



BERMONDSEY SPA REGENERATION
(Site D)
Spa Road and Enid Street
London SE16

London Borough of Southwark
Archaeological Evaluation Report

November 2007



MUSEUM OF LONDON

Archaeology Service

**BERMONDSEY SPA REGENERATION
(Site D)
Spa Road and Enid Street
London SE16**

London Borough of Southwark

**Site Code: SPJ07
National Grid Reference: 534002 179242**

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Summary (non-technical)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the site of Bermondsey Spa Regeneration (Site D) Spa Road and Enid Street, London, SE16. The report was commissioned from MoLAS by Roof Ltd

A total of six of evaluation trenches were excavated on the site. The trenches were distributed across the site to achieve a broad representative sample of the redevelopment area. The trenches were also targeting areas of major impact from the development, i.e. within the footprint of the proposed buildings.

The results of the field evaluation have helped to refine the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. The results have shown the presence of archaeological cut features, mainly of post-medieval date, in the areas of evaluation. Late post- medieval garden soil deposits are also recorded throughout the site.

In the light of revised understanding of the archaeological potential of the site the report concludes the impact of the proposed redevelopment must be considered low in the areas of existing basements and low to medium in the unbasemented areas.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The evaluation took place at Bermondsey Spa (Site D), hereafter called ‘the site’. The site comprises a triangular-shaped piece of land, previously the site of a warehouse and a public house, bounded by Enid Street on the northeast, Rouel Road on the east, Spa Road on the south and the Neckinger Estate on the west. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 534002 179242. Modern ground level immediately adjacent to the site is 2.54 m OD. The site code is SPJ07.

A desk-top *Archaeological (impact) assessment* was previously prepared, which covers the whole area of the site (Densem and Potter 2000). The *assessment* document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial interpretation of its archaeological potential.

