

**LAND AT NO 12 THE GRANGE AND
49-49A GRANGE WALK,
LONDON SE1 3AN**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

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

PCA REPORT NO: 11651

SITE CODE: GRA14

MARCH 2014

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY





DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND AT NO 12 THE GRANGE AND 49-49A GRANGE WALK, LONDON SE1 3AN

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3427
Report Number	R11651

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Neil Hawkins		March 2014
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley		March 2014
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		March 2014
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		March 2014

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

LAND AT NO 12 THE GRANGE AND 49-49A GRANGE WALK, LONDON SE1 3AN

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

MUSEUM OF LONDON SITE CODE: GRA14

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 3362 7923

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: CGMS CONSULTING
on behalf of
LINDEN HOMES

WRITTEN AND RESEARCHED BY: NEIL HAWKINS

PROJECT MANAGER: CHRIS MAYO

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
MARCH 2014

Contractor: **Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD
Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7733 7896
Email: cmayo@pre-construct.com
Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

March 2014

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	Non-Technical Summary.....	3
2	Introduction.....	5
3	Planning Background	6
4	Geology and Topography.....	9
5	Archaeological and Historical Background	10
6	Archaeological Methodology	12
7	The Archaeological Sequence	13
8	Conclusions	16
9	Acknowledgments	18
10	Bibliography.....	18

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Register	19
Appendix 2: OASIS Form	20
Appendix 3: Site Matrix	22

PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1 in progress facing west.....	14
Plate 2: Trench 1 facing south, 1m scale, showing section 1.	14
Plate 3: Trench 1 after backfilling, facing east.	15

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Site Location	23
Figure 2: Detailed Site and Trench Location.....	24
Figure 3: Transects	25

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Land at No 12 The Grange and 49-49a Grange Walk, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 3AN (Figure 1). The fieldwork comprised an evaluation conducted between the 24th and 28th February 2014, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Linden Homes.
- 1.2 A single evaluation trench was excavated and demonstrated that naturally deposited gravelly sand was present on the site at -0.30m OD which represents the natural Kempton Park Gravel Formation as illustrated on the British Geological Survey Sheet for the area (Sheet 57 Romford). This natural gravel was overlain by an apparent sequence of alluvial deposits, which have been recorded elsewhere in the vicinity sealing the natural gravel, including during a previously undertaken geotechnical investigation on the site
- 1.3 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded within the single evaluation trench. Only modern deposits sealed the natural alluvium within this trench. Twentieth century modification and remediation of the area of the site may have had an adverse effect on any potential archaeological features or deposits.
- 1.4 The previously undertaken geotechnical investigation also illustrates considerable modification to the site in the 20th century. Natural Kempton Park Gravel was recorded at a relatively consistent level across the site; however in all but one of the window samples and boreholes that encountered natural these deposits were directly overlain by modern material. This suggests that the level of the natural gravel recorded across much of the site is an artificially truncated level, and does not represent the natural topography. Much like evaluation Trench 1, the usual depositional sequence expected in this part of Southwark was absent suggesting again that large areas of the site had been truncated.
- 1.5 The only borehole from the geotechnical investigation which had a different sequence was Borehole 1 (BH1) located on the eastern side of the site. This borehole recorded a sequence of alluvium sealing the natural gravel, most likely associated with the River Neckinger located further to the east. This was again sealed by modern made ground. It can therefore be concluded that the vast majority of the site has seen considerable truncation with scant evidence for archaeological deposits or features. Only the eastern side of the site, where a considerable thickness of alluvium was recorded, may still have potential for the survival of archaeological remains.
- 1.6 This study has provided a comprehensive evaluation of the site and its archaeological potential. On the evidence presented by this study, it is hypothesised that the vast majority of the site has been previously truncated so heavily as to render further work unnecessary, However, in the area where an intact alluvial sequence has been found (in the eastern side of the site around BH1)

further targeted investigation may be sensible to ascertain whether archaeology survives. Such work if required should follow by necessity from the demolition and clearance of the site, and could be secured by a condition attached to planning consent.

