

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT 34-42 GRANGE
ROAD, BERMONDSEY, LONDON, SE1 3BE**

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Central NGR: TQ 3342 7915

Site Code: GRR12

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Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes

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May 2012

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at 34-42 Grange Road, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark. The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 3342 7915. The field evaluation was undertaken between the 8th -14th of May 2012, and the commissioning client was CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of five trial trenches designed to investigate the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.3 Although the site had been heavily remediated during the demolition of a petrol station, a post-medieval ditch was recorded in Trenches 3 and 4. The ditch was cut into the remnants of a plough soil which extended across the majority of the site sealing natural deposits of sands and gravels.
- 1.4 Trench 5 proved to be void of any archaeological features due to the remediation of the area after the closure and demolition of a petrol filling station that was previously situated on the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. between the 8th-14th May 2012, in advance of the planned development of land at 34-42 Grange Road Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site occupies a rectangular plot of land covering approximately 0.18 hectares. It was bounded to the north by Grange Road, the west by Page's Walk, to the east by Crimscott Street and to the south by industrial units.
- 2.3 The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, approved by the London Borough of Southwark (Bradley 2012).
- 2.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake the work by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes. The fieldwork was supervised by Guy Seddon and project managed by Tim Bradley. Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, monitored the works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.5 The purpose of the evaluation was:
- To determine the paleotopography of the site
 - To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity
 - To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity
 - To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource
- 2.6 The excavation of five trenches within the curtilage of the proposed development was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation. The trenches were located across the site (Figure 2), outside the area of the remediated petrol tanks. All the trenches measured 10m x 1.8m at base.
- 2.7 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeology Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) under the Site Code GRR12.

