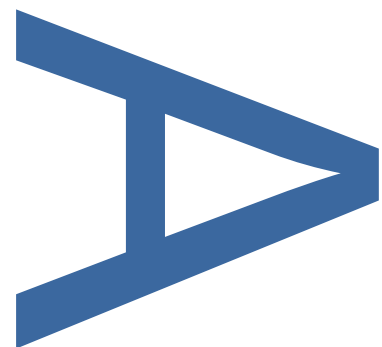
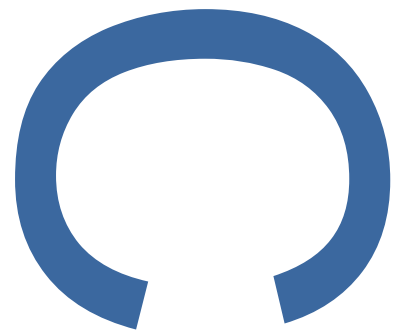


**202-203 GRANGE ROAD,
SOUTHWARK, SE1 3AA:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AND WATCHING
BRIEF**

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

SITE CODE: GAN18

JULY 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Site Code: GAN18

Central NGR: TQ 33395 79238

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Planning Reference: Pre-planning

Commissioning Client: Vanquish Iconic Developments

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 202-203 Grange Road, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1 2AA. The area evaluated comprised a plot of land that lies to the north of the late 19th century street frontage which faces onto Grange Road. The site consisted of a rectangular shaped plot (c. 417m squared) located within the Bermondsey Street Conservation Area and within the Borough/Bermondsey/riverside Archaeological Priority Zone associated with Roman and medieval settlement and historic settlements areas of Bankside, Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. The scheduled site of Bermondsey Abbey (ref. 1001984) lies a short distance to the north of the proposed development.
- 1.2 The site is bounded to the north by the rear of gardens of 19th century terraced housing along Grange Walk and to the east and west by modern infill (back plot) development to the rear of nos. 204-205 Grange Road and nos. 199-201 Grange Road respectively. The site fronts onto Grange Road, is encompassed by a warehouse, and is centred at TQ 3339579238.
- 1.3 Due to the archaeological potential of the site and its vicinity Gill King, the Senior Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to the commencement of any construction.
- 1.4 The excavation of evaluation Trench 1, located in the northern half of the site, recorded a sequence of late medieval to post-medieval deposits. Of note is the presence of a substantial east to west orientated ditch cut of late medieval to early post-medieval date.
- 1.5 Post medieval layers and cut features associated with the post-medieval development of the site dated between the 18th to 19th century was recorded in Trenches 1,2 and 3. These were associated with the tanning activity as shown on cartographic evidence from the 19th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 202-203 Grange Road, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1 2AA between 20th and 29th June 2018. The evaluation consisted of one single trench 4m square at the top and stepped at the base.
- 2.2 Following the excavation of Trench 1, and following consultation with Gill King, it was decided to excavate to further trenches. Trench 2 and Trench 3, located in the north and south part of the site respectively, were excavated and recorded as part of a watching brief exercise.
- 2.3 The central National Grid Reference for the evaluation is TQ 339579238.
- 2.4 The site was given the unique Museum of London site code GAN18
- 2.5 The project was monitored by Gill King, Senior Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, project managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Amelia Fairman and supervised by the author.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued National Planning Policy Framework, which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains. The policies regarding archaeology set out in the NPPF are contained in **Section 12 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**. These states:

126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

127. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of the areas that lack special interest.

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.

130. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

137. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

138. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

140. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

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.

3.1.2 The provisions set out in the new guidelines superseded the policy framework set out in previous government guidance namely Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment'. Planning Policy Statement 5 had itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, PPG 16, which was issued in November 1990 by the Department of the Environment.

- 3.1.3 Although PPG 16 has been superseded the Unitary Development Plans of most local authorities, or Local Development Frameworks where these have been adopted, still contain sections dealing with archaeology that are based on the provisions set out in PPG 16. The key points in PPG16 can be summarised as follows:
- 3.1.4 Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly and thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- 3.1.5 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in their physical preservation.
- 3.1.6 If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be as a second best option. Agreements should also provide for subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.
- 3.1.7 The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.
- 3.1.8 Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

3.2 Regional Guidance: London Plan

- 3.2.1 Development also falls under the remit of the Mayor of London's London Plan 2016 (2017 fix), which addresses Heritage, Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites and Protected sites. The core intent of the Mayor's strategy in the London Plan is expressed as follows:

POLICY 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology

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

Planning decisions

Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate. Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail. 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.

3.3 London Borough of Southwark Core Strategy

3.3.1 The London Borough of Southwark Core Strategy was adopted in April 2011 and contains the following relevant archaeological policy:

STRATEGY POLICY 12 – DESIGN AND CONSERVATION

Development will achieve the highest possible standards of design for buildings and public spaces to help create attractive and distinctive places which are safe, easy to get around and a pleasure to be in. We will do this by:

Expecting development to conserve or enhance the significance of Southwark's heritage assets, their settings and wider historic environment, including conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, world heritage sites and scheduled monuments.

Saved policy relating to archaeology contained within the Southwark Plan (2007) include the following:

POLICY 3.19 — ARCHAEOLOGY

Planning applications affecting sites within archaeological priority zones, as identified in the Proposals Map 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 Background

3.4.1 The study site falls within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by the Southwark Unitary Development Plan:

Borough/Bermondsey/Riverside APZ

This large zone incorporates the Roman and medieval settlement and the historic settlement areas of Bankside, Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. The archaeological potential of the Southwark riverside accounts for the inclusion of the strip of land parallel to the river outside of these known historical settlement areas.

3.4.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited has been commissioned by Vanquish Iconic Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 202-203 Grange Road, Bermondsey, London SE1 4AA, in support of a planning application to redevelop the site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The geological Survey of Great Britain, South London, Sheet 270, shows that the site lies on Kempton Park Gravel, overlying London Clay. Along the Bermondsey Eyot, where the site is located, these gravels tend to be encountered at around 1.20m OD (Heard 1996).

4.1.2 At 204-205 Grange Road, immediately to the west of the site, an evaluation conducted by PCA in 2013 recorded natural sandy gravel between 1.83m OD and 1.97m OD (Killock 2013). A watching brief at 84 Abbey Street, c. 200m northwest of the site discovered natural sandy gravels at a height between 1.86m and 1.30m OD (Maher 2005) and finally an evaluation c. 200m east of the site found natural sandy gravel at an elevation of between 1.93m and 1.78m OD (Douglas 2008).

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 During the majority of the later prehistoric and Roman periods the area surrounding the site was occupied by a number of low-lying sand and gravel islands, or eyots, which were separated by areas of tidal mudflats and river channels. The site is located on what was one of the larger areas of higher ground, known as the Bermondsey Eyot. Thought once to be an island recent research has demonstrated that this was not the case. Bermondsey was connected to the 'mainland' of south London via a spit of land that extended from the western end of the eyot (Cowan et al 2009). Today the site is approximately 930m to the south of the River Thames, but the area only began to be effectively drained once a river wall had been established during the medieval period.

4.2.2 The site lies at a relatively flat ground and sits at an elevation of 3.54m OD.

5 ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Most of the archaeological and historical background reproduced in this report was originally written for the archaeological evaluation carried out at 204-205 Grange Road (Killock 2013). This was supplemented by the Desk-Based Assessment for the subject site (Garwood, 2016, updated 2018).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The topography of Southwark was very different in the prehistoric period than it is seen today. The River Thames was wider, stretching further to the south, and consisted of a series of abraded channels. The shoreline would have been made up of several sandy islands, which were crossed by channels and streams. The area would have been fairly marshy in nature and locations set within the floodplain would have been unstable and unattractive to settlement (Sidell et al 2002). However, the higher gravel islands along the shoreline would have provided easy access to fresh water and fishing and seem to have attracted prehistoric settlement to the area, at least on a temporary or occasional basis (Tames 2001).