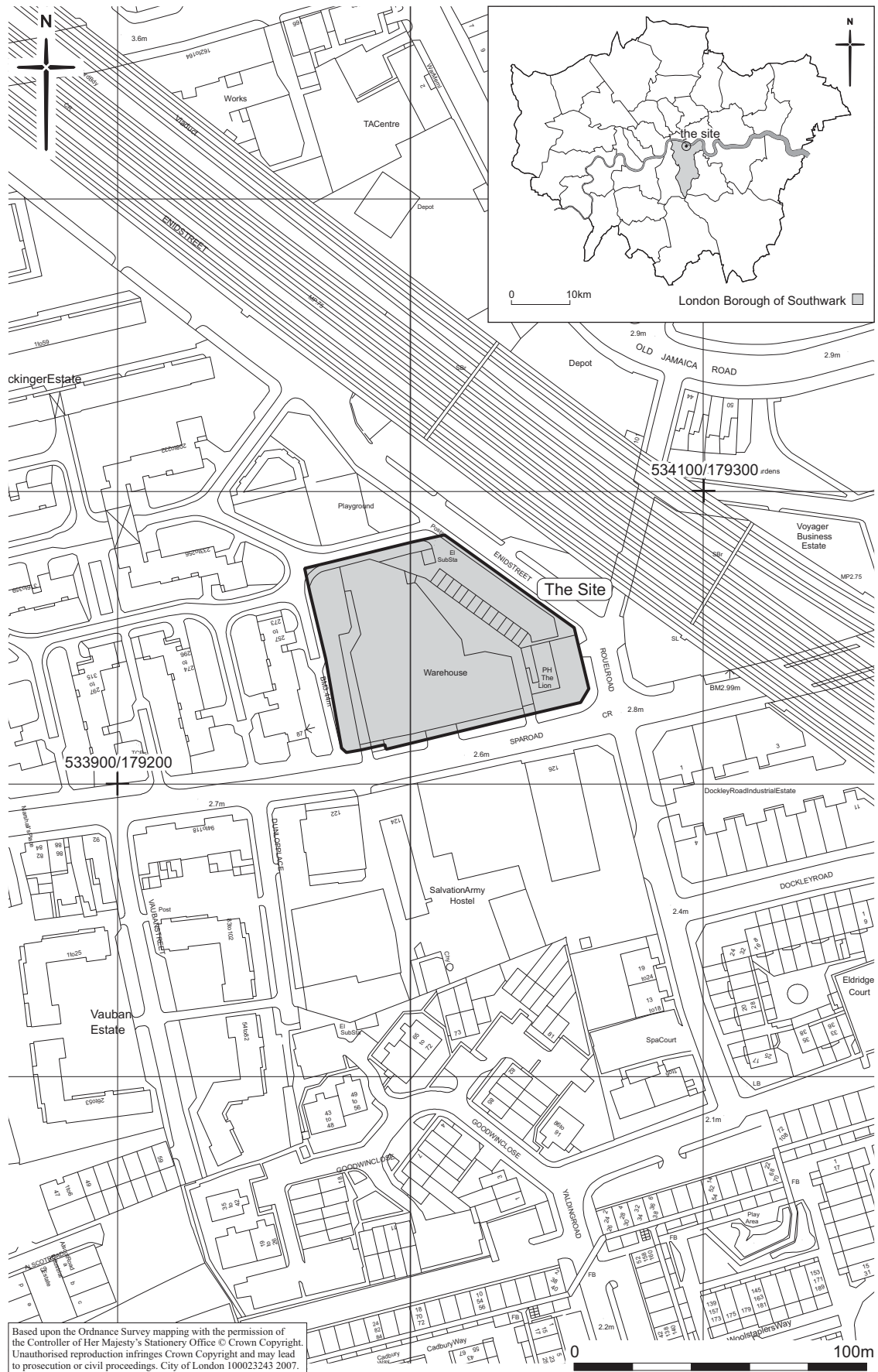


Fig 1 Site location

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Method Statement* which formed the project design for the evaluation (see Section 1.3, Askew, 2007).

1.3 Planning background

Planning permission (Planning Ref: TP/361-89) has been granted for the construction of a seven storey residential building. In addition there will be provision for car parking, landscaping and improvements to the existing playground area. An archaeological condition (Condition 2) has been attached to the consent with the need for archaeological field evaluation.

1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by Roof Ltd and produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

Field evaluation, and the *Evaluation report* which comments on the results of that exercise, are defined in the most recent English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:

- formulation of a strategy for the preservation or management of those remains; and/or
- formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
- formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research

1.5 Aims and objectives

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002

The following research aims and objectives were established in the *Method Statement* for the evaluation (Section 2.2):

- What is the nature and level of natural topography and is there any evidence for palaeochannels?

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric occupation on the site?
- Is there any evidence for Roman occupation on the site?
- Is there any evidence for medieval occupation on the site?
- What is the nature of the evidence for post-medieval occupation on the site?

The research aims and their results are further discussed in Section 4.1 of this report.

2 Topographical and historical background

A detailed description of the historical and topographical background of the locality has been provided in the earlier *Archaeological impact assessment* (Densem and Potter 2000) as well as the *Method Statement*. A brief summary is presented here.

The site lies to the south-east of an area of relatively high natural ground known as the Bermondsey eyot or island. The micro topography of the area is not fully understood, so it is possible that locally there may be various undiscovered infilled palaeochannels and small eyots. The geology of the area consists of Pleistocene river terrace gravels overlain by Holocene fluvial sediments. As a result of its low lying topography and the ongoing the post-Roman marine transgression the site is likely to have been flooded on a regular or at least a seasonal basis from the late Roman period (AD 200-400) until the post-medieval period, when it drained and protected from flooding by river walls.

Prehistoric artefacts and evidence of occupation have discovered on various sites in Bermondsey. Roman features, including ditches, pits and inhumation burials have found locally within Bermondsey. The impression is that during the Roman period (AD 43-410) this area was a series of ditched fields and farmsteads. It is probable that the most low-lying areas of Bermondsey were only used as seasonal pasture.

The Old English place-name Bermondsey is thought to be derived from ‘Beormound’s eye (island)’ and it may have at one time have belonged to a Saxon lord of that name. Certainly this place-name aptly describes the topography of the area – a low gravel island surrounded by a maze of tidal creeks and marshes, which could have provided seasonal grazing. In 1082 Aylwin Child founded the nearby Cluniac Priory, better known as Bermondsey Abbey on the natural eyot. The Abbey was closed in 1537-8 and afterwards its buildings passed into secular ownership.

By the 18th century the low-lying areas of Bermondsey were being drained and protected from flooding by substantial river walls, which allowed these previously uninhabitable areas to be occupied. The Spa Road area was briefly developed as a chalybeate (mineral water) spa by the painter Thomas Keyse, after a suitable spring was found locally in 1770. Large areas of Bermondsey were used for farming or market garden to feed London’s ever increasing population during the 18th century. However, increasingly during the 19th century these areas of reclaimed farmland were built over, creating a dense mosaic of streets, small factories, workshops and terraced housing. St James church with its splendid west portico and Ionic columns was built nearby during 1827-9. By the mid 19th century the street frontage along both Enid Street and Spa Road was lined with terraced housing. The area sustained considerable damage in the Second World War, resulting in the demolition of all the houses in the post-war rebuilding.

The site lies just to the east of an Archaeological Priority Zone, as designated in Southwark Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP). The zone includes Bermondsey Abbey and this site is adjacent to the east side of the abbey precinct. An archaeological evaluation on Site H of the Bermondsey Spa Regeneration just to the east of the site revealed Holocene fluvial deposits, evidence for an undated marine transgression, with the upper deposits possible dating to the late Roman period. The later deposits contained prehistoric pot, and flint flake in the later deposits, indicating residuality. Post medieval drainage ditches and a topsoil horizon testified to cultivation of the land implying arable farming. Other features of this period included quarry pits, a brick lined cess and rubbish pit and a box drain. Finds from the site were typically, brick, slate, pottery, glass and a wide variety of food waste consisting of the bones of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and poultry (Watson 2002).