- 1.7 The completed archive will be deposited with LAARC under site code GRA14. The site will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* Fieldwork Round-up.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Land at No 12 The Grange and 49-49a Grange Walk, Bermondsey, SE1 3AN in the London Borough of Southwark by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 24th and 28th February 2014. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 3362 7923 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is an irregularly shaped parcel of land bordered by Grange Walk to the north, The Grange to the west, Grange Yard to the south and by buildings forming part of Skyline Court to the east (Figure 2).
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Neil Hawkins and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was written by Neil Hawkins. The archaeological work was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Linden Homes and the project was monitored by Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Planning Officer at the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.4 The site was recorded using the unique site code GRA14, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.5 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone (Hawkins 2014).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology.

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.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and

historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Southwark

3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the following documents:

- The Southwark Plan (adopted 2007)
- Southwark Policy Guidance (Archaeology) (2007)

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), as identified in Appendix 8, 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.

3.4 Site Specific Constraints

3.4.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone (Hawkins 2014).

3.5 Research Objectives

- The evaluation aimed to address the following primary objectives:
- To determine the palaeotopography.
- 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 post-medieval activity.
- To establish if possible what remains from the 18th to 20th century tannery industry are present, and what effect these may have had on earlier remains.
- To establish the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The following background information is summarised from the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment prepared for the site by CgMs Consulting (Hawkins 2014).
- 4.2 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises of London Clay and silt. These are capped by Kempton Park Gravel Formation sands and gravels. The higher gravels in the area of the site form part of the Bermondsey Eyot. Holocene alluvial sequences, principally clay and silt, associated with the Rivers Thames and Neckinger, which lie to the north and east of the site respectively, have been recorded sealing the Kempton Park Gravel elsewhere in the vicinity of the site.
- 4.3 A previous geotechnical investigation at the site indicate the Kempton Park Gravel to be relatively level sealed by extensive deposits of modern made ground. One borehole (BH1), however, located at the eastern edge of the site, recorded an extensive sequence of alluvial deposits sealing the natural gravels.
- 4.4 The current ground level of the site is c. 3m OD. However ground level in the western area of the site is c. 1.50m lower than this at c. 1.50m OD. It is thought that this may relate to 20th century modification and remediation of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following text has been summarised from the site-specific Archaeological Desk Based Assessment previously compiled for the site (Hawkins 2014). Compilation of the text included an examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within a 250m radius of the site, with reference to other archaeological, documentary, and cartographic sources.

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 Few finds of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic material are recorded within the Bermondsey area. Possible Neolithic flintwork is recorded from 41-45 Grange Walk and Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint is recorded from the Alaska Works, Grange Road.
- 5.2.2 Iron Age activity and occupation is attested at 170-176 Grange Walk in the form of pits. Iron Age pitting and a ditch were also identified during investigations at Abbey Road alongside a palaeochannel of the River Neckinger. Late Iron Age field systems, which survived into the Roman period, were recorded during archaeological investigation at Alscot Road.

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 There appears to be continuity between the late Iron Age and Roman periods with settlement and occupation evidence straddling both phases. The evidence from Roman occupation is incomplete but several farming settlements are anticipated to have been located on Bermondsey Eyot.
- 5.3.2 Archaeological investigations at Bacon Grove revealed three phases of Roman building. A timber and clay structure was burnt down and replaced with a substantial masonry building. This was subsequently demolished and replaced with a timber framed building represented by postholes. Evidence for domestic occupation was recovered from associated rubbish pits. This occupation spanned the AD 1st to 3rd centuries.
- 5.3.3 A number of sites which recorded Iron Age occupation saw this activity continued into the early Roman period. This included 170-176 Grange Road, 177 Grange Road and Alscot Road which all saw evidence for agricultural or horticultural activity including field systems.
- 5.3.4 A substantial Roman ditch possibly representing a major land boundary or drain was recorded at 41-45 Grange Walk and dated to the late 1st to mid 2nd century. Also recorded were associated smaller ditches possibly representing a field system.
- 5.3.5 Other evidence for Roman activity includes: three undated postholes and residual Roman pottery, recorded at 74-76 Spa Road; an AD 1st century Roman ditch was recorded at the former Alaska Works, Grange Road; several large pits with very small quantities of abraded Roman pottery were recorded at 80-85 Grange Road; agricultural soils and a posthole were recorded at 177 Grange Road and a Roman ditch and pig burials were recorded at 161 Grange Road. A Roman ditch dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries were recorded at 162 Grange Road. A considerable

assemblage of residual Roman pottery and building material was recovered from Stevens Street.