5.2.2 Within this riverside topography, the study site was located on what was once a large gravel island known as the Bermondsey Eyot, which was almost two square kilometres in prehistory. The study site would have been located on the west of this island, on the central spine where the ground was slightly higher up (Heard 1996).

5.2.3 Archaeological evidence from all across this island shows that this higher ground was settled from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age. From the nearby Bermondsey Abbey site, residual prehistoric evidence has been found. A large assemblage of lithics was recovered, which spans the Early Holocene to the late 2nd or early 1st millennium BC. A large ceramics assemblage, largely Late Bronze to Early Iron Age, was also recovered (Sidell et al 2002). Evidence for a Late Iron Age settlement also comes from east of the site, at 170 Grange Road (Heard 1996).

5.2.4 Only one entry from the GLHER dates to the prehistoric period. This entry relates to several features cutting into the natural deposits which were found at Bermondsey Square, c. 150m northwest of the site. These features were thought to be of either prehistoric or Roman date.

5.2.5 Immediately west of the site, at 207-208 Grange Road, an undated pit and gully were found, which cut the natural sands and gravel. While no secure dating evidence was found for these features, the excavator thought that they may have been prehistoric in date.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The main Roman settlement in Southwark was concentrated along the present day Borough High Street, where the approach roads to the city converged and continued across a bridge that crossed the Thames into Londinium on the northern shore. At its greatest extent, this settlement extended about a third of a mile along the river and a half of a mile along the roads to the south, including an area of around 20 to 24 hectares. The settlement included shops and craftsmen as well as high status buildings with hypocausts and tessellated floors. The shoreline was stabilised with wooden revetments and several warehouses were built nearby for imported goods (Tames 2001; Carlin 1996).

5.3.2 Bermondsey Eyot was located outside of this central settlement, but in close proximity to Watling Street, one of the approach roads to the settlement at Southwark, which connected it to the coast in Kent. Archaeological investigations have shown that Watling Street ran on a course parallel to the Old Kent Road, approximately 400m south of the site, skirting the marshes on an area of slightly higher ground (Bird 2000) . It has also been suggested that another road may have been running along the line of Long Lane and Grange Road, the latter of which borders the site to the south, as several Roman finds and sites are concentrated along this line (Heard 1996).

5.3.3 These road networks that connected London to the countryside resulted in a number of small roadside settlements and farmsteads on the gravel sites just outside of London (Bird 2000).

5.3.4 Archaeological evidence from Bermondsey Eyot suggests that it was a similar countryside location during the Roman period. Ditches have been found on about half the Roman sites on Bermondsey Eyot. Some of these, dug along the margins of the island, where seasonal flooding would have been a problem, have been interpreted as drainage ditches. However, others may represent boundary ditches dividing up agricultural land. The frequency of these ditches suggests a managed rural landscape, possibly one which developed out of a pre-existing native field system (Heard 1996).

5.3.5 From within the study area, most of the entries in the GLHER relate to ditches, found in conjunction with pits. From an excavation c. 100m northeast of the site a series of ditches and pits were found, which produced late 1st to mid 2nd century pottery. Roman ditches and pits have also been found from the Trocette, c. 100m northwest of the site. At Bermondsey Square, an excavation and watching brief found a large number of ditches and intercutting pits, some of which were interpreted as quarry pits. A large amount of ceramic material was also recovered from these features, which spanned the 1st to the early 5th centuries (Grosso 2010).

5.3.6 Additional agricultural evidence comes from along Grange Road, c. 100m east of the site. An evaluation there discovered both Roman plough soils and a posthole (Lerz 2007). The concentration of Roman evidence from the area surrounding Bermondsey Abbey has led to the suggestion that a villa or farmstead was in the nearby area (Grosso 2010).

5.3.7 More evidence of settlement in the area comes from entries in the GLHER which relate to Roman burials. A coffin was found in the area during the early 19th century. Also, evidence of inhumations comes from both an evaluation at Bermondsey Square and an excavation at Tower Bridge Road, to the west of the site.

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 Following the collapse of the Western Empire the walled Roman city fell in to ruins and by the mid to late seventh century the focus of Saxon occupation had shifted westwards to the Strand and Covent Garden (Cowie and Whytehead 1989). A new system of beach markets was adopted where trading was conducted directly from boats pulled up on the foreshore rather than goods being landed at a quay or wharf. Even when these markets relocated eastward in to the old Roman city trading was still initially carried out from the beach itself, rather than from the quayside (Milne and Goodburn 1990).

- 5.4.2 The settlement around the Strand was almost certainly abandoned by the middle of the ninth century as the pressure of Viking raids increased. Direct attacks upon London were recorded for 842, 851 and 872. It is also probable that the trading networks which had helped Lundenwic flourish were themselves declining by the middle of the ninth century, partially at least as a result of the disruption to sea borne trade caused by piracy (Hodges and Whitehouse 1983). From the late ninth century onwards Saxon settlement shifted to the old walled Roman city. A small ecclesiastical community had probably existed following the establishment of St. Pauls in 604 and documentary evidence points to the existence of a Mercian palace within the City. The wholesale relocation of the Saxon settlement could have formed part of the planned Alfredian re-occupation and reorganisation of the old Roman city. The first market and harbour to be developed in the City was at Queenhithe, as mentioned in charters of 889 and 899. A large paved open area, possibly a market, was already developed at No 1 Poultry by the end of the ninth century and continued in use throughout the late Saxon and early Norman period (Treveil and Burch 1999). Thus within the space of half a century Lundenwic had become Lundenburgh.
- 5.4.3 There is very little evidence for Saxon settlement in Southwark or Bermondsey in the early centuries following the collapse of the Roman Empire and the subsequent migrations of Anglo-Saxon settlers to Britain. Essentially Southwark had been a suburb of the main Roman city located north of the river and without the city, the bridge or traffic on the road network that approached it Southwark lacked the stimuli to support urban life. The area appears to have returned to being the marshy backwater that existed before the establishment of the Roman city.
- 5.4.4 Bermondsey is a Saxon word meaning Beornmund's island and the first recorded reference to Bermondsey comes from the Liber Niger of Peterborough and dates to the early 8th century. In this document, Pope Constantine addresses Haedda as the abbot of Vermundsei (Bermondsey) and Wocchingas (Woking). This reference has been interpreted to mean that there was a minster church at Bermondsey in the Middle Saxon period (Dyson et al 2011).
- 5.4.5 Chaff-tempered pottery, an Ipswich sherd and three 'sceatta' coins dating to the late 7th or 8th century have been recovered from the Bermondsey Abbey excavations just northwest of to the study site. The finds are mostly residual in nature but do suggest that "there existed in the vicinity a significant and prosperous Middle Saxon settlement" that was probably associated with this Saxon minster (Dyson et al 2011).
- 5.4.6 From the GLHER, additional Saxon evidence comes from Bermondsey Square, where several pits and a hearth were found. Chaff-tempered, Ipswich and shell-tempered wares were found along with pottery which may be as early as the 5th century.

5.4.7 Settlement at Bermondsey continued into the Late Saxon period. Bermondsey was a royal manor in the Late Saxon period, held before the conquest by Earl Harold and by the King in 1086. This manor covered a much larger area than that which was granted to the priory in the 11th century (Dyson et al 2011).