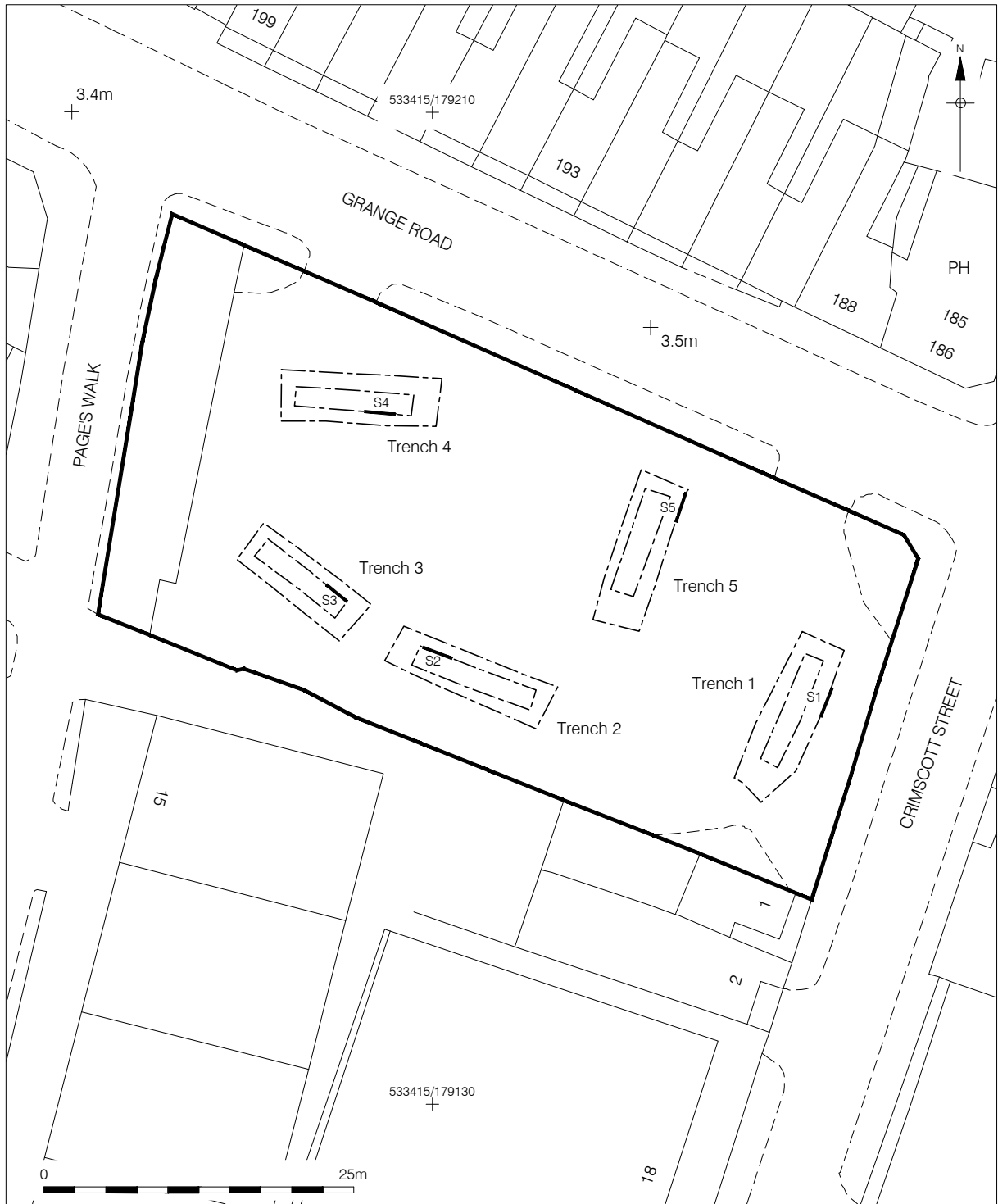


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21/05/12 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.4 The NPPF also states that:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.
215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

3.1.5 As such the local planning authority will continue to also be guided by the existent Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan, published July 2011, which includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London.

3.2.2 POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

3.3 Local Guidance: Archaeology in Southwark and the Unitary Development Plan

3.3.1 The evaluation fieldwork aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's 'Southwark Plan' (adopted in July 2007), and the draft Archaeology Policy, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.3.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policies and justifications:

Policy 3.19 Archaeology

Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.

Reasons:

Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains. PPG16 requires the council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The site lies some approximately 800m to the south of the River Thames. During the prehistoric and Roman periods it was on a low-lying sand island or eyot surrounded by braided water-courses (channels and tributaries associated with the River Thames), marshes and mud flats on the flood plain of the Thames.

4.1.2 The Geological Survey of Great Britain, South London, Sheet 270 shows the underlying drift geology in the vicinity of the site as Quaternary period River Terrace sands and gravels. These deposits, between 4.50m and 6.0m thick, overlie the solid geology of Woolwich and Reading Beds.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is rectangular in plan covering an area of 0.18 hectares and is centered at TQ 3342 7915. It is located on the southern side of Grange Road, and is bounded to the west by Pages Walk, to the east by Crimscott Street and to the south by industrial units.

4.2.2 The site is generally level, with a surface height of c. 3.50mAOD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 A full archaeological and historical background for the site was previously written in the site specific desk based assessment, (Hawkins 2011). Below is a summary of the findings from that report.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The site lies on the Bermondsey eyot, one of a series of sand and gravel eyots dissected by channels and tributaries of the Thames. Evidence from the large number of archaeological interventions in the immediate vicinity of the site suggests a concentration of human activity from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age on the higher ground represented by the Bermondsey Eyot, including a residual Neolithic flint flake that was recovered from a Roman pit during an excavation at 41-45 Grange Walk north-east of the site and burnt flint and pottery dating to the late Neolithic to late Bronze Age from excavations at the Alaska Works, Grange Road.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 There is now a large body of evidence to suggest that the Bermondsey eyot was the location of a Romano British rural settlement, possibly a village or farmstead with associated field systems and burial grounds. Recent archaeological excavations at Bermondsey Square have revealed evidence of Roman occupation on the site of the later Medieval Bermondsey Abbey.

5.3.3 Three phases of Roman buildings have been recorded at Bacon Grove, south-east of the site. The first phase was a burnt clay and timber building, replaced by a substantial masonry building, with a possible third structure represented by a series of postholes. Pits containing material dating to the 2nd century were also recorded.

