ring. ,Pale brown line on the rim. External Grid of blue horizontal lines and thicker vertical green lines with a brown dot at the centre of the dot. Blue line on the base
		1790–1820	3	1	30	London shape cup	Complete profile, foot ring. External feathery design: brown wiry stems, green leaves, blue and ochre flowers. Matches saucer
		1790–1820	9	2	66	Saucer	Complete profiles, foot ring. Internal feathery brown wiry stems, green leaves, blue and ochre flowers. Matches teacup
		1790–1820	1	1	3	Saucer	Base, foot ring, a central blue circle
Pearlware with under-glaze painted decoration	PEAR PNTD	1770–1840	2	1	25	London shape cup	Complete profile, foot ring, handle. External reddish brown over-glaze line on the rim and a red line above the carination, under glaze curving border of pink and dark red flowers and dark red stems and pointed leaves on the wall. Matches a saucer
		1770–1840	4	1	41	London shape cup	Complete profile, foot ring, handle scar. Internal and external reddish brown over-glaze Chinoiserie geometrical and floral borders, discoloured
		1770–1840	7	1	46	Saucer	Complete profile (London shape), foot ring and handle. External reddish

Pottery type	Code	Date range	S C	ENV	Wt (g)	Form	Comments
Pearlware with transfer- printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	2	1	47	Bowl or dish	brown over-glaze line on the top of the rim and a red line above the carination, under-glaze wavy border of pink and dark red flowers and dark red stems and pointed leaves on the wall. Matches a London shape tea cup
		1770-1840	10	1	198	Chamber pot	Recessed base. The centre features a landscape with a group of three sheep and a ?priest reading a book, a woman kneeling and a male stood next to her. Stamped 'SPOD[E]'. Part of a service
		1770-1840	2	1	20	Chamber pot	Rim sherd, flat, narrow, ivy leaf and floral border, exterior has a Middle Eastern landscape that includes a figure on a horse
		1770-1840	7	3	96	Dessert plate (6-8 inches)	Complete profile, x3 foot rings, x1 recessed base
		1770-1840	4	1	47	Dessert plate (6-8 inches)	Complete profile, Chinoiserie floral and geometrical border. 'Three sheep' design. Stamped 'SPODE/17' on the base. Part of a service
		1770-1840	2	1	35	Dessert plate (6-8 inches)	Complete profile, gilded edges and a band of oval piercings on the brim. Chinoiserie floral and geometrical border. Part of a service
		1770-1840	2	1	25	Dinner plate (9-12 inches)	Rim sherd. 'Three sheep' design. Part of a service
		1770-1840	7	1	62	Drainer	Complete profile. Shallow rectangular vessel with an internal, flat, scalloped lid-seated rim and a flat base with circular and diamond cut outs. Geometrical Chinoiserie border on the rim and wall
		1770-1840	4	1	20	Medium carinated bowl	Scalloped rim, external Willow pattern variant
		1770-1840	2	1	46	Medium rounded bowl	Base, foot ring. European landscape with a pillar
		1770-1840	4	1	119	Rectangular octagonal dish	Complete profile, Willow pattern-type border
		1770-1840	9	1	135	Rounded dish	Rim sherds, scalloped, lobed lugs, gilded edges and swags on the rim. 'Three sheep' design. Food serving.
		1770-1840	1	1	4	Tea cup	Rim sherd
		1770-1840	7	1	80	Tea plate	Complete profile, flat base. Floral and berries border, central landscape, with a European figure in a boat (punt) a partially dead tree, willow trees and a middle eastern landscape
		1770-1840	7	2	27	Toy plate	Complete profile, foot rings. Willow pattern.
		1770-1840	1	1	24	Unidentified	Base, European landscape with a ruined ?temple, stamped 'SPODE'
		1770-1840	8	6	87	Unidentified	X2 handles ?Jugs, body

