

**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: 11993

SITE CODE: GRA14

FEBRUARY 2015



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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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

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
FEBRUARY 2015

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CONTENTS

1	NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	4
2	INTRODUCTION.....	5
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	6
3.1	<i>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</i>	6
3.2	<i>Regional Guidance: The London Plan</i>	6
3.3	<i>Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Southwark</i>	7
3.4	<i>Site Specific Constraints</i>	7
3.5	<i>Research Objectives</i>	7
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	9
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	10
5.1	<i>Introduction</i>	10
5.2	<i>Prehistoric</i>	10
5.3	<i>Roman</i>	10
5.4	<i>Anglo-Saxon & Early Medieval</i>	11
5.5	<i>Late Medieval & Post-Medieval</i>	11
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	12
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	13
7.1	<i>Trench 2: Phase 1: Natural</i>	13
7.2	<i>Trench 2: Phase 2: Palaeochannel</i>	13
7.3	<i>Trench 2: Phase 4: 18th/19th/20th Century</i>	13
7.4	<i>Trench 3.1: Phase 4: 19th/20th Century</i>	15
7.5	<i>Trench 3.2: Phase 2: Alluvium</i>	16
7.6	<i>Trench 3.2: Phase 3: Post-Medieval (?) Made Ground</i>	16
7.7	<i>Trench 3.2: Phase 4: 19th/20th Century</i>	16
7.8	<i>Trench 4: Phase 1: Natural</i>	17
7.9	<i>Trench 4: Phase 2: Alluvium</i>	18
7.10	<i>Trench 4: Phase 3: Post-Medieval Made Ground</i>	18
7.11	<i>Trench 4: Phase 4: 19th/20th Century</i>	18
8	CONCLUSIONS	20
9	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	22
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	22
APPENDICES		
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER	23
	APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM	25
	APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX	28

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Site Location	29
Figure 2: Detailed Site Plan Showing Trench Locations.....	30
Figure 3: Plan of Trench 2, and Sections 6 and 7.....	31
Figure 4: Plan of Trench 3.1, and Section 4	32
Figure 5: Plan of Trench 3.2, and Section 5	33
Figure 6: Plan of Trench 4, and Section 3	34

PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 2 facing south with 2m staff as scale.....	14
Plate 2: Trench 2 facing west, showing possible palaeochannel [38] in section 6	14
Plate 3: Trench 2 facing north, showing brick [33] and timber [35] structure	15
Plate 4: Trench 3.1 facing west, showing brick flue [22] and brick structure [23]	16
Plate 5: Trench 3.2 facing north, showing modern intrusions	17
Plate 6: Trench 3.2 facing northeast, showing section 5	17
Plate 7: Trench 4 facing northeast, showing section 3	19

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 4th and 7th November 2014 and 14th and 15th January 2015, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Linden Homes.
- 1.2 Three evaluation trenches were excavated, two in the east and one in the central area of the site. Because live services were detected it was deemed necessary to divide one of the eastern trenches in two.
- 1.3 Sands and gravels of the natural Kempton Park Gravel Formation, as illustrated on the British Geological Survey Sheet for the area (Sheet 57 Romford), were encountered at 1.18m OD in the east and at 0.93m OD in the west of site. During previous works a single evaluation trench was excavated which found naturally deposited gravelly sand at -0.30m OD (N. Hawkins 2014).
- 1.4 In the east of the study area the natural gravel was overlain by a sequence of alluvial deposits, which have been recorded elsewhere in the vicinity sealing the natural gravel. This was noted during the previous archaeological evaluation (N. Hawkins 2014) and the geotechnical investigation on the site (D. Hawkins 2014).
- 1.5 In Trench 2 a possible palaeochannel was recorded truncating the natural gravels; this contained no anthropogenic material. The upper levels of the feature had been truncated and sealed with modern deposits. The fall in height of the natural to the west and the presence of alluvial deposits sealing it, noted during the previous evaluation (N. Hawkins 2014), suggests that the palaeochannel may continue into this area of site.
- 1.6 A series of post-medieval deposits (made ground) were noted in the east of the site overlying the alluvium.
- 1.7 Structures associated with the tanning industry and the Tannery known to have existed on site were recorded in Trenches 2, 3.1 and 4. In Trench 2 the truncated remains of a brick and timber tank were seen in the southeast corner of the trench directly underlying modern dumped material. A late 19th/20th century brick flue and an unidentified brick structure of similar date were noted in Trench 3.1. The edge of a 19th century brick wall was seen in the eastern section face of Trench 4.
- 1.8 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 A further 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 4th and 7th November 2014 and 14th and 15th January 2015. 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 A site specific desk-based assessment had previously been prepared for the site (D. Hawkins 2014).
- 2.4 An initial site investigation was undertaken by PCA in March 2014 to complete a deposit modelling exercise (N. Hawkins 2014), that work saw the execution of a single evaluation trench located towards the western side of the site.
- 2.5 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Shane Maher and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was written by Shane Maher. 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. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2014).
- 2.6 The site archive was identified 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.
- 2.7 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 previous archaeological evaluation report (N. Hawkins 2014).
- 4.2 London Clay and silt comprise the underlying solid geology. Capping these are the 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 of clay and silt have been recorded sealing the Kempton Park Gravel elsewhere in the vicinity of the site principally. These are associated with the Rivers Thames and Neckinger, which lie to the north and east of the site respectively,
- 4.3 A previous geotechnical investigation at the site indicated 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. A limited sequence of alluvial deposits was also noted in Trench 1 of the previous archaeological evaluation.
- 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. This relates to 20th century modification and remediation of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following text is taken from the previous archaeological evaluation report (N. Hawkins 2014) which summarised the site-specific Archaeological Desk Based Assessment previously compiled for the site (D. Hawkins 2014).