5.3.4 Evidence for probable field systems has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site. At 170-176 Grange Road the northernmost evaluation trench revealed four linear features containing Roman material, including a complete 2nd century flagon. A Roman pit and a series of linear features were recorded at 41-45 Grange Walk. One of these a north-west south-east aligned ditch appeared to be a continuation of one of the series of linear features recorded at 170-176 Grange Road.

5.3.5 Evidence for probable field systems, in the form of ditches and gullies, are also evidenced at Bermondsey Square, as are two in situ inhumation burials and a disturbed third burial.

- 5.3.6 Roman occupation including a substantial posthole was identified in the southernmost evaluation trench at 177-184 Grange Road, immediately north east of the site, just to the rear of the Grange Road frontage, together with a buried soil horizon, possibly a plough soil.

5.4 Saxon/Early Medieval

- 5.4.1 It is likely that the rural settlement, present on Bermondsey eyot in the Roman period continued into the Saxon/early Medieval period. Southwark is identified as the site of a Burh. According to the Burghal Hidage, the garrison was drawn from a district of 1800 hides and the perimeter may have been 2263m in length.

- 5.4.2 Middle Saxon activity (7th and 8th centuries AD) is represented by chaff tempered pottery and coins, recorded from Abbey Street north-west of the site, while pits and a hearth were recorded during archaeological investigations at Bermondsey Square.

- 5.4.3 In this same area evidence of late Saxon activity (of 10th and 11th century date) is represented by a wattle lined drain, large quantities of burnt daub, representing demolished buildings, and an antler object. Late Saxon pottery is recorded from the corner of Tower Bridge Road and Decima Street.

5.5 Late Medieval

- 5.5.1 The site lies just south of the precinct of Bermondsey Abbey. The wall of the precinct is believed to have run along the line of Grange Road. The name of Grange Road refers to the grange or farmhouse of the Abbey, the most likely position for which has been suggested as at the east end of Grange Walk. The Abbey precinct wall has been identified as an eastwest aligned wall recorded during excavations at the Trocette west of the site.

- 5.5.2 During this period the site probably comprised horticultural land at the edges of the Abbey precinct.

5.6 Post Medieval

- 5.6.1 Morgan's map of 1682 appears to show the site as undeveloped agricultural land with a substantial drainage ditch toward the Grange Road frontage. However, by the time of John Rocque's map of 1746 the study site was fully developed suggesting development in c.1700 or shortly thereafter.

- 5.6.2 Horwood's map of 1819 shows the site as fully developed and the site is shown in detail in the 1833-36 valuation plans. At this time the site was divided between seven principal properties

occupying the Grange Road frontage, including four substantial semi-detached houses on the north east of the site, and parts of three further properties on the south west.

- 5.6.3 By 1876 the site was divided between the residential properties on the east and a timber yard with associated buildings on the centre west, and further residential properties on the extreme west. This is how the site is continued to be shown on the map regressions until 1938.
- 5.6.4 The site underwent significant bomb damage during the 1939-45 war with two buildings being completely destroyed and all of the rest suffering damage. This led to substantial demolition and clearance of the site during the post war period. The Goad Insurance map of 1950 shows only three properties remaining with the bulk of the site occupied by a car park for the Crosse and Blackwell Factory and gardens.
- 5.6.5 By 1974 the bulk of the site had been redeveloped to create a new petrol filling station and garage with only Number 33 Grange Road surviving from the earlier buildings. By 1982 Number 33 had been demolished and the whole site was in use as a petrol filling station, garage and car sales centre.
- 5.6.6 The garage remained on site until the early twenty first century when it was demolished and the site was remediated. Subsequently the site has remained derelict.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of five trenches within the curtilage of the proposed development was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2011). The trenches were positioned to provide coverage of the site outside the areas of significant previous impact, (Figure 2).
- 6.2 All the trenches were stepped due to the depth of the archaeological horizon and measured 10m by 1.80m at the base.
- 6.3 Prior to excavation the perimeter of each trench was marked using survey spray paint and then scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT). The trenches were excavated with a 6 tonne 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. Excavation progressed through modern material in spits of no more than 100mm at a time until the top of the natural geology was discernable.
- 6.4 Following the machine excavation the relevant faces of the trenches were cleaned and the archaeological features were excavated using hand tools. All deposits were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. Sample sections were drawn of each trench at a scale of 1:10. The trenches were located using a GPS surveying system. A digital photographic record was also kept.
- 6.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeology Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) under the Site Code GRR12.
- 6.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with the approved Method Statement (Bradley, 2011), Southwark Council Archaeology Policies (UDP 'Southwark Plan 2007) and Supplementary Planning Guidance (undated), English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) Archaeological Guidance Papers: 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London and 5: Evaluations (1998), English Heritage Management of Archaeological Projects (1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluations, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (2008).
- 6.7 Following the completion of the archaeological investigation, the trenches were backfilled with the arisings and tracked level.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed natural sandy gravel deposits overlain by a layer of silty sand 'plough soil' up to 0.40m in thickness. This was cut by two north-south aligned post-medieval ditches. The foundation of a late post-medieval wall was also recorded. These were all sealed by a thick layer of 'Type 1' crush laid down in the late 20th century following remediation of the site, completing the sequence to the current ground level at c.3.50m OD.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered on site were mid yellowish brown sandy gravels, recorded as [3], [8], [6], and [13]. This was present across the site at levels ranging between 1m OD in Trench 1 and 1.89m OD in Trench 3.