Pottery type	Code	Date range	S C	ENV	Wt (g)	Form	Comments
		1770–1840	4	1	34	Vase	sherds Rim sherd, everted, simple, moulded border of repeating lobed leaves and two grasses. External floral design
London–area post–medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	1	1	104	Chamber pot	Rim sherd, flat topped and with a groove around the top edge. Reduced. Complete profile
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	1	1	52	Horticultural dish	
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	1	1	28	Unidentified	Recessed base. Cylindrical jar or medium shouldered jar
Refined whiteware with under–glaze painted decoration	REFW PNTD	1805–1900	3	1	21	Toy plate	Complete profile. Recessed base. On the brim is a moulded in relief bead border. crowns, a rose and two buds on each side, the centre has a moulded flower, stem and leaves. Painted red and yellow
		1805–1900	2	1	8	Toy plate	Complete profile. Recessed base, moulded in relief panels, with flowers, the centre has a red over–glaze landscape transfer
Roman pottery	RPOT	50–400	1	1	35	Jar	Shell–tempered ware. Rim sherd, rounded edge, curving neck, external sooting.
Refined whiteware with under–glaze transfer–printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	2	1	224	Chamber pot	Rim sherd: everted flat and narrow, with a moulded lobed and two grass leaf border and a floral and acanthus scroll border. Exterior has a oriental landscape
White stoneware	WHIST	1790–1900	1	1	14	Figurine	Square base with part of a square ?post containing a rectangular hole
Total			15 9	60	2.52 2		

Table 1. SEO18: context [1] pottery types and forms quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight (Wt(g))

Context [2], spot date: 1270–1500 (see Table 2)

Pottery type	Code	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date range	Form	Comments
London–type ware drinking jug	LOND DJ	1	1	36	1270–1350	baluster drinking jug	Splayed base (50mm in diameter). Possibly a coarse roman fabric
Roman pottery	RPOT	1	1	24	50–400	rounded jar	Body sherd, incised horizontal lines containing a band of combed wavy lines. Reduced surfaces, externally burnished. ?London ware
Siegburg stoneware Jakobakanne	SIEG JAKO	1	1	163	1370–1500	Jakobakanne	Simple rim, rilled neck with a vertical loop strap handle, rounded shoulder. One side has an ash glaze
Total		3	3	223			

Table 2. SEO18: context [2] pottery types and forms quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight (Wt (g))

Context [6], spot date: 1080–1350 (see Table 3)

Pottery type	Code	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date range	Form	Comments
London-type ware	LOND	1	1	104	1080–1350	Jug	Vertical loop strap handle, oval section, ridged top surface. External white slip and green glaze splashes

Table 3: SEO18: context [2] pottery types and forms quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight (Wt (g))

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance at a local level and consists of pottery types that are frequently found in the London area. The medieval and post-medieval pottery reflects activity on Bermondsey causeway (Bermondsey High Street). The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery and as it has been fully recorded then it can be discarded.

Reference

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.

<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed March 19th 2018.

APPENDIX 6: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE APPENDIX

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). The material is not abraded, in a good condition and it therefore appears that the clay tobacco pipes were deposited rapidly under secondary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in one context as a small (under 30 fragments) sized group.

All the clay tobacco pipes (thirteen fragments, of which none was unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). One bowl has been reclassified according to Higgins (2004). The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed as an index.

Index

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of three bowls, nine stems and a mouth piece. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types have a date range of c. 1760–1845.

Context [1], spot date: c. 1800–1830

AO27T: one tall heeled bowl with a straight back and rounded front, dated c. 1760–1830. The bowl is initialled ? * on the sides of the heel (the first initial is illegible and may represent a C, a G or an O and a star occurs on the right side of the heel). The front of the bowl has a pronounced grass and wheatear border, while on the back of the bowl is a circular incuse stamp containing 'JEWSTER/KENT/STREET' in curving serif lettering. The lettering is around a small circle with segmented edges. The bowl was made by John Jewster, 1805–62, Borough (Oswald 1975, 139).

AO27: one heeled bowl with a straight back and rounded front, dated c. 1770–1845. The bowl is initialled C W on the sides of the heel. The bowl has moulded decoration on the sides of the bowl that consists of same size fluting and stops short of the rim, while the front and back of the bowl there are wheatear and grass borders. The front border also has on the left side four small dots that are found towards the top of the bowl. Additionally, the stem shows evidence for moulded decoration that includes a plant stem and four small dots representing petals. The possible pipe makers for the bowl are Charles Walworth, 1828 and Charlotte Waddington, 1836 (Oswald 1975, 148).