5.4 Anglo-Saxon & Early Medieval

- 5.4.1 Archaeological investigations at Abbey Buildings revealed evidence of Middle Saxon activity in the form of Sceatta coins and chaff-tempered pottery dating to the 7th and 8th centuries although no *in situ* features were identified.
- 5.4.2 Extensive evidence of late Saxon occupation dating to the 11th century is recorded from archaeological investigations at Abbey Street.

5.5 Late Medieval & Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 The area of site is located partly within the location of the Late medieval 'Grange' or Home Farm of Bermondsey Abbey which was centered on what is now 'Grange Yard'.
- 5.5.2 Morgan's map of 1682 shows 'The Grange' frontage of the site as fully developed with Grange Yard to the south. The majority of the site is depicted as agricultural or horticultural land.
- 5.5.3 John Rocque's map of 1740 indicates 'The Grange' and 'Grange Walk' frontages of the site developed with buildings. The majority of the site is occupied by a Tanners Yard and it is likely that the whole area of the site was a tannery.
- 5.5.4 By 1795 further tannery buildings had been added to the east of the site as illustrated by Horwood's map of that year. The majority of the site however appears to lie as an open yard.
- 5.5.5 By 1872 the bulk of the site had been built over and is clearly labeled as a tannery complex. Bacon's map of 1888 shows no specific details of the site. Both the Ordnance Survey maps of 1874 and 1914 showed few changes from 1872.
- 5.5.6 The bomb damage map of 1945 shows some blast damage to buildings on the extreme southwest of the site though the bulk of the site was unscathed. This is confirmed by an aerial photograph of 1945. The site was still clearly labeled as a tannery at this time.
- 5.5.7 Subsequently the site was completely redeveloped in the early 1960s with the existing Evelyn Coyle House, Mabel Goldwin House and Gibson House. The site is now set partly below existing ground level, in particular around Evelyn Coyle House and Gibson House. This may relate to remediation of the former tannery complex prior to the 1960s development.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological evaluation was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2014). The design allowed for the excavation of a single evaluation trench measuring 2m by 2m.
- 6.2 The evaluation trench was excavated entirely by hand within the central open garden area of the site between Gibson House and Evelyn Coyle House. The trench was excavated to a safe working depth of 1m below ground level. A hand-dug sondage approximately 1m square was then excavated centrally with the trench down another 0.50m. From within the base of the sondage a hand-augered borehole was then undertaken in an effort to complete the depositional sequence. Other hand-augered boreholes were attempted within the sondage but were unable to penetrate beyond unidentified obstructions.
- 6.3 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A digital photographic record was made during the evaluation.
- 6.4 The trench was surveyed using a GPS-system locating the intervention to the National OS Grid.
- 6.5 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code GRA14.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded within evaluation Trench 1 was a deposit of natural gravelly sand, context [6]. This consisted of a loose brownish orange gravelly sand recorded within the base of the hand-augured borehole. This deposit was recorded at -0.30m OD.
- 7.1.2 The natural deposit recorded within evaluation Trench 1 was consistent with the underlying geology described by the British Geological Survey as Kempton Park Gravel formation sand and gravel and also with the natural deposits recorded during the previously undertaken geotechnical investigation (Hawkins 2014).

7.2 Phase 2: Alluvium

- 7.2.1 Sealing the natural Kempton Park Gravel Formation in Trench 1 was a sequence of alluvial deposits, contexts [4] and [5]. This sequence consisted of a loose grey sand sealed by greyish green sandy clay, contexts [5] and [4] respectively. These deposits were recorded at 0m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.30m. This sequence was recorded within a hand-augered borehole and was devoid of artefacts, therefore providing no dating evidence for their deposition.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

- 7.3.1 Sealing the possible alluvial sequence within Trench 1 was a sequence of modern deposits, contexts [1], [2] and [3]. These deposits were recorded at 1.93m OD, the modern ground level, and had an overall thickness of 1.90m. The deposits contained frequent brick and concrete fragments throughout (see Plate 2).



Plate 1: Trench 1 in progress facing west.



Plate 2: Trench 1 facing south, 1m scale, showing Section 1.