5.4.8 The Bermondsey Abbey site also gives evidence of a Late Saxon settlement, which lasted at least until the late 10th century. The excavation there revealed Late Saxon plough soil, cut by several ditches and intercutting quarry pits. The ditches have been interpreted as boundary or enclosure ditches. A fence line and a group of postholes which were interpreted as a timber structure were associated with one ditch. Another larger ditch was suggested to have been a large defensive ditch/drain that may have enclosed an area to the northwest, where the possible minster may have been situated. Wattle with daub impressions and high status finds including combs and strap ends were also found. Taken together, this evidence has been interpreted as relating to a permanent settlement in the nearby vicinity (Dyson et al 2011).

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 The medieval period in Bermondsey is characterised by the establishment of the Cluniac priory (later abbey) of St Saviour. The priory was founded in c. 1086 AD by the Cluniac order of La Charité-sur-Loire and owed spiritual and financial allegiance to Cluny. A holy rood, or crucifix, was said to have been found nearby in 1119, which attracted pilgrims to the priory. A pilgrim badge of lead and tin was found near to Tower Bridge in 1992. It shows Christ on the cross and bears a legend which reads 'the sign of Bermondsey' (Dyson et al 2011; Thomas 2002).

5.5.2 The priory expanded in the second half of the 12th century, with new domestic buildings and a second infirmary, cloister and complex being built. The church and cloister were remodelled in the 14th century and in 1399 AD, the priory became a Benedictine Abbey (Dyson et al 2011).

5.5.3 At the end of the medieval period, the abbey saw a decline in numbers and a contraction of domestic buildings. Documents indicate that the abbey was leasing or selling parts of its estate, which may indicate that the abbot was preparing for the coming dissolution. More lay people were living in the abbey at the end of the medieval period as well, indicating a relaxation in strict monastic life (Thomas 2002).

5.5.4 Extensive remains of the abbey have been found through numerous archaeological investigations. These abbey buildings were situated just northwest of the site, between the modern day Abbey Street and Grange Walk. This area is presently a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

- 5.5.5 From the foundation period of the priory, a free-standing masonry chapel and a timber latrine within a ditched enclosure have been found. This chapel may have been built before the foundation of the priory in the 1080s, as the Domesday survey describes a 'new and beautiful' church on the manor at Bermondsey (Dyson et al 2011).
- 5.5.6 From the later phases of the abbey, parts of the cloister, infirmary, refectory and dormitory have been found. The cemetery was also excavated, revealing the burials of around 200 monks. Other evidence discovered a possible bathhouse, with a large drain. This is the only excavated example of an early monastic bathhouse in England (Dyson et al 2011).
- 5.5.7 The boundaries of the abbey precinct, which encompassed an area of around 60 acres, can be traced with some certainty along the modern roads in the area. Bermondsey Street marks the western boundary and the northern boundary lies along Crucifix Lane or Tanner Street. The eastern boundary is Neckinger Road, which lies over the course of the Neckinger stream. The southern boundary is marked by Grange Road and Spa Road, the former of which borders the study site to the south. A precinct wall ran along Bermondsey Street, but it is unsure whether or not the rest of the precinct would have been walled. The Neckinger on the east and a watercourse which followed the western part of Grange Road would have made natural boundaries and it is thought that these, along with the tidal wall to the north, may have provided sufficient protection (Martin 1926).
- 5.5.8 Bermondsey Abbey maintained and protected its land against inundation by the Thames through a series of dikes and ditches, although its lands were often flooded. The surrounding land was also farmed by the abbey, for agricultural purposes and market gardening (Brandon and Short 1990). The Grange, to the east of the abbey and the study site, was a farm belonging to the abbey. An evaluation c. 200m east of the study site recovered Saxon/Medieval agricultural soil, consistent with the location of this land lying in the Grange (Douglas 2008).
- 5.5.9 The GLHER also gives evidence of agricultural activity. From Bermondsey Square, a layer of mixed plough soil shows that the area had been continually reworked from the Late Iron Age to the medieval period. A similarly mixed layer, with finds from the Roman to medieval periods, was found at the Trocette. As the site was located on the edge of the precinct, it may have been in a similar agricultural area.
- 5.5.10 Two other medieval structures, which were not associated with Bermondsey Abbey, are also seen in the GLHER. A chalk and ragstone wall and a drain were found at Tower Bridge Road.

5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 At the dissolution, Bermondsey Abbey was handed over to the King and the land was eventually sold to Robert Southwell, who went on to sell it to Sir Thomas Pope. The abbey church and most of the other monastic buildings were demolished. The remaining buildings were converted into Bermondsey House, a courtier's mansion, on the site of the main cloister buildings. A surface possibly associated with this house was found during an evaluation at Bermondsey Square. Bermondsey House went into decline and was gradually subdivided in the 17th century (Dyson et al 2011).
- 5.6.2 At the start of the post-medieval period, much of the surrounding area was still agricultural in nature. This is reflected in the GLHER. From Grange Road, post-medieval plough soils, with occasional postholes or other cut features, were found.
- 5.6.3 The first cartographic source to show the site is Rocque's Map of 1739-47. At this time, the study site is seen to be located within a Tanner's Yard, just off of the Kings Road. What appear to be boundary ditches border this yard to the north, east and south and a small building sits to the west of the site. The surrounding landscape is built up around Long Lane, Bermondsey Street and the Kings Road, while cultivated fields are seen to the south and northeast. The church of St Mary Magdalene and an open space labelled as Bermondsey Church Yard are to the north of the site. An open square with residences surrounding it lies just west of the site and more buildings associated with the Tanner's Yard are just to the east of the site.
- 5.6.4 Evidence for the tanning industry is also seen in the GLHER. An excavation c. 150m west of the site found several pits spanning the 17th to the 19th centuries which were thought to relate to the tanning and leather industry.
- 5.6.5 Other sites within the study area give evidence of pitting. 18th century cesspits have been found, along with a drain and a floor, north of the site on Grange Walk. Another cesspit, dating to the late 17th or early 18th century, was found c. 100m northwest of the site, along with a ditch of similar date and a later 19th century tanning pit.

- 5.6.6 Horwood's Map of 1792-99 shows the site fronting onto the same east to west road, which is now labelled as Grange Road. The area does not appear to have altered much. Residences and businesses still cluster around Bermondsey Street, Long Lane and Grange Road. To the northwest, King John's Court is now labelled as Bermondsey Square. The area immediately surrounding the site is no longer labelled as a Tanner's Yard. However, it is taken up with several large buildings which appear quite distinct to the surrounding residential plots and as such it is possible that this area was still involved in the tanning industry. One of these buildings crosses into the southern end of the study site, although the northern end remains open land.
- 5.6.7 An evaluation from 207 to 208 Grange Road, just west of the site, revealed evidence of 18th century buildings. A north to south aligned wall foundation and an east-west drain were found. These may relate to some of the buildings just east of the site that are seen in Rocque's and Horwood's maps.
- 5.6.8 From the GLHER, burial evidence dates from the mid 18th to the early 19th century from a graveyard associated with the church of St Mary Magdalene. A single burial from Bermondsey Square was found.
- 5.6.9 Greenwood's 1824-26 Map shows that the same group of buildings that was seen in Horwood's Map is still located along Grange Road. The site itself appears unchanged and the surrounding area also appears unaltered, although this map does not give enough detail to tell much about the area at the time.
- 5.6.10 The Post Office Directory Map of 1854 again shows that the site is still located within the same group of buildings. Outside of the study area to both the north and south of the site, railway lines have appeared, connecting Southwark with Greenwich and Croydon.
- 5.6.11 The Ordnance Survey map of 1894-96 shows that great changes have taken place to the area. The surrounding area is now completely filled in, mostly with residential houses, but also with various factories. The site itself is now seen as it is to this day. It is taken over by two houses in a row of terraced houses, which front on to Grange Road. The houses take up the majority of the site, although there are open gardens on the northern end of both properties. An Engineering Works borders the site to the east and a tramline runs along Grange road to the south.
- 5.6.12 The GLHER also records evidence for tanneries dating from the late 19th century from within the study site.