7.3 Phase 2: Plough Soil

7.3.1 The natural sandy gravel was sealed by mid to dark brown sand silt layer, [2], [7], [9] and [12.] which was interpreted as a plough soil, possibly reworked from the late Roman period. This layer survived across the site at levels ranging from 2.74m OD in Trench 4 to 2.15m OD in Trench 1. The small quantity of Roman pottery recovered from this layer, (a single sherd of verulamium white ware mortaria), may be residual and the deposit may be associated with agricultural land-use throughout the historic period.

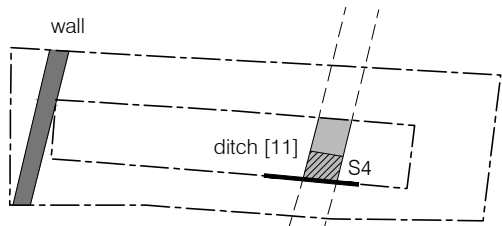
7.4 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

7.4.1 Two north-south aligned ditches were recorded on the site, cutting the above agricultural horizon. Both trenches were truncated through their eastern edge by deeper remediation activity (see Figure 4 and Plates 4 & 6), but the majority of their profile survived. Ditch [5], located in Trench 3, ran on a north-south alignment for a recorded length of over 1.80m, with a width of 1.30m and had a depth of 0.40m. It had a sharp break from the surface to steeply sloping, slightly concaved sides which had a moderate break of slope to a concaved base. Its single fill [4] was a loose-firmly compacted, dark brownish grey sandy silt that contained fragments of pottery dating to between 1630 and 1680AD, (Chris Jarrett, pers comm).

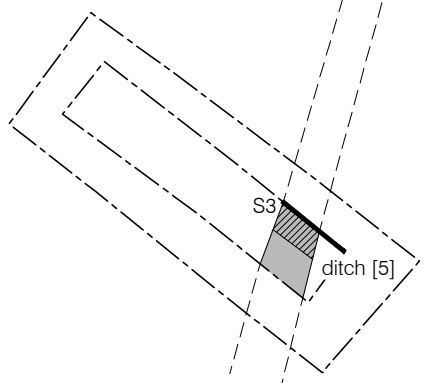
-
- 7.4.2 Ditch [11] in Trench 4 also ran on a north-south alignment, and is likely to have represented a continuation of ditch [5]. It had a recorded length of more than 1.80m, a width of 0.88m and a depth of 1.00m. The cut broke sharply from the surface to steep, almost vertical sides that broke sharply to a flattish base. The fill of the ditch, [10], was a firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt that contained fragments of cbm dating to 1630 to 1850 AD, (Haywood, pers comm) and pottery dating to between 1580 and 1700 AD, (Jarrett, pers comm).
- 7.4.3 Trench 4 also contained wall foundation [14]. This was constructed from red, unfrosted bricks that measured 230mm/105mm/65mm with a hard, light grey lime mortar dated to the late 18th-early 19th century, (Haywood, pers comm) . The coursing was unseen as the wall was only recorded in plan in the upper step of the trench. The survival of this wall to a higher level than all other archaeological deposits was presumably due to the remediation process precluding the need to remove the structure.
- 7.4.4 The entire site was sealed by a sequence of crushed demolition rubble overlain by Type 1 crushed stone. These deposits were associated with the backfilling of the site following the extensive remediation undertaken after the closure of the petrol filling station. The impact of the remediation was severe and extensive, with truncation recorded to in excess of 2.5m in Trench 5, and generally to depths of c.1.80m below current ground level across the remainder of the site.