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), which designed the excavation of three evaluation trenches to supplement the results of the first.

6.2 The evaluation saw the excavation of four trenches in total, as it was necessary to split one of them in two to avoid live services. All trenches were positioned by hand and checked with a CAT scanner prior to excavation. All trenches were excavated by a 360 degree excavator using toothless buckets. Where necessary the existing surfaces and concrete obstructions were broken out using mechanical breakers.

6.3 Trench dimensions and highest and lowest levels are listed below:

Trench Number	Length	Width	Depth	Highest level	Lowest level
2 (upper area)	14.5m	4.5m	2.42m	1.89m OD	-0.53m OD
2 (basal area)	11.1m	2m	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.1	2.4m	2m	1.25m	3.51m OD	2.26m OD
3.2	4m	2m	2.5m	3.51m OD	1.01m OD
4	3.8m	2.3m	4m	3.44m OD	-0.56m OD

6.4 The investigation was undertaken over two phases as Trench 2 was not accessible until the demolition of Evelyn Cole House. Trenches 3 and 4 were undertaken pre-demolition.

6.5 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.

6.6 The trenches were located using triangulation from known points and transferred to the National OS Grid.

6.7 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 Trench 2: Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded within evaluation Trench 2 was a deposit of natural sandy gravel, context [43]. This was seen throughout the trench between 0.93m OD and 0.69m OD.
- 7.1.2 The natural deposit recorded within evaluation Trench 2 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 investigations (N. Hawkins 2014).

7.2 Trench 2: Phase 2: Palaeochannel

- 7.2.1 In the northern side of the trench a possible palaeochannel [38] was noted at the surface of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation at 0.93m OD. The channel was on a roughly east to west alignment, extending beyond the trench limits in both directions. The recorded width (north to south) was 4.3m and the depth was 1.0m. A sequence of alluvial deposits filled the cut. The primary fill consisted of mid orange brown, loose to compact, sandy gravels [42] which were 0.12m thick. Above this was a 0.14m thick, light yellowish grey, fine sand [41]. A 0.2m thick light to mid blue grey sandy clay [40] sealed [41]. The upper fill was a deposit of compact to loose, light to mid yellow/orange brown, sandy gravels [39], 0.69m thick.
- 7.2.2 The channel may once have been substantial deeper but 20th century ground modification and remediation works appear to have truncated away the upper portions of the feature. Partial excavation of the feature revealed no anthropogenic material.

7.3 Trench 2: Phase 4: 18th/19th/20th Century

- 7.3.1 In the southwest corner of the trench a curved brick [33] and timber [35] structure was recorded extending beyond the trench limits. The structure was not fully excavated (due to its location and trench depths) but it appeared to be part of a tank (possibly circular) of some kind for holding water or other liquids for the tanning processes known to have taken place on the site. The brickwork [33] was two courses wide (double skin) and appeared to form the inner lining of the tank. It was seen at 0.77m OD measuring 1.3m (N-S) x 0.26m (E-W) with an excavated depth of 0.2m. The bricks were red post-great fire bricks (Fabric 3032) with slight frogs measuring 100mm x 220mm x 60mm. The outer lining of the tank consisted of a series of upright timber planks [35]. These planks were noted at 0.81m and formed a 25mm thick skin around [33], probably for waterproofing or shuttering during its construction. The structure lay within a curved construction cut [37], seen at 0.93m OD measuring 2.5m (N-S) x 1.04m (E-W). Only part of the cut was visible as it also extended beyond the trench limits to the west and south. The construction backfill was a soft to firm, mid to dark brown grey silty clay [36] which contained pot, CBM (including brick fragments, floor tile fragments and peg and pan tile) and Purbeck Marble. Spot dates for the pot and CBM suggest a late 18th to 19th century date for the feature. Also of note were residual

sherds of Roman pot, a fragment of Roman brick and a fragment of Westminster Tile. The structure was backfilled with a compacted deposit of mid to dark greyish brown, sandy silt [34] with occasional small pebbles, coal fragments, pot, glass and peg tile. The pot was spot dated 1580-1900 and the glass was probably part of a 19th century wine bottle.