- 5.6.13 The 1911 Ordnance Survey Map shows that the site itself and the immediate surrounding area have not changed significantly. However, the tramline has now vanished from Grange Road. The biggest change to the area is that Tower Bridge Road is now seen running northeast to southwest just to the west of the site. The residences immediately south of the site have also been demolished and incorporated into the tannery further south.
- 5.6.14 The 1938 OS map also shows a similar landscape. The Engineering Works next door has been turned into a cinema. Two new outbuildings, perhaps garages, have appeared to the north of the site. Otherwise, the landscape had not altered much.
- 5.6.15 The 1951 Ordnance Survey map shows that the site still remains unchanged. It appears to have escaped any damage due to the Second World War, although empty land to the south and the northeast of the site may indicate bomb damage to the surrounding area. To the west of the site, numbers 207 and 208 Grange Road have also been demolished due to bomb damage.
- 5.6.16 The 1973 OS map still shows that the study site has remained unchanged. The building bordering the site to the east has been altered slightly to offset it from the road. Additional buildings have been constructed to the southeast of the site.
- 5.6.17 An archaeological watching brief was conducted on geotechnical investigations undertaken on site in 2012. Stratified deposits were recorded within all of the test pits and boreholes, and whilst no dating evidence was retrieved it is assumed that deposits immediately beneath the modern ground surface were most probably post-medieval in date. There is no evidence to elucidate on a date of deposition for the lower part of the stratigraphic sequence; however, it is quite possible that these may also be post-medieval in date.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Amelia Fairman of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Fairman 2018). The aim of the excavation was to determine the location, form, extent, date character, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 6.2 The archaeological investigation consisted of the one evaluation trench (Trench 1) and two additional trenches (Trenches 2 and 3) which were monitored and recorded as a watching brief exercise. Trench 1 was designed to measure 4m by 4m at the top and 2m by 2m at the base. The final dimension of Trench 1, located in the northern half of the site and orientated northwest to southeast, was 4.10m by 3.40m at the top and 3.10m by 2.40m. Trench 2, located in the northernmost part of the site measured 2m by 2m at the top by 1.81m deep; Trench 3, situated in the southernmost part of the site measured approximately 2m by 2m at the top by a maximum depth of 1.75m.
- 6.3 Following the breaking and the removal of the concrete slab which formed the floor level of the existing property at 202-203 Grange Road, the remaining modern made ground was carefully reduced using a small 360° mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.30m thickness, using a toothless ditching-type bucket.
- 6.4 Most of the deposits encountered appeared to consist of low-grade post-medieval dumping or levelling layers that produced a very small quantity of CBM commonly used after the Great Fire.
- 6.5 Once the archaeological horizon was reached it was cleared by hand. Representative sections were cleaned and drawn, and the bases of the trench cleaned in order to define cut features that had impacted the natural sands and gravels. Where these were identified localised excavation took place in an attempt to characterise the features and recover dating evidence.
- 6.6 The fieldwork was carried out according to the relevant methodologies, as follows:
- *Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance* (Southwark Council undated, http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE_4634.pdf)
 - Historic England (GLAAS), *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*, 2015;
 - *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1990);
 - The Chartered Institute for *Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation'* (2014);
 - The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (1999);

- The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Approved Practices for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1999);
- The Institute of Archaeologists *Standard and Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluation* (1994, revised 2001);
- The *Treasure Act* (1996);
- The *Burial Act* (1857).

6.7 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

6.8 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 published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). 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 1:20 and the section at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

6.9 A photographic record of the investigations was made using only digital format.

6.10 Levels were calculated from a Temporary Bench Mark with a value of 3.54m OD. This value was calculated by transferring the level from a spot height of 3.89m OD from a Bench Mark located on the southern side of Grange Road a few metres to the east of Tower Bridge Road.

6.11 The archaeological works were visited and monitored by Gillian King, the Senior Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.

6.12 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) under the site code GAN18.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Sands and Gravels

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered on site was a mid to light yellow sandy gravel [20] between 2.08m and 1.81m OD. The recorded level of the natural from evaluation Trench 1 is consistent with the values recorded at 204-205 Grange Road (Killock 2013). Here natural sandy gravel was recorded between 1.83m and 1.97m OD. Natural sandy gravel [27] was also recorded in Trench 2 at 2.11m OD and in Trench 3 at 2.20m OD where it was recorded as context [40].

7.2 Phase 2: Undated Deposit

7.2.1 One of the earliest cut features recorded on site consisted of semi-circular cut feature [23] filled with silty sandy gravel [22]. This feature, located in the northwest corner of Trench 1, truncated the natural gravel deposit at 2.12m OD and did not produced any dating evidence. It measured 1.30m southeast to northwest and 0.80m northwest to southeast and was partially excavated. Cut feature [23] was interpreted as part of a quarry pit.

7.2.2 In the northwest corner of Trench 3 the natural sandy gravel was truncated by irregular and shallow cut feature [42] at 2.10m OD. The function of this cut feature filled by undated moderately firm sandy clayey silt [41] is unknown.

7.2.3 Alongside the eastern part of Trench 3 the natural gravel was truncated by northeast to southwest orientated linear cut feature [44]. This cut recorded at 2.20m OD was 1.40m long, 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep and was filled by moderately firm light brown yellowish sandy silt [43] which was interpreted as natural silting. Cut feature [44] extended beyond the north, east and south limit of excavation of Trench 3 and was interpreted as a possible undated boundary ditch.

Phase 3: Medieval/Early Post-Medieval

7.2.4 Undated fill [22] was truncated to the south by ditch cut [19] at 2.12m OD. This southwest to northeast orientated ditch occupied most of the base of Trench 1 and was 2.80m long, 2.22m wide and 1.08m deep. At the base of the ditch mixed re-deposited silty sandy gravel [21] represented the primary fill of the feature. Context [21] was recorded at 1.26m OD and was 0.23m thick.

7.2.5 Primary fill [21] was overlaid at 2.02m OD by firm mid-grey brown clayey sandy silt [18]. Due to the depth of evaluation Trench 1 only a small sondage could be safely excavated through upper fill [18] and primary fill [21]. Fill [18] had moderate gravel, very occasional CBM and animal bones and very occasional oyster shell inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.65m. The north side of ditch cut [19] was stepped from a maximum height of 2.12m OD to a first step recorded at 1.81m OD. A second and less pronounced step was recorded at 1.33m OD before dropping down sharply to the south where a possible base was recorded at 1.03m OD. The fragmentary roof tiles recovered from fill [18] were dated to between AD 1480 and 1900, whilst a single sherd of pottery was dated between AD 970 and 1100. Primary fill [21] produced a single residual Roman sherd of pottery dated to AD 50-400 and CBM dated between AD 1180 and 1450.



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking northwest, before excavation of ditch [19].



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking northwest, after excavation of slot across ditch [19].