3 The evaluation

3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the preceding *Method Statement* (Askew, 2007), and the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994).

A total of six evaluation trenches were excavated across the site.

The concrete crush covering the site was cleared by contractors under MoLAS supervision. Trenches were excavated by machine by the contractors, and monitored by a member of staff from MoLAS.

The locations of evaluation trenches were recorded by MoLAS Geomatics team using a total station. This information was then plotted onto the OS grid.

A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was made in accordance with the principles set out in the MoLAS site recording manual (MoLAS, 1994). Levels were calculated by transferring a Temporary Bench Mark from 87 Spa Road onto site.

The site has produced: 1 trench location plan; 15 context records; 3 trench plans, 1 section drawings at 1:20; and 11 digital photographs. In addition 1 box of finds was recovered from the site.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code SPJ07 in the MoLAS archive.

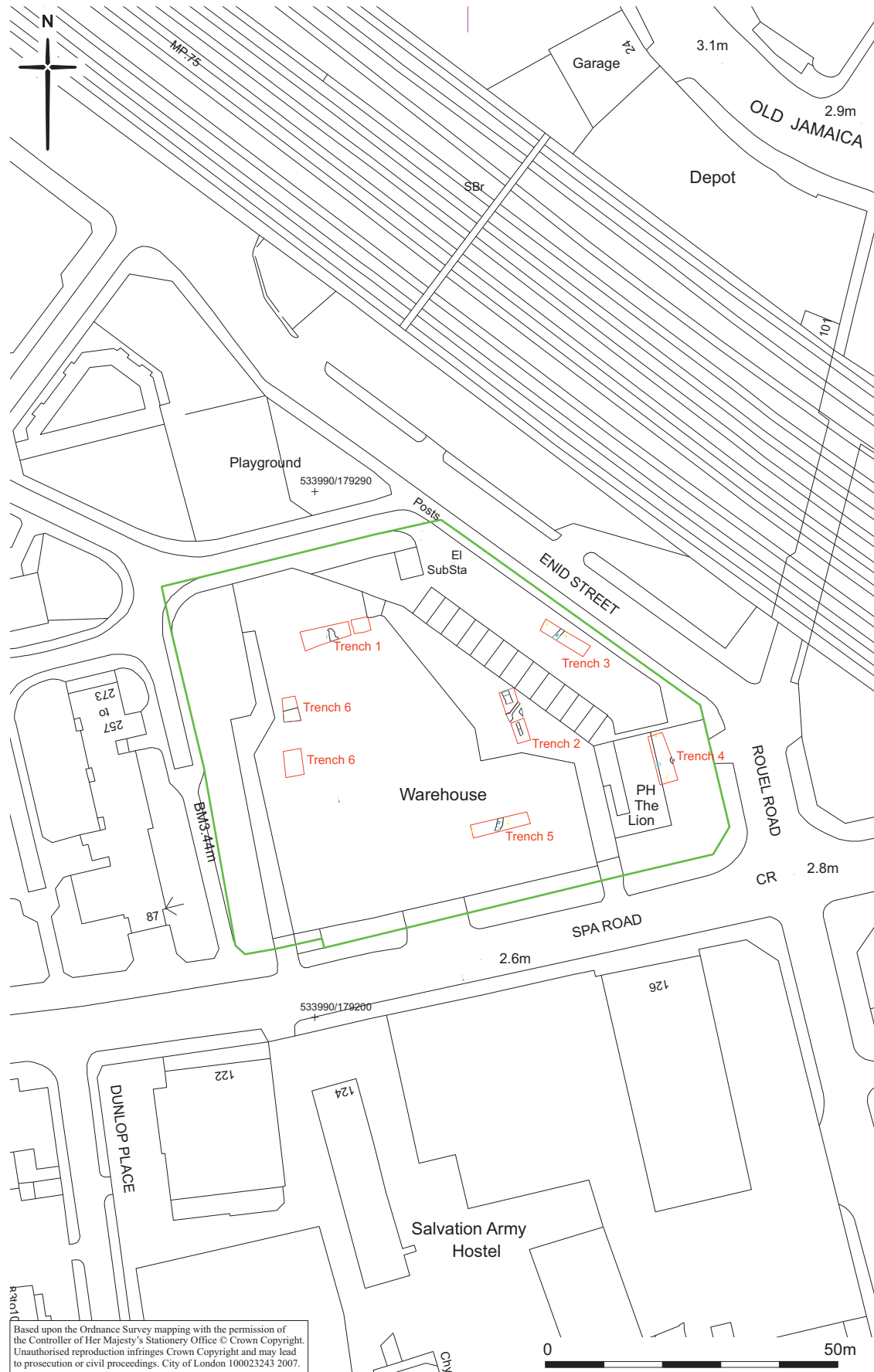


Fig 2 Areas of evaluation

3.2 Results of the evaluation

For trench locations see Fig 2.