Plate 3: Trench 1 after backfilling, facing east.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that natural deposits were present with the trench at -0.30m OD. This deposit of gravelly sand is consistent with the known underlying geology described by the British Geological Survey as the Kempton Park Gravel Formation. This deposit is also consistent with the natural deposits recorded by a geotechnical investigation previously undertaken on the site (Hawkins 2014).
- 8.2 Sealing the natural Kempton Park Gravel within the evaluation trench was a limited sequence of alluvium. This alluvial sequence consisted of sands and clay and was devoid of anthropogenic material. As these deposits were only recorded within a hand-augered borehole they can provide only limited information. Sequences of alluvial deposits have been recorded within the vicinity and on the site itself (Hawkins 2014). The geotechnical investigations previously undertaken on the site recorded a considerable alluvial sequence on the eastern extreme of the site within one of the investigation holes, Borehole 1 (BH1). Within BH1 the alluvium was located at 1.84m OD and was c. 2m thick. In evaluation Trench 1 the alluvium was located 0.00m OD and was 0.30m thick. The alluvial sequence recorded in Trench 1 is not recorded in window samples 5 and 7 of the geotechnical investigation, on either side of the trench, where natural gravel was encountered at c. 0.40m OD. This shallow area of alluvium and deeper gravel in Trench 1 may represent a localised depression in the natural gravel which has subsequently filled with naturally accumulated deposits. This upper level of the alluvium is clearly a truncated surface, however, and does not represent the original elevation.
- 8.3 No evidence was recorded during the evaluation for prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval activity at the site.
- 8.4 Sealing the alluvial sequence within Trench 1 was an extensive sequence of modern made ground. This sequence, which was 1.90m thick, had fragments of brick and concrete throughout, illustrating the recent deposition of this layers. The fact that these modern deposits directly sealed the natural alluvium in Trench 1, with none of the usual depositional sequence such plough-soils and post-medieval dumping present, strongly suggests that this area of the site was heavily modified and truncated. It can clearly be seen that the area around Trench 1 was lower than ground level outside the site, by approximately 1.50m. This also clearly illustrates that the site had undergone considerable modification. Cartographic evidence illustrates that the site lay within a tannery from the 18th century until the mid 20th century. During the 1960s the site was clearly redeveloped and it has been suggested that the previously extant tannery complex was remediated at this time which would have had a severe effect on any potentially underlying archaeological deposits or features (Hawkins 2014).
- 8.5 The previously undertaken geotechnical investigation also illustrates considerable modification to the site in the 20th century. Natural Kempton Park Gravel was recorded at a relatively consistent

level across the site; however in all but one of the window samples and boreholes that encountered natural these deposits were directly overlain by modern material. This suggests that the level of the natural gravel recorded across much of the site is an artificially truncated level, and does not represent the natural topography. Much like evaluation Trench 1, the usual depositional sequence expected in this part of Southwark was absent suggesting again that large areas of the site had been truncated.

- 8.6 The only borehole from the geotechnical investigation which had a different sequence was Borehole 1 (BH1) located on the eastern side of the site. This borehole recorded a sequence of alluvium sealing the natural gravel, most likely associated with the River Neckinger located further to the east. This was again sealed by modern made ground. It can therefore be concluded that the vast majority of the site has seen considerable truncation with scant evidence for archaeological deposits or features. Only the eastern side of the site, where a considerable thickness of alluvium was recorded, may still have potential for the survival of archaeological remains.
- 8.7 This possibility is reflected by north-south and east-west aligned transects which have been prepared as part of this study (Figure 4). They illustrate the depths of modern deposits but also show that the northeastern area, in BH2, contains natural gravel at a considerably higher level to elsewhere on the site. The level of the natural in BH2, c. +2.50m OD, seems somewhat high compared to the level of gravel recorded on a previous archaeological investigation to the east (Grosso 2013), where untruncated natural was located between +1.83m OD and +1.53m OD. Potentially this could be a spur of higher natural gravel or it may be an error or inconsistency with the borehole records. These untruncated levels recorded in close proximity also add further weight to the hypothesis of heavy truncation on the site as virtually all the gravel levels recorded are considerably lower. The levels on the truncated gravels range from +0.40m to +0.80m OD across the site.
- 8.8 This study has provided a comprehensive evaluation of the site and its archaeological potential. On the evidence presented by this study, it is hypothesised that the vast majority of the site has been previously truncated so heavily as to render further work unnecessary. However, in the area where an intact alluvial sequence has been found (in the eastern side of the site around BH1) further targeted investigation may be sensible to ascertain whether archaeology survives. Such work if required should follow by necessity from the demolition and clearance of the site, and could be secured by a condition attached to planning consent.
- 8.9 The completed archive will be deposited with LAARC under site code GRA14. The site will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* Fieldwork Round-up.