7.3 Phase 4a: Post-Medieval

- 7.3.1 In Trench 1 fill [18] was sealed at 2.62m OD by a 0.75m thick layer consisting of mid greenish grey-brown sandy silt which was recorded as context [17]. This layer, recorded in section 1 only, was interpreted as a possible make-up or levelling layer dated to the post-medieval period.
- 7.3.2 In the north part of the site, in Trench 2, natural sandy gravel layer [27] was sealed at 2.36m OD by light grey greenish sandy silt [29]. This 0.25m thick layer, very similar in compaction, colour and composition to layer [17] from Trench 1, did not produce any dating evidence and was interpreted as possible levelling/make up.
- 7.3.3 In the southernmost part of the site, in Trench 3, the fills of undated cut features [42] and [44] were sealed at 2.69m OD by layer [39]. This layer, also very similar to layers [17] and [29] from Trenches 1 and 2 respectively, did not yielded any finds and was also interpreted as make-up/levelling.
- 7.3.4 In the southwest corner of evaluation Trench 1, layer [17] was truncated between 2.44m OD and 2.38m OD by a series of post-holes recorded as [6], [8] and [10] with all posthole fills consisting of decayed wood. The post-holes were interpreted as being part of a wooden structure dating to the post-medieval period. Due to the limitation of the excavation the function of this structure is unknown.

7.3.5 Further evidence of post-medieval activity was recorded alongside the southwest side and southeast corner of Trench 1. Layer [17] was truncated between 2.49m OD and 2.39m OD by cut features [12], [14] and [16] which were infilled respectively by contexts [11], [13] and [15]. All fills consisted of dark blackish-brown very organic sandy silt with frequent animal bones small pebbles and occasional chalk fragment inclusions. Most of the animal bones recovered from these features were identified as industrial waste probably associated with tanning activity carried out in this part of the Southwark during the 18th century as shown in Rocque's map from 1739-47.



Plate 3: close-up of cut features [12] and [14] on the left and right respectively.

7.3.6 In the southeast corner of Trench 1, post-medieval layer [17] was truncated at 2.60m OD by semi-circular cut feature [4] infilled by primary fill [3] and upper fill [2]. Context [3] produced animal bones, CBM and pottery which dated this feature to the post-medieval period. The function of this cut feature was interpreted as the same as the one identified for cut features [12], [14] and [16].

7.3.7 In Trench 2, post-medieval layer [29] was truncated at 2.36m OD by a large cut feature recorded across the base of the trench. This northwest to southeast orientated cut feature was recorded as [26] and measured 1.70m long, 1.80m wide and 0.63m deep. It was filled by primary fill [25], secondary fill [24] and upper fill [28]. Of note was secondary fill [24] which consisted of soft dark blackish-brown very organic sandy silt with moderate to frequent animal bones and occasional CBM. The animal bones were identified as horn cores possibly the result of industrial wastage associated with tanning activity carried out on the site during the 18th century as attested by the cartographic evidence.



Plate 4: cut feature [26] and fill [24], looking northwest.

7.3.8 In Trenches 1 to 3 the archaeological post-medieval cut features discussed in the paragraphs above were sealed by mid to dark brown silty sand which was recorded as [1] in Trench 1, [30] in Trench 2 and [38] in Trench 3. Contexts [1], [30] and [38], recorded at 2.87m OD, 2.89m OD and 2.97m OD respectively, were interpreted as part of a late post-medieval levelling associated with the development of the site during the 19th century.

7.4 Phase 4b: Post-Medieval

- 7.4.1 Post-medieval layer [38] was truncated at 2.97m OD by sub-rectangular cut feature [37] which was in turn filled by lower fill [36] and upper fill [35]. Context [36], consisted of soft dark blackish-brown very organic clayey sandy silt, produced CBM and animal bones. Cut [37] which was not fully excavated because of health and safety reasons, was interpreted as a post-medieval cess pit.



Plate 5: well [32] (left) and cut feature [37] (centre) in the foreground. Looking northwest.

- 7.4.2 Upper fill [35] was truncated at 3.05m OD by construction cut [34] which was associated with the construction of late post-medieval well [32]. The well, partially exposed in the southwest corner of Trench 3, measured 0.56m northwest to southeast, 0.20m northeast to southwest and 1.25m deep but was not fully bottomed. The well was interpreted as possibly being part of the 19th century development of the site as shown on the Goad Fire Insurance plan of 1887.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The archaeological investigation found evidence of late medieval to post-medieval deposits and cut features in Trenches 1 to 3. The results of the present investigation at 202-203 Grange road show a very limited number of finds and stratigraphy pre-dating the post-medieval period. This finding mirrored generally the results from the evaluation carried out by PCA in 2013 (Killock 2013) immediately to the northwest at 204-205 Grange Road.
- 8.2 The main bulk if not all the finds recovered from 202-203 Grange Road shows that the site was in use and developed during the post-medieval period. Moreover, the natural sandy gravel was also truncated by some substantial cut feature. Of note is the north side of a possible east to west orientated ditch cut recorded in evaluation Trench 1 as [19] which probably extended beyond the west limit of excavation of the site. At 204-205 Grange Road the evaluation recorded the southern side of a very substantial ditch, recorded in evaluation Trench 1 as cut [8] (Killock 2013). The projected southern edge of the post-medieval ditch recorded at 204-205 Grange Road in combination with the north side of the post-medieval ditch recorded at 202-203 Grange Road shows that if these two edges are part of the same ditch this would have been in excess of 8m wide. As a result, these are more likely to belong to two separate ditches.
- 8.3 Another interesting consideration regarding the finds assemblage from 202-203 Grange Road, shows that the natural was sealed by deposits or truncated by features all post-dating the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods with only two residual sherds of pottery dated to the Roman period. This in itself is very interesting as the site lies within an area of Bermondsey which has a very rich archaeological heritage.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 Original Research Questions

9.1.1 The archaeological evaluation addressed the following objectives (Fairman 2018):

- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
- To determine the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental remains.
- What evidence is there for prehistoric occupation of the site?
- What evidence is there for Roman occupation of the site?
- Can the results of the archaeological investigation contribute to our understanding of the Roman landscape of the area?
- What evidence is there for the Saxon/early medieval occupation of the site?
- What evidence is there for the medieval occupation of the site?
- Can any evidence relating to the abbey, or use of the area during the medieval period be identified?
- What evidence is there for the post-medieval development of the site?

9.2 Research Questions: Excavation Results

9.3 Natural sandy gravel was recorded in all trenches across the site. In the north part of the site (Trench 2) natural was recorded at 2.11m OD; in the central part (Trench 1) at 2.08m OD; in the south part of the site (Trench 3) at 2.20m OD. The natural deposit shows a 0.09m slope from the north to the south part of the site, however this difference is very small when compared with the distance between the location of Trench 2 and Trench 3 (approximately 16m). Overall the level of the untruncated natural sandy gravel was found to be mostly flat and was consistent with the result obtained from the evaluation at 204-205 Grange Road (Killock 2013) which recorded natural sandy gravel between 1.96m OD and 1.83m OD.

9.4 No evidence was found for palaeoenvironmental remains.

9.5 No evidence was found for prehistoric activity.

9.6 No evidence was found for Roman activity, except for two residual sherds of Roman pottery dated AD 50-400 which were recovered from late medieval/early post-medieval ditch cut [19] and the fill of post-medieval pit cut [37].

9.7 No evidence was found for Saxon/early medieval occupation of the site, except for one residual sherd of pottery recovered from upper fill [18] of late medieval/early post-medieval ditch cut [19].