7.3.2 The trench was sealed by late 20th century dumped material.



Plate 1: Trench 2 facing south with 2m staff as scale



Plate 2: Trench 2 facing west, 2 x 0.5m scales, showing possible palaeochannel [38] in section 6



Plate 3: Trench 2 facing north, 2 x 0.5m scales, showing brick [33] and timber [35] structure

7.4 Trench 3.1: Phase 4: 19th/20th Century

- 7.4.1 A severely truncated, L-shaped brick flue structure [22] was the earliest feature recorded in this trench. The flue was seen at 2.99m OD extending 2.4m from the southeast corner of the trench towards the northwest then turning toward the northeast and extending 1.2m before going into and beyond the northern trench edge. An outer width of 0.64m and an inner width of 0.4m were recorded. Only part of the structure was excavated giving it a depth of 0.25m. The flue was constructed from kiln brick (Fabric 3261), measuring 220mm x 80mm x 100mm, and smaller wedge kiln brick (Fabric 3261). Inside the flue was a deposit of firm to soft, dark reddish brown, coarse sandy silt [21] with frequent ashy deposits.
- 7.4.2 Behind the northern face of the brickwork a deposit of soft, mid reddish brown silty clay [20] was recorded at 2.71m OD. This has been interpreted as the construction backfill surrounding the flue structure and its reddish hue caused by extreme heat.
- 7.4.3 Remnants of a red and yellow stock brick structure [23] were noted at 2.71m OD in the south of the trench measuring 0.6m (N-S) x 0.6m (E-W). The bricks measured 220mm x 80mm x 100mm and were bonded with a hard, grey, sandy mortar.
- 7.4.4 Modern concrete intrusions had impacted severely upon these structures.
- 7.4.5 Natural deposits or indeed deposits pre-dating the 19th century were not observed in Trench 3.1.



Plate 4: Trench 3.1 facing west, showing brick flue [22] and brick structure [23]

7.5 Trench 3.2: Phase 2: Alluvium

7.5.1 The lowest recorded deposits in Trench 3.2 were a sequence of alluvial clays and sands. The first of these was a deposit of loose, light blue grey, clayey sand [32]. This was seen in the base of the trench between 1.46m OD and 1.31m OD. Above this at 1.61m OD was a 0.5m thick layer of loose, dark blue grey, clayey sand [31]. This in turn was covered by deposit of loose, mid blue grey, sandy clay [28] which was noted at 1.61m OD to be 0.24m thick. These deposits all extended beyond the limits of excavation and contained no anthropogenic material.

7.6 Trench 3.2: Phase 3: Post-Medieval (?) Made Ground

7.6.1 Above the alluvial deposits a 0.55m thick layer of, mid orange brown, silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded gravels [30] was recorded at 1.18m OD. A 0.4m thick layer of mid grey brown, clayey silt [29] was noted at 2.59m OD covering [30].

7.7 Trench 3.2: Phase 4: 19th/20th Century

7.7.1 A large pit cut [27], which truncated clayey silt [29], dominated the west of the trench. The cut was seen at 2.81m OD, with a depth of 1.25m, extending beyond the northern, southern and western trench limits. The eastern side of the cut was seen in section sloping steeply to a concave base. Primary fill [26] was described as a 0.14m thick deposit of dark blue grey silty clay. Above this was a firm, light to mid greyish brown, clayey silt [25] with a thickness of 0.6m. The upper fill was a 0.4m thick, firm, mid to dark grey, gravelly silty [24] with occasional chalk and tree roots.

7.7.2 Modern concrete intrusions had impacted upon the upper portion of the trench.



Plate 5: Trench 3.2 facing north, showing modern intrusions



Plate 6: Trench 3.2 facing northeast, showing section 5

7.8 Trench 4: Phase 1: Natural

- 7.8.1 The earliest deposit recorded within Trench 4 was a deposit of natural gravelly sand, context [19]. This consisted of a loose light to mid grey gravelly sand recorded at -0.16m OD within the base of the trench. This was covered by a 0.4m thick layer of loose, mid to dark grey, gravelly sand [18] seen at 0.24m OD. Above this was a deposit of loose, light grey, gravelly sand [17] which was recorded at 0.84m OD measuring 0.6m thick. At 1.18m OD a layer of loose, light yellow/creamy grey, sand [16] with occasional gravels sealed [17]. This layer was 0.3m thick.
- 7.8.2 The sequence of natural deposits recorded within evaluation Trench 4 were 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).

7.9 Trench 4: Phase 2: Alluvium

7.9.1 The natural Kempton Park Gravel Formation in Trench 4 was sealed by a deposit of loose, dark blue black sand with occasional gravels [15] which were 0.2m thick and seen at 1.34m OD.

7.10 Trench 4: Phase 3: Post-Medieval Made Ground

7.10.1 Sealing the alluvial sand in Trench 4 was a sequence of post-medieval deposits, contexts [10], [11], [12], [13] and [14]. The earliest of these was a layer of loose, mid orange brown, sandy clayey gravel [14] which was seen at 1.88m OD to be 0.6m thick. Covering [14] was a soft, mid brown grey, silty clay [12] noted at 2.32m OD and measuring 0.4m thick. This was sealed by deposit [13] to the north and [10] to the south. Deposit [13] was a 1.26m thick layer of soft, dark blue black, sandy gravelly clay with occasional lenses of silty sand recorded at 2.5m OD. Deposit [10] was described as a soft, mid to dark brown grey, clay silt seen at 2.94m OD measuring 0.72m thick. This had the appearance of a garden soil and contained occasional tree roots. A layer of soft, mid to dark grey brown, silty sand [11] with lenses of silty clay and tree roots was noted at 3.04m OD, to be 0.9m thick, sealing [13].