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Trench 4



Trench 3

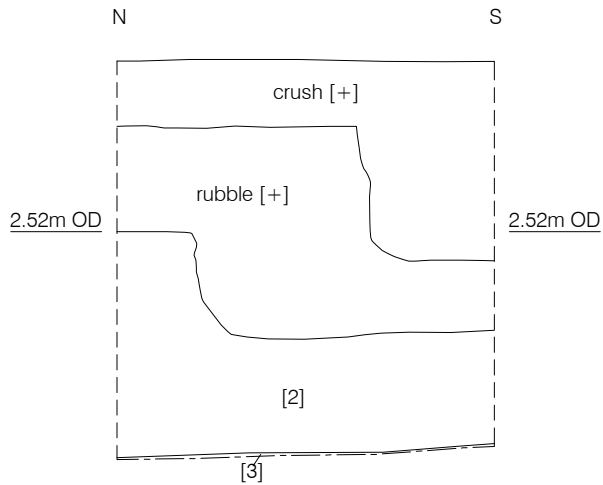
533400/179160
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 excavated slot

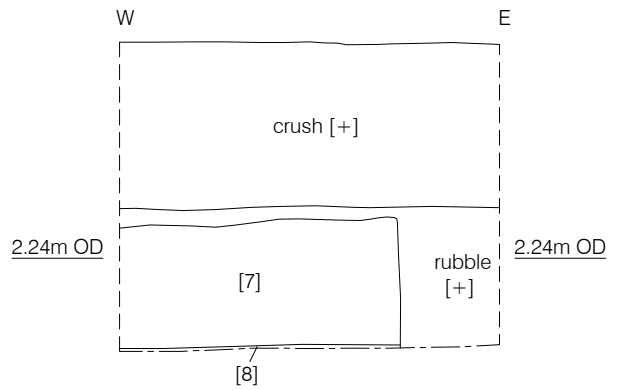


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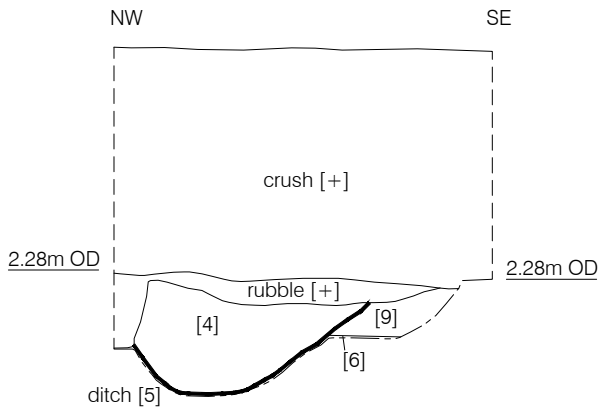
Figure 3
Phase 3: Post Medieval
1:200 at A4