- 9.8 Evidence for late medieval/early post-medieval activity on the site was recorded in evaluation Trench 1. Here, the north side of partially exposed ditch cut [19] was infilled by primary fill [21] which produced residual Roman pottery together with pottery dated AD 1180-1450 which was in turn sealed by fill [18] which contained shards of pottery dated AD 970-1100 and AD 1480-1900. The limited number of find recovered from this ditch, together with the limitation of the evaluation Trench 1 boundary, make the interpretation and dating of this feature inconclusive. Moreover, the presence of a ditch cut recorded during the evaluation of the site at 204-205 Grange Road (Killock 2013), located immediately to the northwest, can suggest the presence of a very substantial east to west orientated ditch cut in excess of 8m width. Alternatively, these two cut features may represent two distinct, parallel and possibly contemporary ditches.
- 9.9 No clear evidence related to the Bermondsey abbey complex was observed during the archaeological investigation. However, the presence of undated layers sealing the natural, undated northeast to southwest orientated ditch cut [44] in Trench 3 and late medieval to early post-medieval ditch cut [19] suggest a certain degree of activity on the site potentially between the medieval and the early post-medieval period.
- 9.10 Archaeological evidence for the post-medieval development of the site was observed in all trenches. Of note are the cess pits recorded in evaluation Trench 1 which produced a substantial number of animal bones and a rectangular and deep cut feature recorded in the south part of the site in Trench 3. These features are indicative of the industrial activity carried out at the site during the 18th century which is also supported by the cartographic evidence such as Rocque's map of 1739-47.

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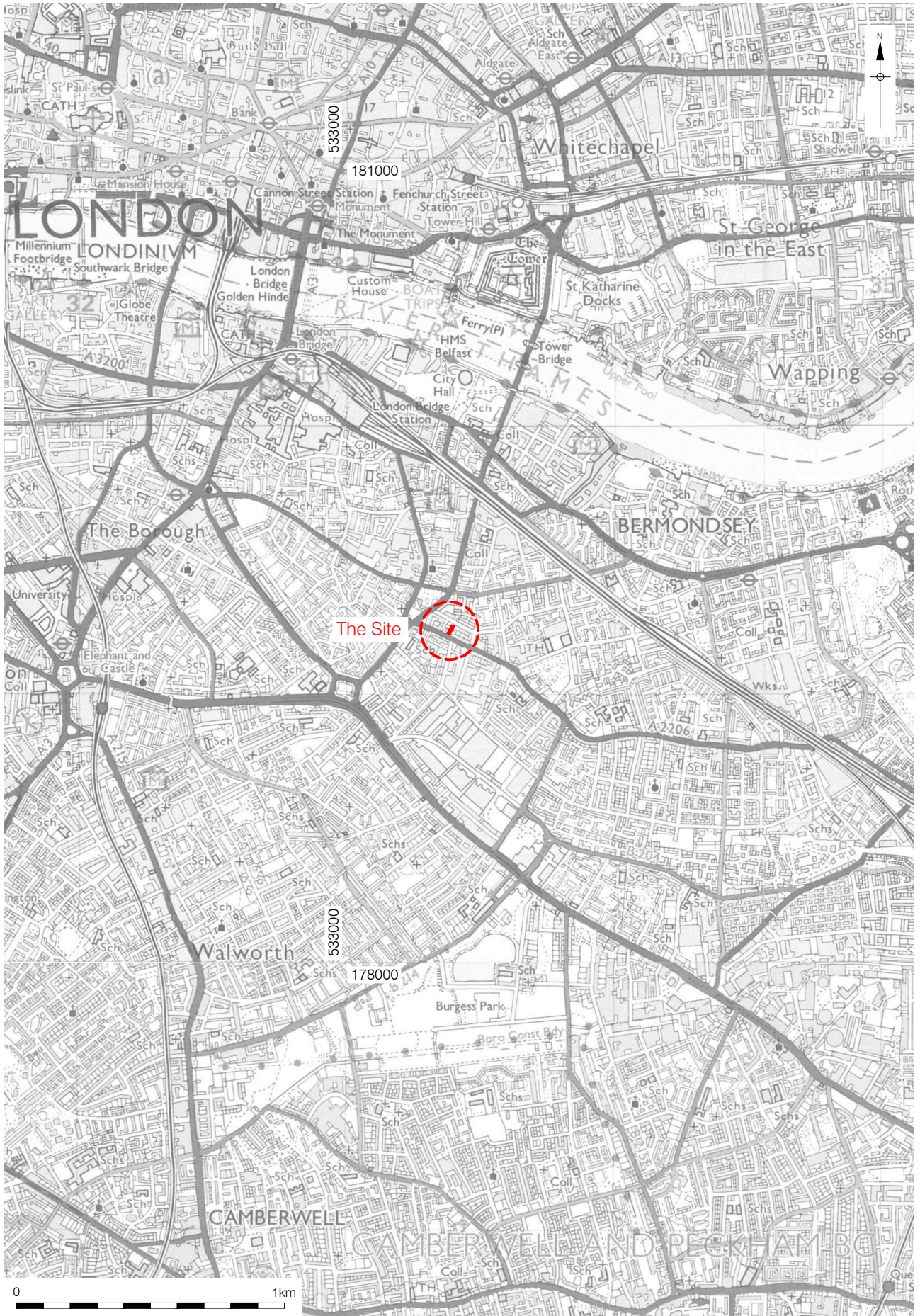
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