7.11 Trench 4: Phase 4: 19th/20th Century

7.11.1 Deposits [10] and [11] were truncated by the construction cut [9] for an east to west aligned wall [7]. The wall was seen in section at 3.04m OD and was 0.96m in height and 0.26m (approximately 2 courses) wide. The wall was built with dark to mid red, frogged Victorian brick bonded with a hard, light yellowish grey sandy mortar. It is possible that the wall represented the corner or part of a doorway of a larger structure. The construction cut [9] for the wall was recorded at 3.04m OD with near to vertical sides and a flat base measuring 0.98m deep and 0.5m wide. A mixed deposit of dark grey brown, silty sand and brick fragments [8] was recorded as the construction backfill.



Plate 7: Trench 4 facing northeast, showing section 3

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that natural deposits were present in Trenches 2 and 4 between 0.93m OD and 1.18m OD respectively. These deposits are consistent with the known underlying geology described by the British Geological Survey as the Kempton Park Gravel Formation and are also consistent with the previous evaluation (N. Hawkins 2014) and geotechnical investigation (D. Hawkins 2014). During the previous evaluation the natural was recorded at -0.3m OD (N. Hawkins 2014).
- 8.2 In Trench 2 a possible palaeochannel was recorded at the surface of the natural Kempton Park Gravel. This was filled with a sequence of alluvial sands and clay devoid of anthropogenic material. A hand augured borehole recorded a similar sequence of sands and clay in Trench 1 of the previous evaluation (N. Hawkins 2014). Although this was a limited investigation it does suggest a possible continuation of the palaeochannel into the west of site. The lowest recorded deposits in Trench 3.2 were a sequence of alluvial sands and clays, again suggestive of a possible continuation of the palaeochannel, this time into the east of the site. In Trench 4 the natural sands and gravels were sealed by a deposit of alluvial sand. Sequences of alluvial deposits have been recorded within the vicinity and on the site itself (D. Hawkins 2014). A considerable alluvial sequence was recorded in Borehole 1 (BH 1), to the north of Trench 4, during the previous geotechnical investigation (D. Hawkins 2014). 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 (N. Hawkins 2014). The top of the alluvial deposits in evaluation Trenches 2, 3.2 and 4 were 1.0m OD, 1.61m OD and 1.34m OD respectively. This reflects the increase in truncation to the west, which probably occurred during the late 20th century when the site was remediated.
- 8.3 No evidence was observed during the evaluation for prehistoric archaeology.
- 8.4 Residual fragments of Roman and medieval pottery and CBM were recovered from a construction backfill deposit encountered in Trench 2. Roman activity has been noted in the vicinity and the site of Bermondsey Abbey is c.250m to the northeast of the site, so the presence of residual medieval finds is of no surprise.
- 8.5 Sequences of post-medieval soils were recorded sealing the alluvial in Trenches 3.2 and 4. In Trench 3.2 the sequence was noted at 2.59m OD to be 1.2m thick and in Trench 4 the post-medieval soils were seen at 3.04m OD to be 1.8m thick. The lower level of these deposits in Trench 3.2 is due to later truncation.
- 8.6 Structures related to the tanning industry were present in Trenches 2, 3.1 and 4. In Trench 2 this was represented by the remnant of a (possibly) circular brick and timber tank. Only part of the structure was visible as it continued into the western and southern trench limits. The outer timbers probably either acted for waterproofing to prevent fluid ingress or for that matter egress, or else

were associated with the construction of the tank. The upper portion of the feature has been truncated probably during the remediation works when the tannery was demolished.