<i>Evaluation Trench 1</i>	
Location	north side of the site
Dimensions	12.0 m by 2.50 m by 1.50 m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	2.54m OD (E) –2.63m OD (N)
Base of modern fill/slab	1.38m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.50m, excluding post-medieval garden soil deposits
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.86m OD
Natural observed	1.12m OD

The eastern third of the Trench 1 was truncated by a rubble fill brick basement. Natural and archaeological deposits did survive in the western part of the trench.

The earliest archaeological deposit in Trench 1 consists of a layer of weathered brickearth (1.38m OD) overlaying orange clayey natural brickearth (1.12m OD). A shallow irregular cut feature [15] was excavated cutting into the layer of weathered brickearth. Its fill [14] produced a few sherds of late post-medieval pottery and have been dated to the second half of the 18th century (see section 8). The base of the shallow feature was recorded at 0.86m OD. Both the cut feature and the layer of weathered brickearth were sealed by a 0.50m thick layer of post-medieval garden soil (1.90m OD) underlying modern rubble.

<i>Evaluation Trench 2</i>	
Location	central area of the site
Dimensions	8.70m by 2.30m by 1.60m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	2.57m OD (W) – 2.77m OD (N)
Base of modern fill/slab	1.25m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.50m, excluding post-medieval garden soil deposits
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.80m OD
Natural observed	1.25m OD

Trench 2 was truncated by modern concrete across the middle of the trench. A corner of a modern concrete base could also be seen in the south facing section of the northern end of the trench. South end of the trench was also further truncated by a modern horizontal truncation filled with brick rubble and redeposited brickearth.

Natural orange clayey brickearth was observed at 1.25 m OD in the northern half of the trench and truncated natural brickearth at 1.00m OD in the southern half. A fairly substantial N-S running ditch, [11] (north) and [13] (south) survived on both sides of the modern truncation. In the north half of the trench, the ditch was 1.10m wide and 0.50 m deep, where as in the southern half, where horizontally truncated by modern features, it measured 0.56m in width and 0.30m in depth. Finds from its fills [10] and [12] include post-medieval pottery, undiagnostic clay pipe stems and animal bone. The ditch fill has been dated to AD 1630-1700 on the basis of pottery evidence (see section 8) The ditch was sealed by an extensive layer, up to 0.90m thick, of post-medieval garden soil (2.23m OD) below modern rubble and recent concrete crush surface.

<i>Evaluation Trench 3</i>	
Location	East end of the site, parallel to Enid Street
Dimensions	8.60m by 2.10m by 2.0m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	2.90m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	1.08m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.18m, excluding post-medieval garden soil deposits
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.83m OD
Natural observed	1.08m OD

Natural clayey brickearth deposits were observed at 1.08m OD in Trench 3. Cutting into natural brickearth, a shallow NW-SE running, 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep ditch [8] was recorded. Its fill [7] produced no dating evidence. The shallow ditch was sealed a 0.75m thick layer of post- medieval garden soil (1.83m OD) below modern rubble. Two ceramic drains cutting into the garden soil deposits were also observed: one running N-S in the west section at 2.11m OD and another running E-W across the trench at 1.76m OD.

<i>Evaluation Trench 4</i>	
Location	Eastern side of the site, adjacent to Rouel Road
Dimensions	8.0 m by 2.60m by 1.45m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	2.70m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	0.98m OD (east) N/A (west)
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	N/A
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.37m OD (slot through the construction cut for basement wall)
Natural observed	0.98m OD

A late post-medieval, possibly 20th century, brick lined well was recorded in the eastern section cutting through rubble over burden and post-medieval garden soil directly below modern present concrete crush surface (2.50m OD). South and west sides of the trench were truncated by construction cut for a modern basement.

<i>Evaluation Trench 5</i>	
Location	northeast side of the site
Dimensions	10.10m by 2.25m by 1.30m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	2.55m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	1.23m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.32m, excluding post-medieval garden soil deposits
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.65m OD
Natural observed	1.23m OD or N/A

A N-S running gully [2] cutting into natural brick earth and sealed by a layer of weathered brickearth [3] was recorded at 1.23m OD in Trench 5. The fill [1] of the gully [2] produced fragments of animal bone (see section 11), but no datable material. A layer of post-medieval garden soil (2.05m OD) was recorded overlying the layer of weathered brickearth (1.28m OD).

<i>Evaluation Trench 6</i>	
Location	western side of the site
Dimensions	12m by 2m by 2.30m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	2.69m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	N/A
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	N/A
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.39m OD
Natural observed	1.12m OD (north end)

Apart from a narrow strip in the north end of the trench, Trench 6 was completely truncated by a deep basement. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