Unknown bowl type: one very nicely burnished, tall spurred bowl, which has an angled flaring profile. A stem conjoins the bowl. The item probably dates to the 19th century and represents a non-local, possibly imported bowl. The closest parallels are Dutch, except that the bowl is less angled and does not have the usual characteristic milling of pipes usually associated with the Netherlands.

Mouth piece: one example, cut at a slight angle and with a slight bevel. The stem is thin with a fine bore.

Stems: nine fragments of which five are of a medium thickness and four are thin in thickness and all of the examples have fine bores.

Significance and potential of the collection and recommendations for further work

The bowl forms present are mostly typical for the London area although they occur in such a small quantity and without much meaning that they are of little significance at a local level. The only potential of the material is to date the context they were found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage and as none of the finds will be deposited at the LAARC, then the stems and mouth parts can be discarded, while the bowls will be added to the Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd teaching collection.

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APPENDIX 7: BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATES

Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2271; 2276	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	5	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
3	2452; 2459a	Tegulae early sandy and flat Roman tile	3	50	160	55	160	55-160+	No mortar
4	2274;3034	Medieval glazed peg tile and post great fire brick	2	1080	1900	1664	1900	1664-1900	No mortar
6	2279	Chimney fragment soot reused Portland cement	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	1800-1900+

Review

This small building material assemblage (11 fragments 1253g) contains a mixture of Roman, medieval and post medieval brick, chimney and roofing tile fragments. All the Roman material (standard early Roman tegulae) comes from [3]. Some medieval peg tile (possibly from the nearby Bermondsey Abbey) including one glazed form from [4], was found intermixed with the post medieval peg tile and brick. A reused chimney fragment from [6] is certainly Victorian in date.

Recommendations

The range of Roman, medieval, post medieval tile and brick recovered from the watching brief at SEO18, very much reflects the longevity of occupation on Bermondsey Island. Fragmentary Roman tile from [3] is very common beneath Bermondsey Abbey, with traces of medieval tile diagnostic of the Abbey itself. Much of this is background material is located on the edge of the Abbey precinct. There are no items worthy of further comment. All should be discarded.

APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSEMENT

Kevin Rielly, March 2018

Introduction

The site lies towards the southern end of Bermondsey Street within a short distance of Bermondsey Square and the remains of Bermondsey Abbey. Various levels were excavated during this watching brief uncovering deposits dating from the early post-medieval through to the modern era. A notable collection of bones was hand recovered from two of these levels, namely [1] and [2], these dated by their associated finds to the late 14th through to the 16th century and to the second quarter of the 19th century respectively. The character of these bones is suggestive of some connection with the post-mortem industries which occupied this part of Bermondsey throughout the greater part of the post-medieval era.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of the bones

The site provided a total number of 77 hand collected bones, these derived from five deposits. Dating evidence was available for just three of these contexts, as shown in Table 1, these coincidentally providing the majority of the bones. The largest collection, from [1] included a wide array of species, the principal part, the major domesticates, accompanied by poultry (chicken), some game (hare) and fish (unidentified though probable large gadids). The former species group (essentially cattle, sheep/goat and pig) would probably include the cattle-size and sheep-size pieces. In addition there are some non-food species with equid and cat. Both cattle and sheep/goat are represented by a variety of skeletal parts and alongside the cattle/sheep-size vertebrae and ribs, this collection can be interpreted as general refuse incorporating processing and food waste. A number of sawn cattle- and sheep-size ribs as well as a sheep/goat pelvis and a cattle femur are all indicative of a later date than suggested by the associated finds. The use of this utensil for butchery rather than craft purposes dates from the later 18th century (Albarella 2003, 74). There is likely to be some residuality but the number of such items would suggest that this deposit is likely to be later than early. The next largest collection, from [2], demonstrates a different character, this largely composed of cattle and equid bones, all of which are at least 75% complete. These represent at least four adult individuals (two cattle and two equids). None of these bones showed any butchery marks, however, the degree of disarticulation and mixture of parts, suggests some use was made of their carcasses. One of the equid phalanges displayed a moderate to high level of boney growths (exotoses) at the lateral shaft margins, perhaps indicative of advanced age. Another equid bone, a mandible, can be aged between about 8-9 years using tooth crown heights (after Levine 1982). Such equid bones may well derive from a local knacker's yard, the level of disarticulation suggesting they were skinned and perhaps defleshed. The large cattle bones may have suffered a similar fate, the lack of any 'usual' butchery perhaps indicating they were unfit for human consumption but perhaps suitable for the pet food industry. Note this same deposit provided a single turkey bone, this bird representing the major celebratory feast item during this era.