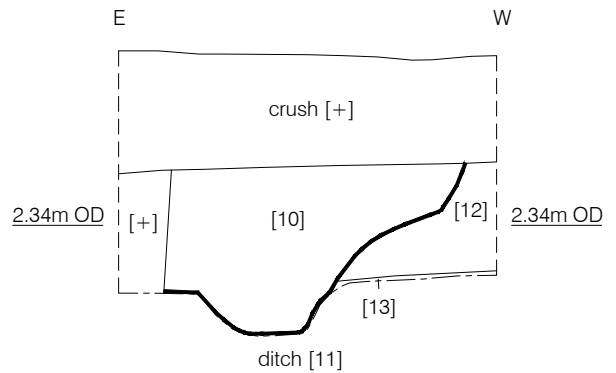
Section 1
Trench 1
West Facing



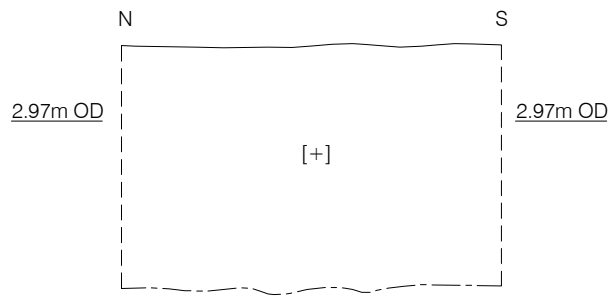
Section 2
Trench 2
South Facing



Section 3
Trench 3
Southwest Facing



Section 4
Trench 4
North Facing



Section 5
Trench 5
West Facing

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Trenches 1-4 revealed natural deposits of sandy gravels that are consistent with the known underlying geology of the area. Natural geology was not recorded in Trench 5, with the entire sequence removed to the limit of excavation at 2.5m below ground level.
- 8.2 The earliest identifiable archaeological horizon at the site was a thin layer of horizontally truncated sandy silt, interpreted as a probable agricultural horizon, presumably being reworked throughout the historic period in advance of the more intensive development of the site in the 18th century.
- 8.3 Cutting through this layer was a post-medieval ditch identified in Trenches 3 and 4, which was likely to represent a property boundary extending from Grange Road, and may well relate to the boundary shown dissecting the site on Horwood's map of 1819.
- 8.4 The section of wall foundation located in Trench 4 is likely to represent the only remaining evidence of the houses depicted on Horwoods map of 1819 and the Valuation Plan of 1833-36.
- 8.5 It is apparent that the remediation work that took place on the site during the demolition of the petrol filling station has severely truncated potential archaeological horizons, effectively removing all but the earliest part of the archaeological sequence or the base of any deep features, and in the area of Trench 5, and locally elsewhere, totally removed the archaeological sequence. No evidence of features pre-dating the later post-medieval period was identified on the site.

Plate 1: Trench 1, Looking North



Plate 2: Trench 2, Looking East



Plate 3: Trench 3, Looking East



Plate 4: Ditch [5], Trench 3, Looking South



Plate 5: Trench 4, Looking West



Plate 6: Ditch [11], Trench 4, Looking South



Plate 7: Section 5, Trench 5, Looking East



9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning this archaeological evaluation and Dr Christopher Constable of Southwark Council for monitoring the work.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for project managing the site and editing this report, Aiden Turner for his work on-site, Richard Archer for the survey work and Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations.