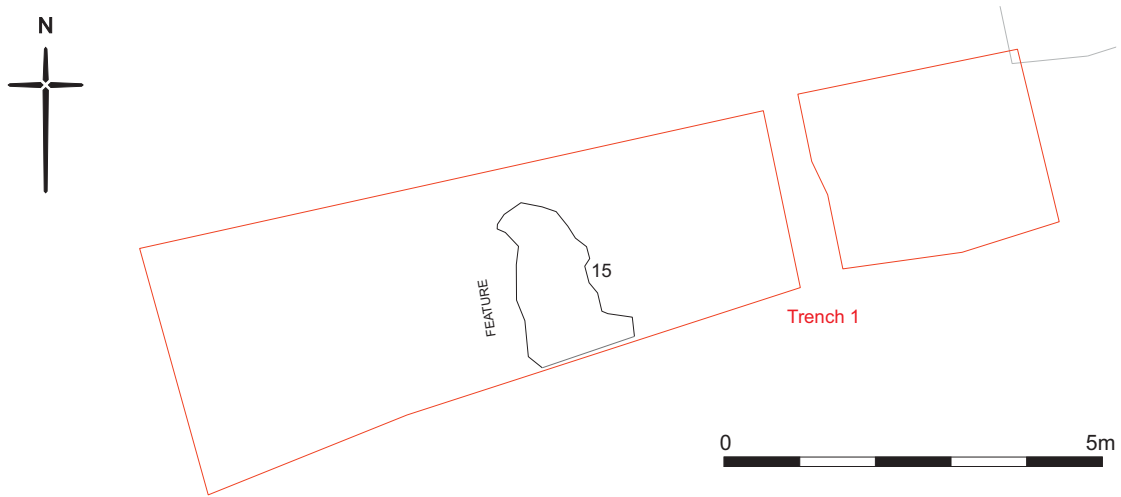


Fig 3 Archaeological features in Trench 1

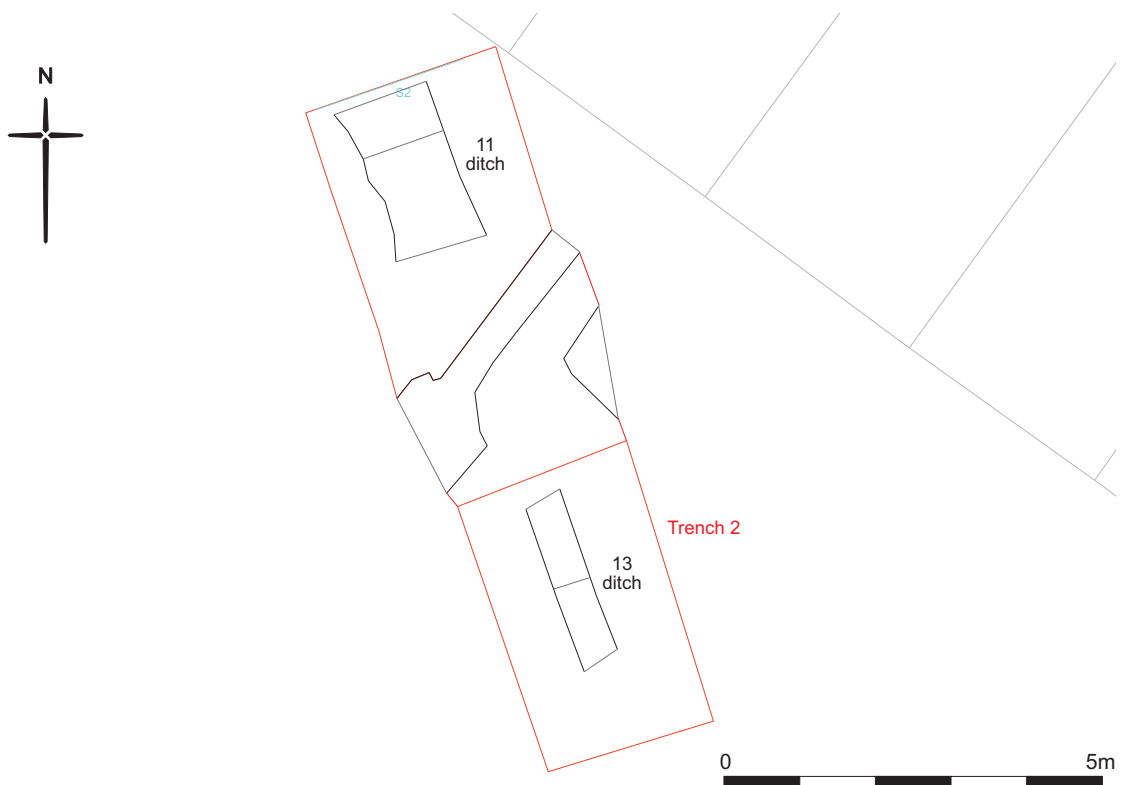


Fig 4 Archaeological features in Trench 2

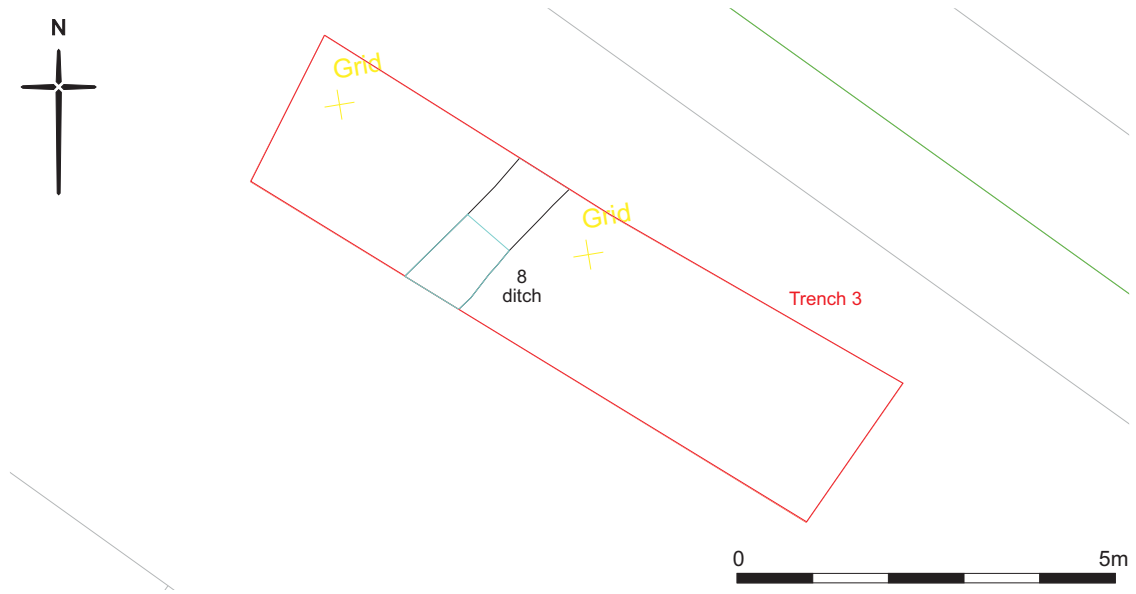


Fig 5 Archaeological features in Trench 3

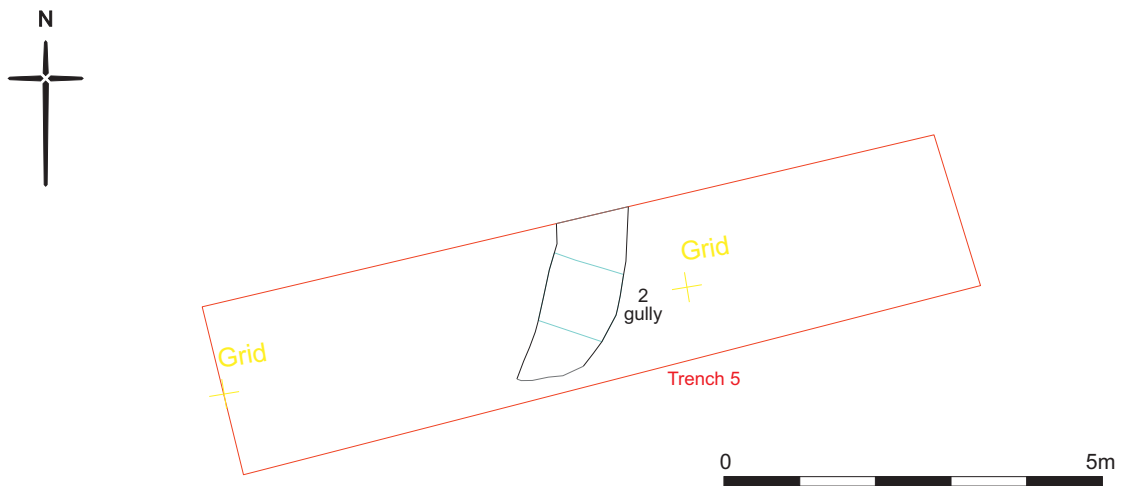


Fig 6 Archaeological features in Trench 5

3.3 Assessment of the evaluation

GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation ‘in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy’.

In the case of this site 6 evaluation trenches were located across eastern and central the area of the proposed development to investigate area of impact. This was successfully achieved.

The investigation revealed modern truncation in the form of existing basements and service trenches. The evaluation established that archaeological cut features, mainly of post-medieval date, survive in the area. The evaluation also established that thick layers of post-medieval garden soil deposits and underlying weathered brickearth survive across the site, apart from the areas of existing basements. The depth of survival also suggests that the horizontal truncation processes for unbasemented areas appear to be fairly minimal. All trenches evaluated the area of proposed development down to natural deposits.

In consequence, a high degree of confidence may be placed on the evaluation results.

4 Archaeological potential

4.1 Realisation of original research aims

- *What is the nature and level of natural topography and is there any evidence for palaeochannels?*

Natural clayey brickearth deposits were observed in all the evaluation trenches. There appears to be a slight rise in the natural topography towards the centre of the site and the observed level of natural deposits varied from 0.98m OD in the eastern side of the site (Trench 4) to 1.25m OD in the central area of the site (Trench 2).

- *Is there any evidence for prehistoric occupation on the site?*

No evidence for prehistoric activity was found on site

- *Is there any evidence for Roman occupation on the site?*

No evidence for Roman occupation was found during the evaluation

- *Is there any evidence for medieval occupation on the site?*

There was no evidence for medieval activity.