9 **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Linden Homes. Thanks are also due to Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for Southwark Council, for monitoring the site.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and editing, Mark Roughley for the CAD illustrations and Richard Archer for the survey work. Thanks are also due to Chris Cooper for the logistics and Matt Edmonds for his assistance with the fieldwork.

10 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

English Heritage 2009 'GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers'.

Hawkins, D. 2014, 'Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at No 12 The Grange and 49-49a Grange Walk, London, SE1 3AN', CgMs Consulting, unpublished report

Mayo, C. 2014, 'Land at No 12 The Grange and 49-49a Grange Walk, London SE1 3AN: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation', PCA unpublished report

Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009, Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No	Sect/elev No	Phase	Type	Description	Trench	High m OD	
1	1	3	Layer	Modern made ground	Trench 1	+1.26	Layer of modern made ground
2	1	3	Layer	Modern made ground	Trench 1	+0.84	Layer of modern made ground
3	1	3	Layer	Modern made ground	Trench 1	+0.60	Layer of modern made ground, redeposited alluvial, contaminated by hydrocarbons
4		2	Layer	?Natural alluvium	Trench 1	+0.00	Layer of possible alluvial clay
5	1	2	Layer	?Natural alluvium	Trench 1	-0.20	Layer of possible alluvial sand
6	1	1	Layer	Natural gravelly sand	Trench 1	-0.30	Natural Kempton Park Gravel

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-173643

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land at 12 The Grange and 49-49a Grange Walk, London, SE1 3AN
Short description of the project	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land at 12 The Grange and 49-49a Grange Walk, London, SE1 3AN. A single evaluation trench measuring 4 square metres recorded natural Kempton Park gravel, sealed by a thin truncated alluvial sequence overlain by modern deposits. This combined with geotechnical investigations suggests the site to have been heavily modified or truncated in the 1960s.
Project dates	Start: 24-02-2014 End: 28-02-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GRA14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 12 The Grange and 49-49a Grange Walk, London, SE1 3AN
Postcode	SE1 3AN
Study area	4.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3362 7923 51.4956989423 -0.0749071621594 51 29 44 N 000 04 29 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: -0.30m Max: -0.30m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Chris Mayo

Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Neil Hawkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Linden Homes

Project archives

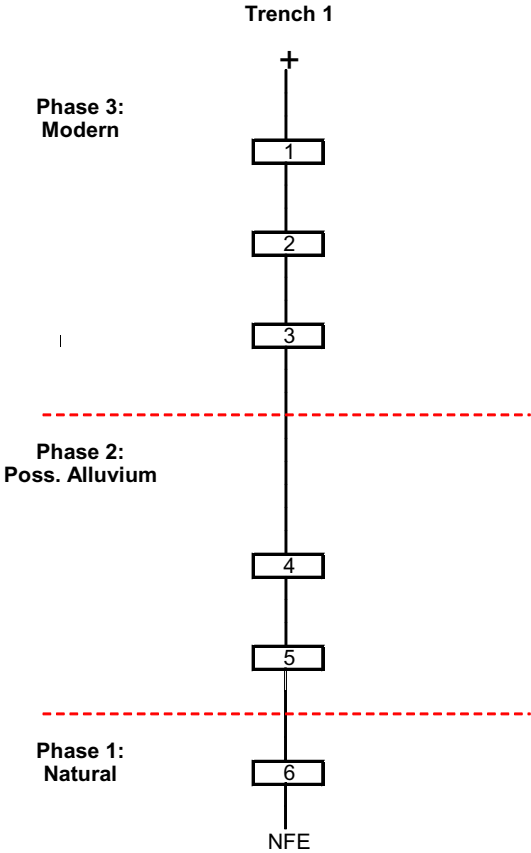
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	GRA14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	GRA14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 12 The Grange and 49-49a Grange Walk, London, SE1 3AN: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawkins, N.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R11651
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 client document with blue covers

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	7 March 2014

APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX





© Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License number 36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014