- 8.7 In Trench 3.1 the remains of a brick flue structure and an unidentified brick structure were recorded. The flue was characterised by the ashy deposits in its interior and heat damage noted on the bricks, mortar and surrounding deposits. This may have once connected to a nearby chimney.
- 8.8 In Trench 4 a segment of wall was visible in the west facing section. This may have been a part of a larger wall within the Tannery complex.
- 8.9 A large cut feature seen in Trench 3.2 may be related to the late 20th century remedial works or it may be earlier. No finds were seen in the deposits filling the feature.
- 8.10 Remediation works in the late 20th century have impacted heavily upon the site, especially in the west as can be seen in Trench 2 of this evaluation and Trench 1 of the previous archaeological works (N. Hawkins 2014). There is however some limited survival of late 19th / early 20th century features directly below the modern deposits in the west, albeit with their upper levels truncated away.
- 8.11 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.
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Trench No	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Phase	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Photos	Finds
7	TR 4	N/A	3	Masonry	East west aligned Victorian wall	4	3.04m OD	N/A	D2, 3-6	N/A
8	TR 4	N/A	3	Fill	Construction backfill for wall [7] in cut [9]	4	3.04m OD	N/A	D2, 3-6	N/A
9	TR 4	N/A	3	Cut	Constuction cut for [7]	4	3.04m OD	2.06m OD	D2, 3-6	N/A
10	TR 4	N/A	3	Layer	Post-medieval horticultural soil	3	2.94m OD	N/A	D2, 3-6	N/A
11	TR 4	N/A	3	Layer	Post-medieval soil	3	3.04m OD	N/A	D2, 3-6	N/A
12	TR 4	TR 4	3	Layer	Post-medieval silty clay deposit	3	2.32m OD	2.1m OD	D2, 3-6	N/A
13	TR 4	N/A	3	Layer	Post-medieval dumped deposit	3	2.5m OD	2.14m OD	D2, 3-6	N/A
14	TR 4	N/A	3	Layer	Redeposited gravels	3	1.88m OD	N/A	D2, 3-6	N/A
15	TR 4	N/A	3	Layer	Alluvial sandy gravel deposit	2	1.34m OD	N/A	D2, 3-6	N/A
16	TR 4	N/A	3	Layer	Natural sand	1	1.18m OD	N/A	D2, 3-6	N/A
17	TR 4	N/A	3	Layer	Natural gravelly sand	1	0.84m OD	N/A	D2, 3-6	N/A
18	TR 4	N/A	3	Layer	Natural gravelly sand	1	0.24m OD	N/A	D2, 3-6	N/A
19	TR 4	TR 4	3	Layer	Natural Gravelly sand	1	-0.16m OD	N/A	D2, 3-6	N/A
20	TR 3.1	TR 3.1	4	Fill	Possible construction backfill for [22]	4	2.71m OD	N/A	D2, 7-9, 20	N/A
21	TR 3.1	TR 3.1	4	Fill	Internal fill of structure [22]	4	2.71m OD	N/A	D2, 7-9, 20	N/A
22	TR 3.1	TR 3.1	4	Masonry	Possible flue structure	4	2.99m OD	2.26m OD	D2, 7-9, 20	CBM
23	TR 3.1	TR 3.1	4	Masonry	Stock brick wall	4	2.71m OD	N/A	D2, 7-9, 20	N/A
24	TR 3.2	TR 3.2	5	Fill	Uppermost fill of [27]	4	2.81m OD	2.41m OD	D2, 15-19	N/A
25	TR 3.2	N/A	5	Fill	Clayey silt fill of [27]	4	2.76m OD	2.01m OD	D2, 15-19	N/A
26	TR 3.2	N/A	5	Fill	Silty clay fill of [27]	4	1.91m OD	1.66m OD	D2, 15-19	N/A
27	TR 3.2	N/A	5	Cut	Victorian pit cut	4	2.81m OD	1.55m OD	D2, 15-19	N/A
28	TR 3.2	N/A	5	Layer	Blue grey alluvial deposit	2	1.61m OD	N/A	D2, 15-19	N/A
29	TR 3.2	N/A	5	Layer	Post-medieval dumped deposit	3	2.59m OD	N/A	D2, 15-19	N/A
30	TR 3.2	N/A	5	Layer	Redeposited gravels	3	2.18m OD	N/A	D2, 15-19	N/A
31	TR 3.2	N/A	5	Layer	Aluvial clay sand deposit	2	1.61m OD	N/A	D2, 15-19	N/A
32	TR 3.2	TR 3.2	5	Layer	Aluvial clay sand deposit	2	1.46m OD	1.31m OD	D2, 15-19	N/A
33	TR 2	TR 2	7	Masonry	Curved brick stucture in [35]	4	0.77m OD	N/A	D3, 4,5,8-11	CBM
34	TR 2	TR 2	7	Fill	Backfill of [33]	4	0.83m OD	0.77m	D3, 4,5,8-11	POT, GLASS, CBM, BONE

Context No.	Trench No	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Phase	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Photos	Finds
35	TR 2	TR 2	7	Timber	Wooden surround for [33]	4	0.81m OD	N/A	D3, 4,5,8-11	N/A
36	TR 2	TR 2	7	Fill	Construction backfill for [35] in cut [37]	4	0.93m OD	0.81m OD	D3, 4,5,8-11	POT, CBM, STONE
37	TR 2	TR 2	7	Cut	Construction cut for [33] and [35]	4	0.93m OD	N/A	D3, 4,5,8-11	N/A
38	TR 2	TR 2	6	Cut	Palaeo-channel	2	0.95m OD	=G11-0.01m OD	D3, 6,7	N/A
39	TR 2	TR 2	6	Fill	Sandy gravels in [38]	2	1.0m OD	0.95m OD	D3, 6,7	N/A
40	TR 2	N/A	6	Fill	Light blue grey sandy clay in [38]	2	0.55m OD	0.28m OD	D3, 6,7	N/A
41	TR 2	N/A	6	Fill	Fine sand deposit in [38]	2	0.8m OD	0.20m	D3, 6,7	N/A
42	TR 2	N/A	6	Fill	Sandy gravel primary fill of [38]	2	0.27m OD	0.08m OD	D3, 6,7	N/A
43	TR 2	TR 2	6,7	Layer	Natural gravelly sand	1	0.93m OD	0.69m OD	D3, 1-11	N/A