- *What is the nature of the evidence for post-medieval occupation on the site?*

The archaeological evidence for post-medieval activity on site appears to largely agricultural. Thick layers of post-medieval garden soil deposits were observed across the site. In addition, a fairly substantial N-S running ditch, [11] and [13], dated to AD 1630-1700, was recorded in Trench 2. It is likely to have function as a drainage ditch and/ or field boundary.

4.2 General discussion of potential

The evaluation has shown that there is potential for survival of ancient ground surfaces (horizontal archaeological stratification). There is also potential for survival of archaeological cut features. However such survival is likely to be extremely limited in certain areas because of existing basements. The average depth of archaeological deposits where they do survive is likely to be 0.50m.

4.3 Significance

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of local significance there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance.

5 Proposed development impact and recommendations

The proposed redevelopment at Bermondsey Spa Road, Site D, involves construction of a seven storey residential building. The impact of this on the surviving archaeological deposits will be to remove archaeological deposits within the foot print of the proposed building down to the formation level.

The assessment above does not suggest that preservation *in situ* would be the only appropriate mitigation strategy.

The decision on the appropriate archaeological response to the deposits revealed within Bermondsey Spa Site D rests with the Local Planning Authority and their designated archaeological advisor.

6 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Roof Ltd for commissioning the report.

Thanks are also due to Chris Constable, Southwark Archaeology Officer for monitoring the works, the site personnel from Roof Ltd for their assistance on site and the Molas Geomatics team for providing the survey.

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8 Appendix A: Pottery

Post-Roman pottery from Bermondsey Spa Regeneration (Site D), Spa Road and Enid Street, London SE16 (SPJ07)

Jacqui Pearce

A total of 10 sherds of post-medieval pottery from a minimum of 11 vessels (total weight 72 g) were recovered from two small contexts and spot-dated in accordance with standard MoLAS procedure, using current codes for fabric, form and decoration. The data were entered onto the Oracle database. The All the sherds are small in size, with those from context [10] highly fragmented and abraded. There are only two very small sherds from the same vessel and only one complete item, a black ware lid found in [14]. The finds therefore suggest casual deposition rather than deliberate dumping of domestic refuse.

Context [10] is dated to c 1630–1700 by the presence of tin-glazed ware decorated in a style typical of this period (TGW D). Two tiny sherds from a cylindrical jar show signs of having been painted with horizontal bands in blue. Vessels of this kind were usually used for pharmaceutical preparations. One other small sherd of TGW has lost much of its glaze and is difficult to identify and date. Apart from a single sherd from the handle of an unidentified vessel in London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), which was current from c 1580 right through to the 19th century, all other pottery was made in the kilns on the Surrey-Hampshire borders around Farnborough. This includes a single sherd from a flanged dish or platter made in Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), a common form made from c 1550–1700 and later, and sherds from a possible bowl and porringer in redware made at the same kilns (RBOR). Dating of these long-lived and common forms is difficult in the absence of other diagnostic material, although the material was most likely deposited in the mid to late 17th century, as suggested by the admittedly very small sherds of TGW.

Context [14] is later in date, although it yielded only three sherds, which does limit its chronological potential. A complete small lid in Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware (STBL) dates to the middle decades of the 18th century. Although similar in shape, it was not made for a teapot because there is no provision for a steam-vent. Instead, it was probably intended for a dry mustard pot. It was found with a sherd from the rim of a slop bowl in white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), which was in widespread use during the same period, and part of a possible chamber pot in creamware, probably dating to c 1750 or afterwards, when the pale colour of the glaze on this extremely popular ware was being developed. It is likely, on the basis of this very small sample, that the context dates to the second half of the 18th century, although further refinement of this assessment is not possible.

The pottery has little further potential for dating or interpretation of the site beyond the present assessment. Its significance is limited to the site alone. No further work is proposed.

9 Appendix B: Clay pipes

A note on the clay tobacco pipes from Bermondsey Spa, Southwark (SPJ07)

Tony Grey

Introduction

The clay tobacco pipes from SPJ05 were recorded in accordance with current MoLAS practice and entered onto the Oracle database. Pipe bowls when present are classified and dated according to the Chronology of London Bowl Types (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). Quantification and recording follow guidelines set out by Higgins and Davey (1994; Davey 1997).

Three fragments were submitted from context [10].

Forms

The three stem fragments from context [10] are undiagnostic and therefore only broadly datable within the range *c* 1580-1910 so more reliable dating evidence for this context rests on the datable pottery.

10 Appendix C: Building material

Bermondsey Spa Regeneration (site D), Spa Road and Enid Street, SE16, Southwark (SPJ07)

Ian M. Betts

Summary Note on Building Materials

A total of six fragments of building material were recovered from SPJ07 (contexts [10] and [14]). These comprise four pieces of roofing tile (peg and pantile), one abraded brick (reused) and a single floor tile. Most is probably of 17th or 18th century date, and the associated pottery is dated 1630–1700 ([10]) and 1750–1800 ([15]).