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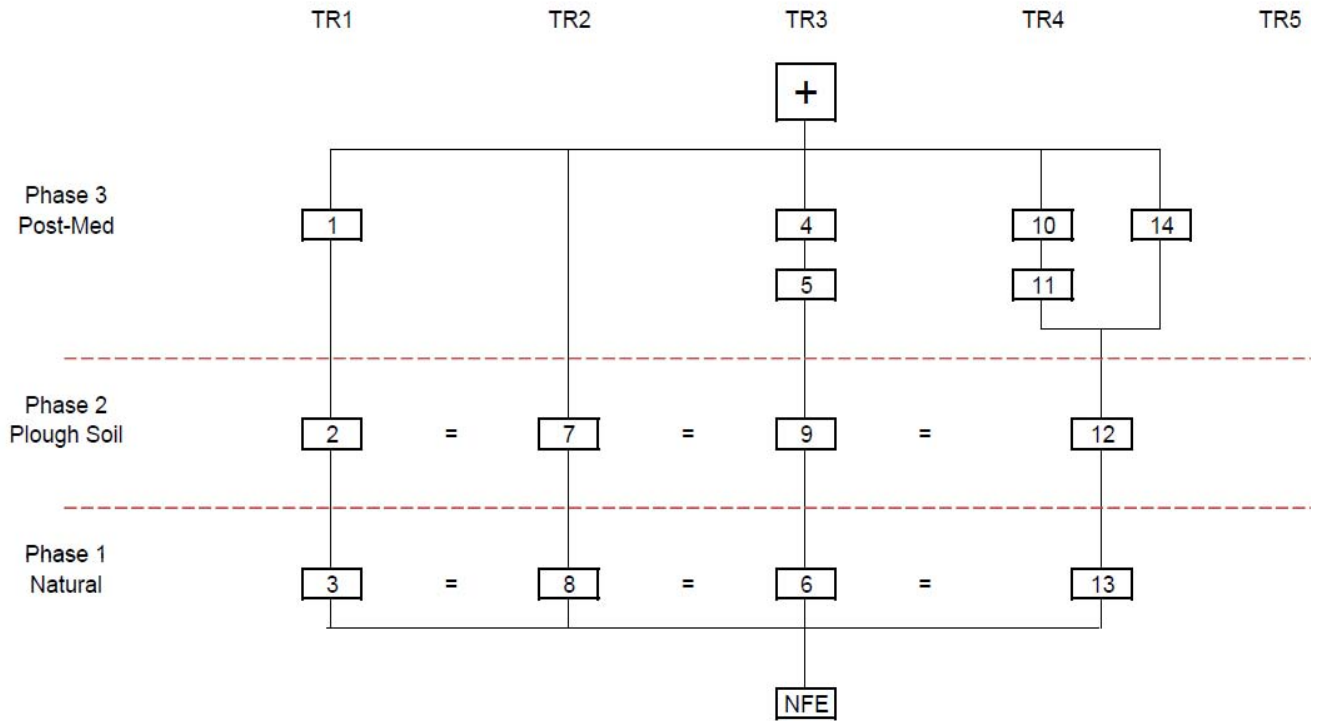
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
Grr 12	1	1	Survey	1	Masonry	Post Med Wall	Post med	3
Grr 12	2	1	Survey	1	Layer	Plough Soil	Roman	2
Grr 12	3	1	Survey	1	Layer	Natural Deposits	Natural	1
Grr 12	4	3	Survey	3	Fill	Fill of [5]	Post med	3
Grr 12	5	3	Survey	3	Cut	Post Med Ditch	Post med	3
Grr 12	6	3	Survey	3	Layer	Natural Deposits	Natural	1
Grr 12	7	2	Survey	2	Layer	Plough Soil	Roman	2
Grr 12	8	2	Survey	2	Layer	Natural Deposits	Natural	1
Grr 12	9	3	Survey	3	Layer	Plough Soil	Roman	2
Grr 12	10	4	Survey	4	Fill	Fill of [11]	Post med	3
Grr 12	11	4	Survey	4	Cut	Post Med Ditch	Post med	3
Grr 12	12	4	Survey	4	Layer	Plough Soil	Roman	2
Grr 12	13	4	Survey	4	Layer	Natural Deposits	Natural	1
Grr 12	14	4	Survey	*	Masonry	Post Med Wall	Post med	3

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-126493

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 34-42 Grange Road, Bermondsey

Short description of the project The site on Grange Road Bermondsey, had until recently been a petrol station. With the demolition of the petrol station extensive remediation had taken place to decontaminate the site prior to re-sale for development. Although the remediation of the site had heavily truncated the archaeological horizon two post-medieval ditches were recorded cutting into a probable plough soil which extended across the entire site sealing natural deposits of sands and gravels.

Project dates Start: 08-05-2012 End: 14-05-2012

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes GRR12 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status (other) Archaeological Priority Zone

Current Land use Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type LAYER Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 34-42 Grange Road, Bermondsey
Postcode	SE1 3BE
Study area	0.18 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3342 7915 51.4950272901 -0.07781711506910 51 29 42 N 000 04 40 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.00m Max: 1.89m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of	Developer

sponsor/funding
body

Name of Bellway Homes
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Contents 'Ceramics',

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Contents 'Survey'

Digital Media 'Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Section','Unpublished Text'
available

Project bibliography

1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Seddon, G

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