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: PRECONST1-204482

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	Three evaluation trenches were excavated, two in the east and one in the central area of the site. Sands and gravels of the natural Kempton Park Gravel Formation, as illustrated on the British Geological Survey Sheet for the area (Sheet 57 Romford), were encountered at 1.18m OD in the east and at 0.93m OD in the west of site. During previous works a single evaluation trench was excavated which found naturally deposited gravelly sand at -0.30m OD. In the east of the study area the natural gravel was overlain by a sequence of alluvial deposits, which have been recorded elsewhere in the vicinity sealing the natural gravel. This was noted during the previous archaeological evaluation and the geotechnical investigation on the site. In Trench 2 a possible palaeochannel was recorded truncating the natural gravels; this contained no anthropogenic material. The upper levels of the feature had been truncated and sealed with modern deposits. The fall in height of the natural to the west and the presence of alluvial deposits sealing it, noted during the previous evaluation, suggests that the palaeochannel may continue into this area of site. A series of post-medieval deposits (made ground) were noted in the east of the site overlying the alluvium. Structures associated with the tanning industry and the Tannery known to have existed on site were recorded in Trenches 2, 3.1 and 4. In Trench 2 the truncated remains of a brick and timber tank were seen in the southeast corner of the trench directly underlying modern dumped material. A late 19th/20th century brick flue and an unidentified brick structure of similar date were noted in Trench 3.1. The edge of a 19th century brick wall was seen in the eastern section face of Trench 4.
Project dates	Start: 04-11-2014 End: 15-01-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GRA14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-173643 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PALAEOCHANNEL Uncertain
Monument type	TANK Post Medieval
Monument type	FLUE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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 5357.00 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: -0.16m Max: 0.93m

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 Shane Maher
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body LINDEN HOMES

Project archives

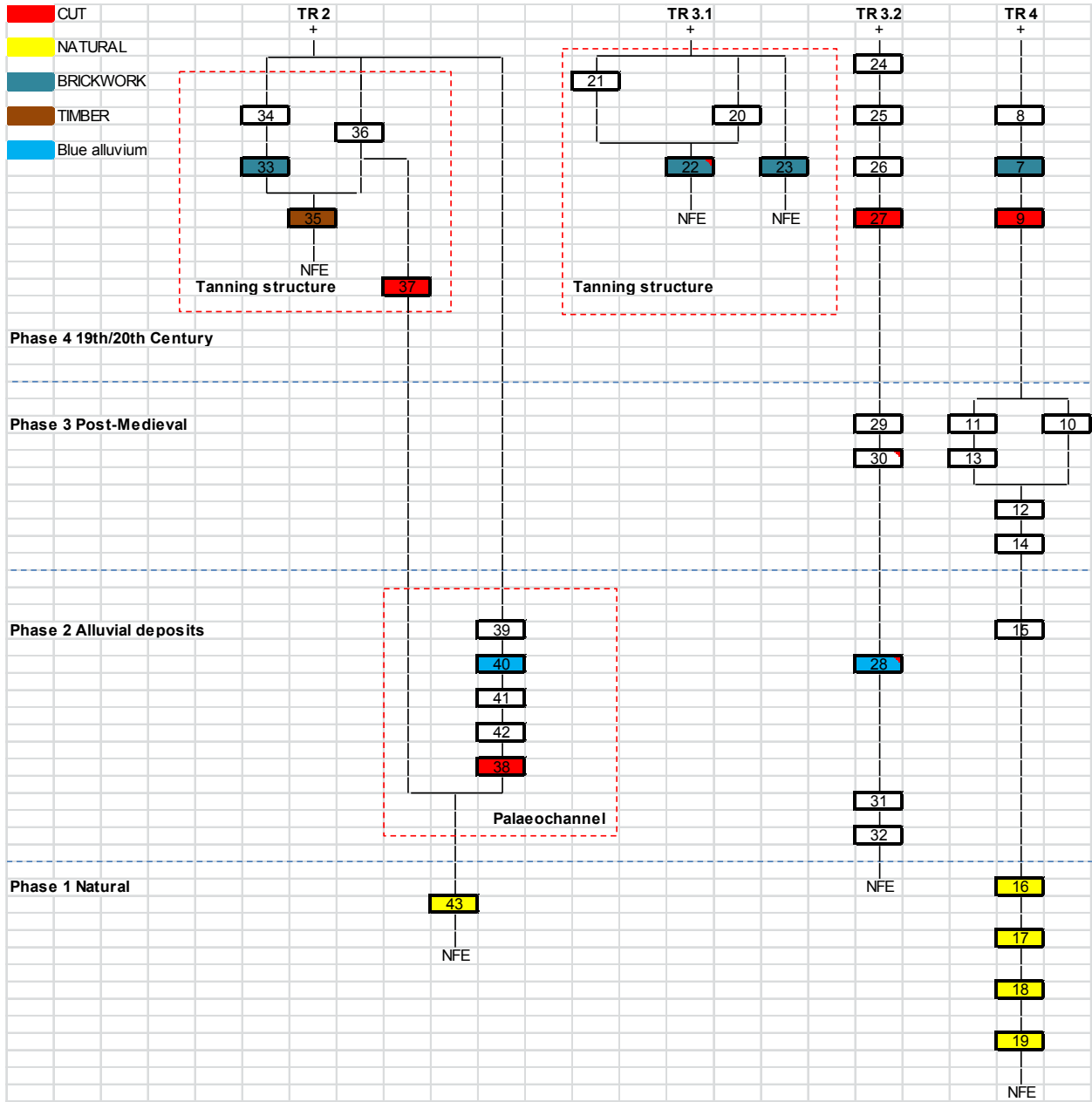
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 Paper Archive recipient LAARC
 Paper Archive ID GRA14
 Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

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 Title Land at No 12 The Grange and 49-49a Grange Walk, SE1 3AN: An Archaeological Evaluation
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Maher, S.