The building material from SPJ07 has been fully recorded and the information added to the Oracle database.

Listed below is a summary of the building material in each context:

Context	Fabric	Type	Date
[10]	3033	Brick	1450–1666
[10]	2271	Peg roofing tile	1480–1800
[10]	2816	Peg roofing tile	1480–1800
[10]	2318	Floor tile	
[14]	3202	Pantile	1630–1900

The floor tile is of Flemish type and would appear to be unglazed. It has a blackened, worn, top surface indicating use in a hearth or fireplace.

The building material is only of limited local significance and no further work is required.

11 Appendix D: Animal bone

ASSESSMENT OF THE HAND-COLLECTED ANIMAL BONE FROM BERMONDSEY SPA, SITE D, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK (SPJ07)

Alan Pipe

11.1 Quantification and evaluation

11.1.1 Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Animal bone	estimated 35 fragments. Total 1.175 kg.
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11.1.1.1 Introduction/methodology

This report identifies, quantifies and interprets the animal bone from two contexts, [1] and [10], both assumed to be post-medieval at time of writing. Hand-collected animal bone from each context was recorded directly onto Excel spreadsheets. Each context group was described in terms of weight (kg), estimated fragment count, species, carcass-part, fragmentation, preservation, modification, and the recovery of epiphyses, mandibular tooth rows, measurable bones, complete long bones, and sub-adult age groups. The assemblage was not recorded as individual fragments or identified to skeletal element. All identifications referred to the MoLAS reference collection. Fragments not identifiable to species or genus level were allocated to an approximate category, ‘ox-sized’ or ‘sheep-sized’, as appropriate. Each context assemblage was then grouped with available dating and feature description.

11.1.1.2 Summary

This assemblage provided 1.175 kg, estimated 35 fragments, of medium or well-preserved hand-collected animal bone with a minimum fragment size generally between 25 and >75mm.

The hand-collected bone from [1] derived from ox *Bos taurus* ulna (lower fore leg) and innominate (pelvis); respectively areas of moderate and good meat-bearing value. There was no evidence of modification and no metrical, epiphysial or dental evidence suitable for determination of stature or age at death.

The hand-collected bone from [10] derived from ox skull, mandible (lower jaw), humerus (upper fore leg) and ox-sized rib; areas of moderate and good meat-bearing value, with sheep/goat *Ovis aries/Capra hircus* mandible (lower jaw) and sheep-sized rib; areas of moderate and good meat-bearing value. There was a single adult ox horncore. The ox humerus bore marks indicative of canine gnawing but there were no tool marks or other evidence of modification. The ox horncore was measurable but there were no complete long bones and no epiphysial or dental evidence suitable for determination of age at death.

11.1.1.3 Assessment work outstanding

There is no outstanding assessment work.

11.2 Analysis of potential

This small hand-collected post-medieval assemblage has only very limited potential for further study of the local meat diet and patterns of waste disposal, particularly with

reference to carcass-part selection of the major domesticates; cattle and sheep/goat, reflecting local consumption of good-quality beef and mutton. In view of the absence of wild fauna, there is no potential for interpretation of local habitats.

11.3 Significance of the data

The hand-collected animal bone is of very limited local significance only, particularly in terms of meat diet and waste disposal, with respect to local consumption of beef and mutton.

There is no wider economic significance and none in terms of local habitats and ecology.

12 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-33401

Project details

Project name Bermondsey Spa Regeneration Site D

Short description of the project A total of six of evaluation trenches were excavated on the site. The trenches were distributed across the site to achieve a broad representative sample of the redevelopment area. The trenches were also targeting areas of major impact from the development, i.e. within the footprint of the proposed buildings. The evaluation established that archaeological cut features, mainly of post-medieval date, survive in the area. The evaluation also established that thick layers of post-medieval garden soil deposits and underlying weathered brickearth survive across the site, apart from the areas of existing basements.

Project dates Start: 17-09-2007 End: 25-09-2007

Previous/future work Not known / Not known

Any associated project reference codes SPJ07 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed use

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type GULLY Uncertain

Monument type GARDEN SOIL Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & 'Targeted Trenches'
techniques

Development Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
type

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the Not known / Not recorded
planning
process

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND
SOUTHWARK Bermondsey Spa Regeneration Site D

Postcode SE16

Study area 300.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 534002 179242 50.9397527875 0.183628329914 50 56 23 N 000 11 01
E Point

Height OD Min: 0.90m Max: 1.20m

Project creators

Name of MoLAS
Organisation

Project brief MoLAS project manager
originator

Project design MoLAS
originator

Project director/manager Derek Seeley

Project Johanna Vuolteenaho

supervisor

Name of southwark council regeneration department
sponsor/funding
body

**Project
archives**

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics'

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey'

Paper Media 'Context
available sheet','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey',
'Unpublished Text'

Entered by Johanna Vuolteenaho (jvuolteenaho@molass.org.uk)

Entered on 1 November 2007