11/02/14 HB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

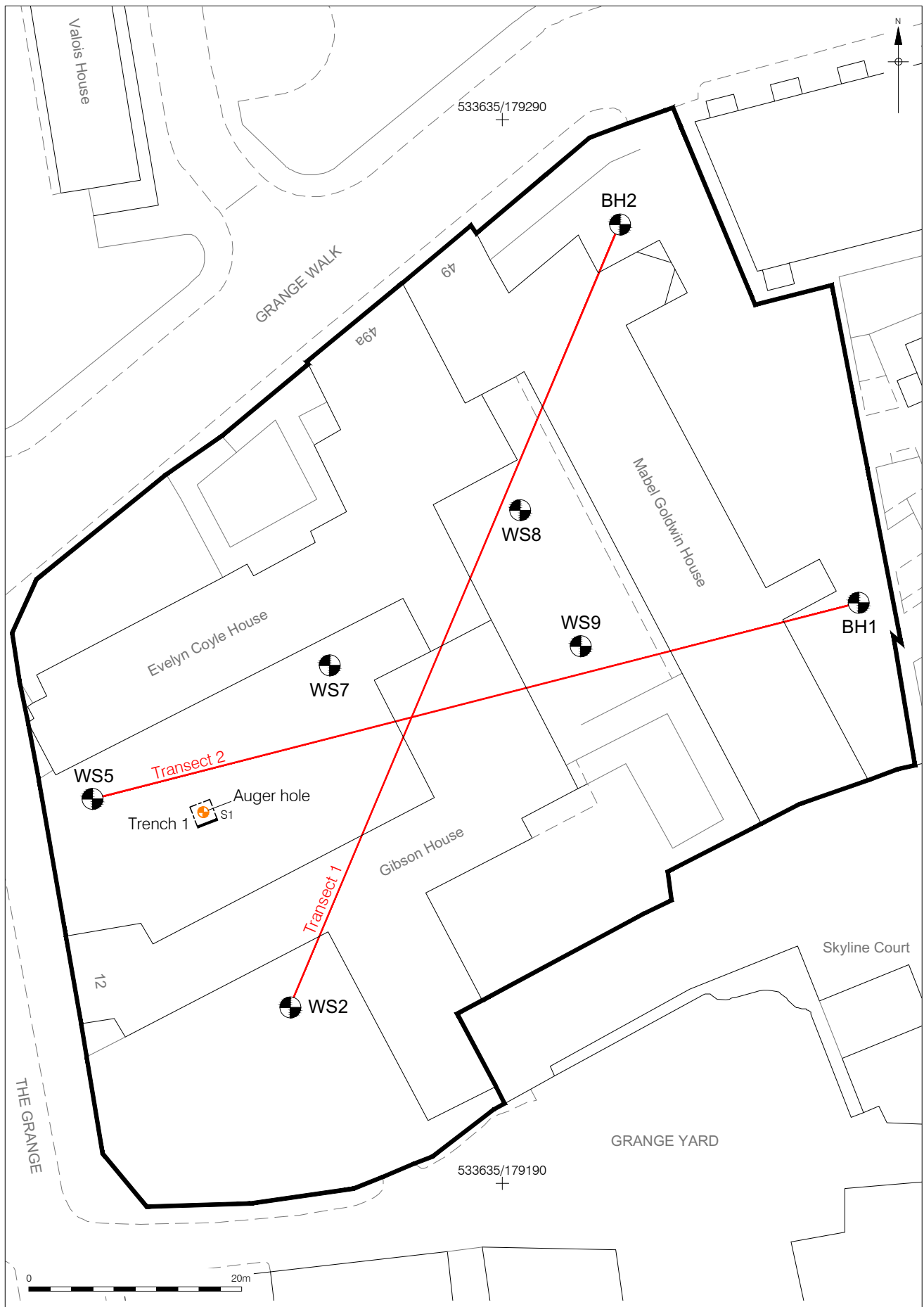
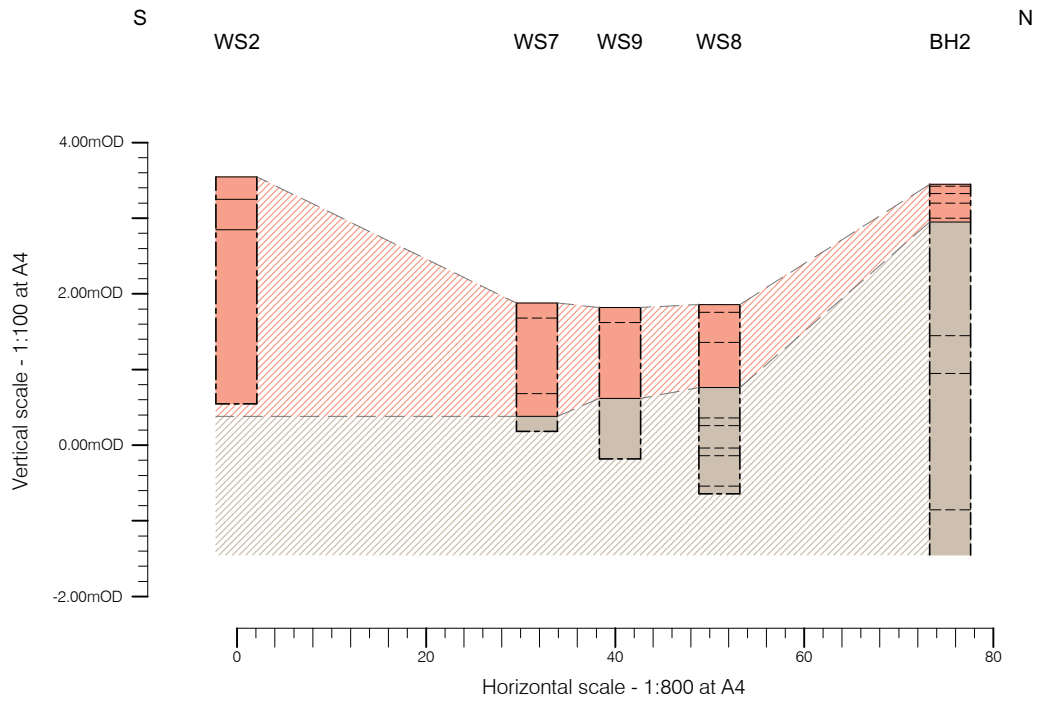
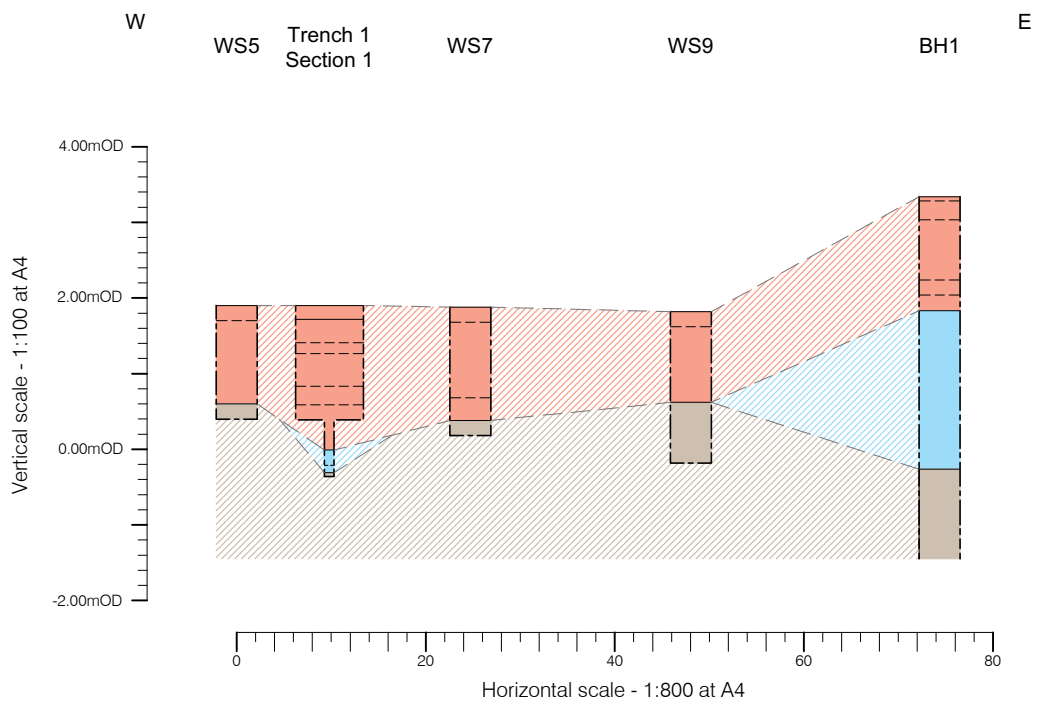


Figure 2
 Evaluation Trench and Exploratory Hole Locations
 1:500 at A4

TRANSECT 1



TRANSECT 2



PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