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Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	23 February 2015

APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX





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11/02/14 HB; updated 13/02/2015 AMB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
 29/10/14 MR; updated 13/02/2015 AMB

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Plan Showing Trench Locations
 1:500 at A4

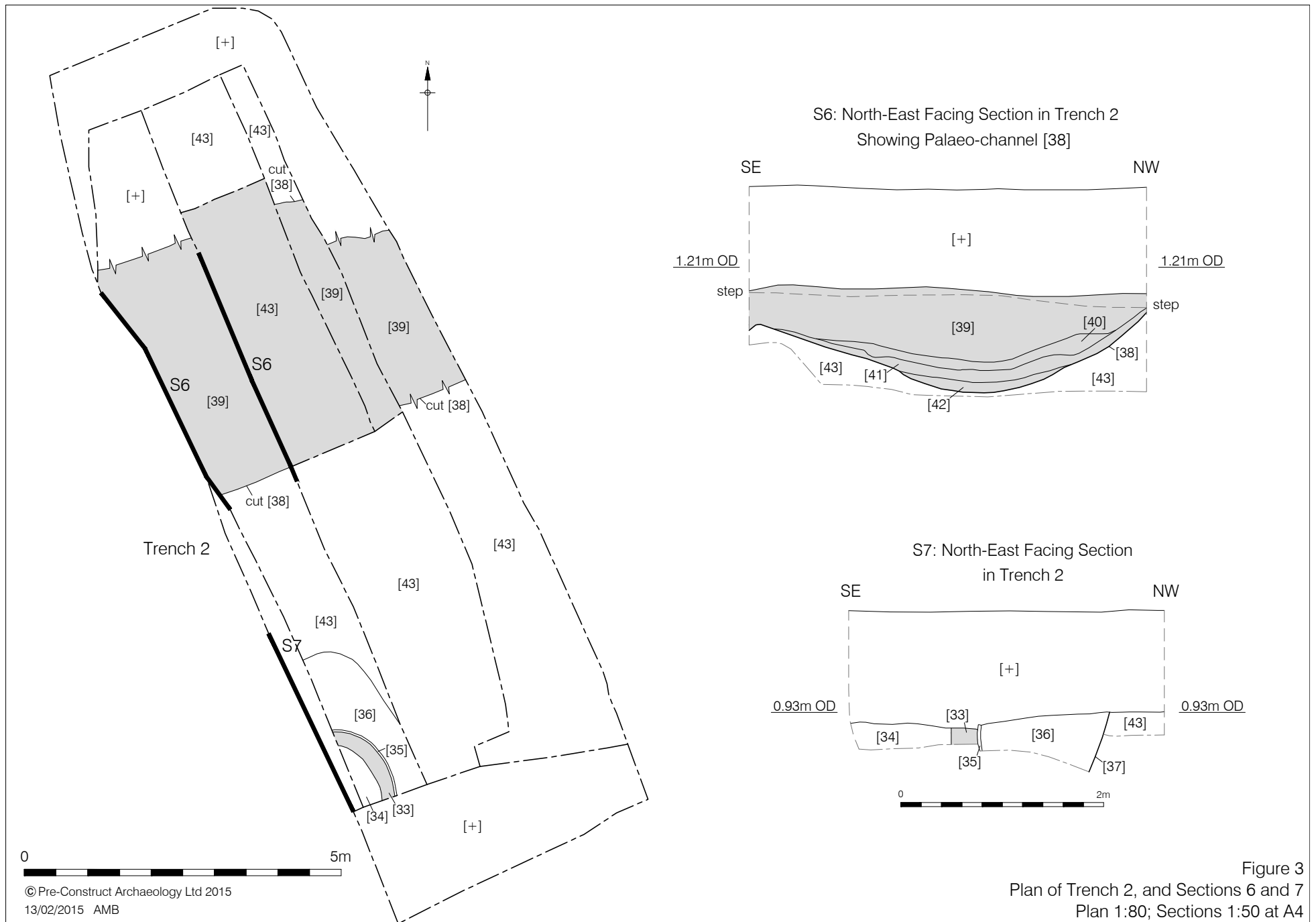
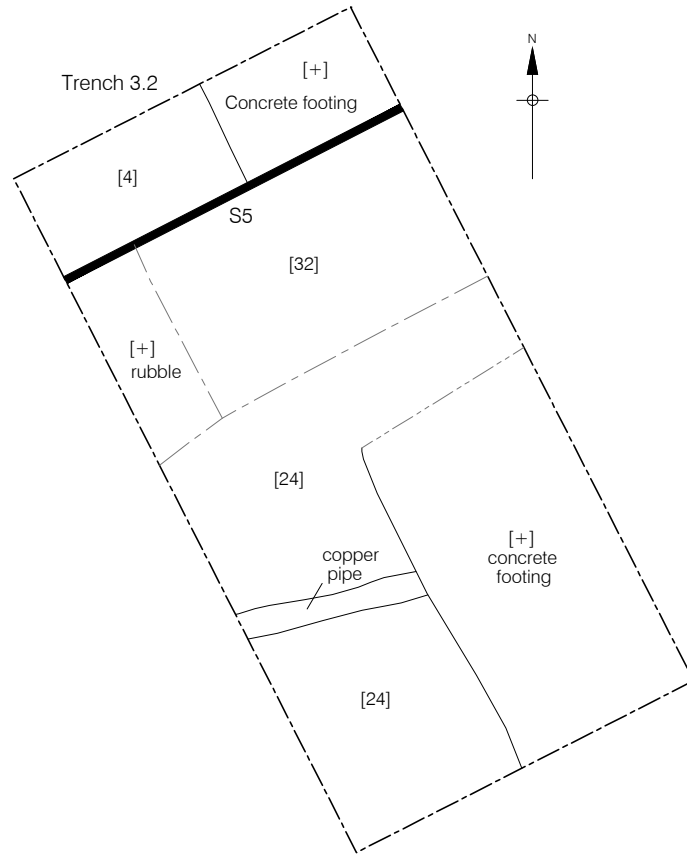