Context:	1	2	3	4	6	Total
Date:	L14-16	E-M19			L11-12	
Species						
Cattle	2	5	1		1	9
Equid	1	7	2		1	11
Cattle-size	17	1				18
Sheep/Goat	6					6
Pig	1					1
Sheep-size	19			1		20
Cat	1					1

Context:	1	2	3	4	6	Total
Hare	1					1
Small mammal	1					1
Chicken	2					2
Chicken-size	2					2
Turkey		1				1
Uniden fish	4					4
Grand Total	57	14	3	1	2	77

Table 1. The distribution of hand recovered animal bones by context, date and species; where date is given in centuries AD and E, M and L are early, middle and late respectively.

The remaining bones include a small collection from [3], this similar to [2] in that it comprised near whole cattle and equid bones.

Conclusions

This moderately sized collection is well preserved and minimally fragmented. The dating is unfortunately poor from [1] which provided most of the bones, the associated finds clearly giving far too early a date compared to that demonstrated by the datable aspects of the faunal collection. It was thought that this must represent a mixed dump of general waste, contrasting with that from [2] and probably [3], almost certainly derived from a knackers yard or equivalent. Such collections, although generally including far more equid than cattle bones, have been found at several late post-medieval sites in Bermondsey. Here it is assumed that such establishments would be based here alongside other animal post-mortem based industries, all essentially related to the principle industry in this area at this time – tanning (see Rielly 2010). It should however be considered that a proportion of the faunal collection will have derived from the underlying medieval and early post-medieval strata, these undoubtedly related to the occupation of the nearby Abbey and the change of residency following the Reformation.

The measurements taken from several of these near complete bones, especially the equids, has been added to a general size database which will aid future studies of domesticate size in Southwark. However, no further work can be recommended for these bones.

References

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Levine, M, 1982 The use of crown height measurements and eruption-wear sequences to age horse teeth, in B, Wilson, C, Grigson and S, Payne (eds.) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, BAR Brit Ser 109, 223-250, Oxford

Rielly, K, 2011 The leather-production industry in Bermondsey - the archaeological evidence, in R, Thomson and Q, Mould (eds.), *Leather Tanneries - the archaeological evidence*, Exeter: Archetype Publications Ltd in association with the Archaeological Leather Group, 157-186.

APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-313331

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 194-204 Bermondsey Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 3TR
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken intermittently between 26th February and 2nd March 2018 at 194-204 Bermondsey Street, Southwark. The watching brief involved the monitoring of a basement level reduction. Natural deposits were not encountered. A thick layer of modern made ground capped with concrete was noted across the area. The base of the layer was not reached within the formation depth for the new basement. A layer of Victorian cess pit material was also identified. Within the modern made ground layer was a mixed layer of redeposited material which included medieval finds. Residual Roman material was also found. It was clear that the construction of the modern basement for the current building had disturbed archaeological layers and caused extensive truncation to a depth of at least 1.00m OD.
Project dates	Start: 26-02-2018 End: 02-03-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SEO18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 194-204 Bermondsey Street
Postcode	SE1 3TR
Study area	50 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3328 7948 51.498026242461 -0.079708209838 51 29 52 N 000 04 46 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Gill King
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Chloe Sinclair
Name of sponsor/funding body	Frontier Estates (Bermondsey) LLP

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	SEO18
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	SEO18
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	SEO18
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

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