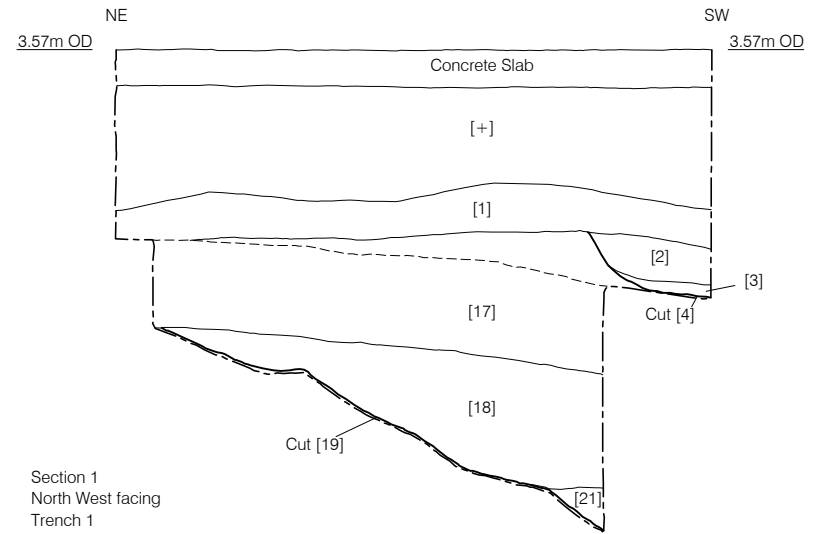
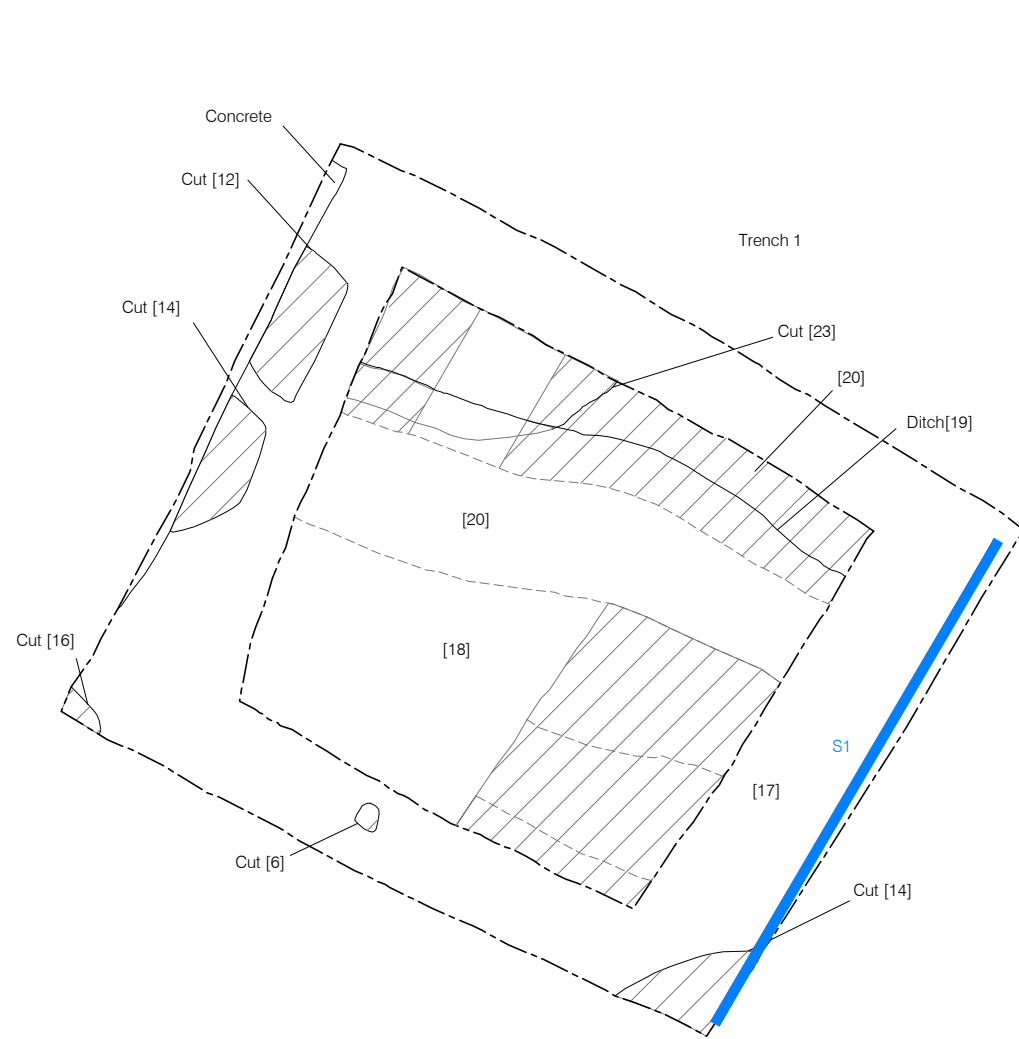


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Figure 2
Detailed Trench Location Plan
1:400 at A4

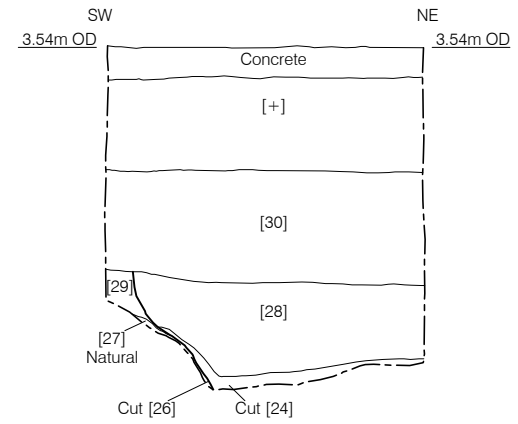
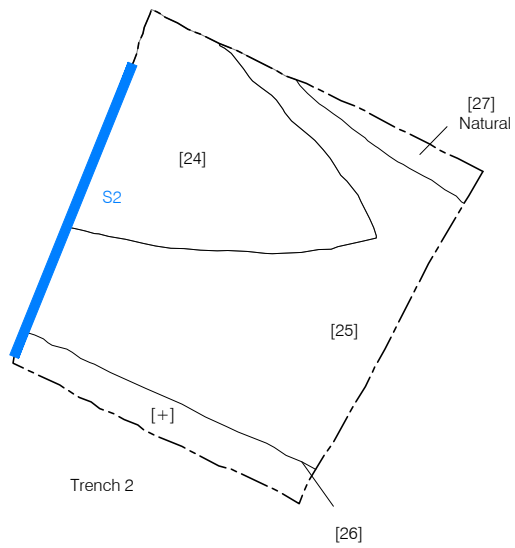
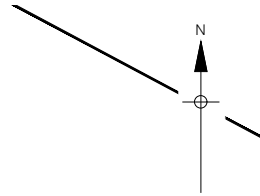


Excavated Slot

0 2m

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04/07/18 AT

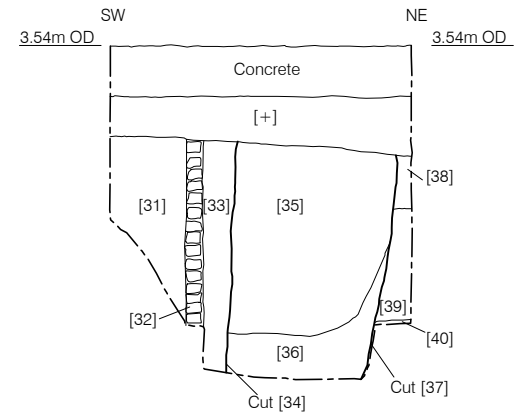
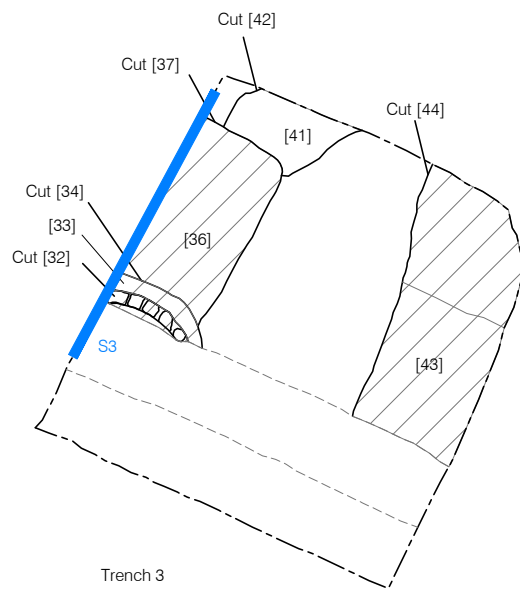
Figure 3
Plan and Section 1 Trench1
1:40 at A4



Section 2
South East facing
Trench 2



Figure 4
Plan and Section 2 Trench 2
1:40 at A4



Section 3
South East facing
Trench 3





- Ditch
- Archaeological Feature
- Excavated Slot
- 2018 PCA Excavation Area
- 2013 PCA Excavation Area