Figure 3
Plan of Trench 2, and Sections 6 and 7
Plan 1:80; Sections 1:50 at A4

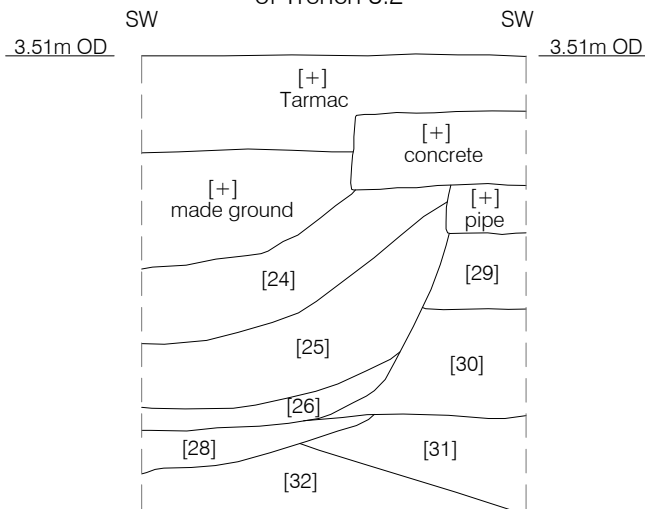


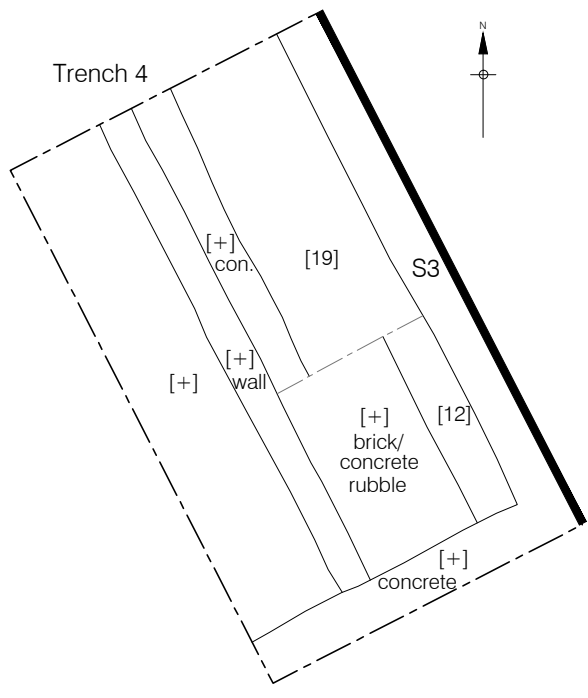
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
 13/02/2015 AMB

Figure 4
 Plan of Trench 3.1 and Section 4
 1:20 at A4

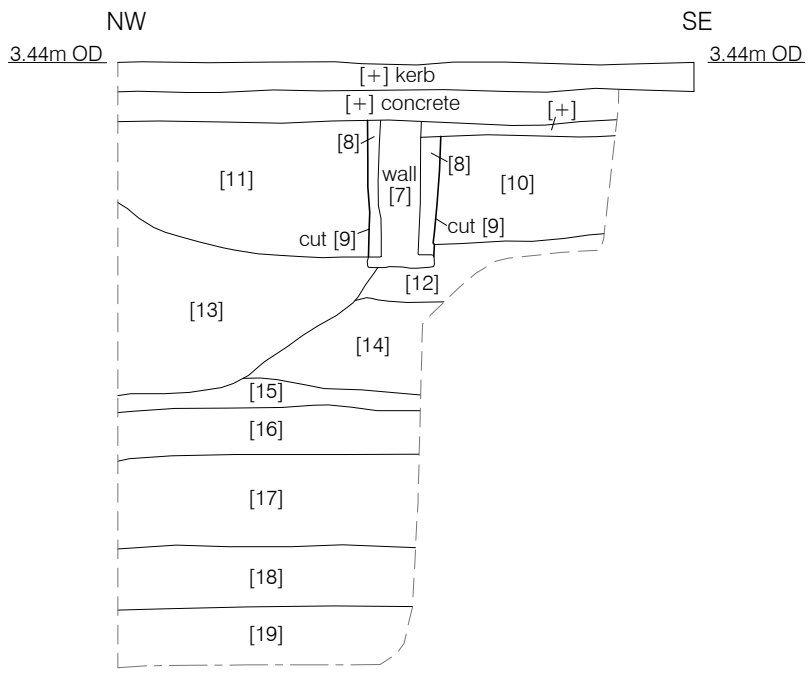


S5: South-East Facing Section of Trench 3.2





S3: South-West Facing Section of Trench 4



PCA

PCA SOUTH

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