0 10m

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Figure 6
 Grange Road Excavation Areas
 1:200 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	CTX Type	Trench	Fill_of	Phase	CTX Interpretation	CTX Category	CTX_Leve ls_high	CTX_Leve ls_low
GAN18	1	Layer	1		4a	Post-med layer	Horticultural	2.87	2.72
GAN18	2	Fill	1	4	4a	Primary fill of cut [4]	Backfill	2.6	2.52
GAN18	3	Fill	1	4	4a	Upper fill of cut [4]	Backfill	2.4	2.32
GAN18	4	Cut	1		4a	Post-med cut	Pit	2.6	2.26
GAN18	5	Fill	1	6	4a	Fill of post-hole [6]	Disuse	2.44	2.43
GAN18	6	Cut	1		4a	Post-hole filled by [5]	Post-hole	2.44	2.07
GAN18	7	Fill	1	8	4a	Fill of post-hole [8]	Disuse	1.9	1.89
GAN18	8	Cut	1		4a	Post-hole filled by [7]	Post-hole	1.9	1.82
GAN18	9	Fill	1	10	4a	Fill of post-hole [10]	Disuse	2.38	2.37
GAN18	10	Cut	1		4a	Post-hole filled by [9]	Post-hole	2.38	1.99
GAN18	11	Fill	1	12	4a	Fill of pit [12]	Backfill	2.49	2.48
GAN18	12	Cut	1		4a	Pit filled by [11]	Pit	2.49	2.22
GAN18	13	Fill	1	14	4a	Fill of pit [14]	Backfill	2.49	2.48
GAN18	14	Cut	1		4a	Pit filled by [13]	Pit	2.49	2.31
GAN18	15	Fill	1	16	4a	Fill of pit [16]	Backfill	2.39	2.38
GAN18	16	Cut	1		4a	Pit filled by [15]	Pit	2.39	2.3
GAN18	17	Layer	1		4a	Post-med layer	Accumulation	2.62	2.45
GAN18	18	Fill	1	19	3	Upper fill of ditch [19]	Backfill	2.02	1.86
GAN18	19	Cut	1		3	Post-med ditch cut	Ditch	2.12	1.03
GAN18	20	Layer	1		1	Natural sandy gravel	Natural	2.08	1.03
GAN18	21	Fill	1	19	3	Primary fill of ditch [19]	Backfill	1.26	1.24
GAN18	22	Fill	1	23	2	Fill of undated cut [23]	Natural Silting	2.12	2.11
GAN18	23	Cut	1		2	Cut filled by [22]	Pit	2.12	1.76
GAN18	24	Fill	2	26	4a	Fill of cut [27]	Backfill	2.06	1.8
GAN18	25	Fill	2	26	4a	Fill of cut [26]	Backfill	2.02	2
GAN18	26	Cut	2		4a	Large post-med cut	Other	2.36	1.73
GAN18	27	Layer	2		1	Natural sandy gravel	Natural	2.11	2.1
GAN18	28	Fill	2	26	4a	Fill of cut [26]	Backfill	2.36	2.32
GAN18	29	Layer	2		4a	Undated layer	Other	2.36	2.35
GAN18	30	Layer	2		4a	Post-med layer	Make-up	2.89	2.87
GAN18	31	Fill	3	34	4b	Fill of well [32]	Backfill	3.07	3.05
GAN18	32	Masonry	3	34	4b	Post-med well	Lining	3.05	3.04
GAN18	33	Fill	3	34	4b	Construction cut backfill	Backfill	3.05	3.04
GAN18	34	Cut	3		4b	Costruction cut for well [32]	Construction Cut	3.05	1.79
GAN18	35	Fill	3	37	4b	Fill of cut [37]	Backfill	3.05	2.98
GAN18	36	Fill	3	37	4b	Fill of cut [37]	Backfill	2.49	2.02
GAN18	37	Cut	3		4b	Post-med pit cut	Pit	2.97	2.29
GAN18	38	Layer	3		4a	Post-med layer	Make-up	2.97	2.96
GAN18	39	Layer	3		4a	Post-med layer	Other	2.69	2.68
GAN18	40	Layer	3		1	Natural sandy gravel	Natural	2.2	2.08
GAN18	41	Fill	3	42	2	Fill of cut [42]	Natural Silting	2.1	
GAN18	42	Cut	3		2	Cut filled by [41]	Pit	2.1	
GAN18	43	Fill	3	44	2	Fill of cut [44]	Natural Silting	2.2	2.18
GAN18	44	Cut	3		2	Possible ditch cut	Ditch	2.2	1.9

APPENDIX 2: POST-ROMAN POTTERY REPORT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation (five sherds/5 estimated number of vessels (ENV)/52g, of which none was unstratified). The pottery dates solely to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The assemblage is in a largely good condition, although it is recorded as mostly sherd material and none of the items have a complete profile. A number of the sherds could be assigned to a form. The assemblage appears to have been deposited under secondary and tertiary deposition conditions. The material was found in five contexts as small sized groups (under 30 sherds). The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014 a and b). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

Spot dating Index

Context [2], spot date: late 18th century:

Latest pottery type date range: 1680–1700

London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H) (TGW H), 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: plate. Rim sherd, with a blue simple foliage border. 3rd quarter of 18th century

Context [3], spot date: 1720–1780

Latest pottery type date range: 1720–1780

White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720–1780: 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: tea bowl. Beaded rim with two external incised fine lines on the widest part of the body

Context [18], spot date: 970–1100

Latest pottery type date range: 970–1100

Early medieval sandy ware (EMS), 970–1100, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 13g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, externally reduced and internally oxidised surfaces

Context [21], spot date: 50–400

Latest pottery type date range: 50–400

Un sourced amphora fabric (AMPH), 50–400, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 20g, form: amphora. Body sherd, fine pale yellow fabric

Context [36], spot date: 50–400

Latest pottery type date range: 50–400

Un sourced oxidised ware (OXID), 50–400, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 12g, form: jar. Rolled, narrow, short collared rim, oxidised surfaces, grey core, powdery surfaces, fine sandy fabric. ?Late Roman

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of little significance as the pottery sherds occur as singular fragments without much meaning. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. The pottery also has the potential to indicate Roman, early medieval and 18th-century activity on the site. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery at this stage, although should further archaeological investigations occur on the study area and new material is recovered, then the importance of the ceramics should be reviewed.

Reference

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014 a. Roman pottery codes. <https://www.mola.org.uk/roman-pottery-codes>

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014 b. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>

APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS REPORT

Amparo Valcarcel

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Cont ext	Fabric	Form	Si ze	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2586;2279	Medieval peg tile; post-medieval pan tile	3	1180	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
2	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
3	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
11	2279	Post-medieval pan tiles	4	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
13	2276;2279	Post-medieval peg and pan tiles	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No mortar
15	2586	Medieval/post-medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1450-1800	No mortar
18	2276	Post-medieval peg tiles	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
21	2459a;2452;2815;2271;2586;3107	Early Roman sandy imbrex and tiles; medieval peg tiles; Reigate stone (small fragment)	14	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (30 fragments, 2.64 kg) consists of pieces of early Roman, medieval and mainly post-medieval ceramic building material and one example of stone (Reigate). More than 86% of the assemblage is roofing material. The absence of bricks or floor tiles at this urban site should be noted.

The Roman building material (3 examples, 253 g.) is in a fragmentary and abraded condition which would suggest that it has been re-deposited. The fragments are made of London sandy fabrics 2459a 2452, dated from the mid 1st to mid 2nd century (c.AD 50 – 160).

Some of the peg tiles can be assigned a later medieval (12th to 13th century) date on the basis of fabric and form, indicating derivation from the demolition of building(s) of this date.

Post –medieval rectangular shaped roofing tiles made from the London sandy fabric 2276, and curved, nibbed roofing tile (2279) were recovered from the site attesting to extensive later post-medieval roofing tile development in this area.

A small fragment of Reigate stone used in Roman and medieval buildings has been identified from fill [21].

The building material assemblage reflects the early Roman occupation in Southwark associated with the structural development of the Roman road. These materials would indicate a date during the 1st or 2nd century, although as commonly dumped material and with most in fairly abraded condition, a later date is not only possible but for some at least quite likely. Medieval and post-medieval roofing material dominates the collection. The value of this small assemblage lies in dating structures and features dating from between the 16th and late 19th century. The fragments of Roman tiles and medieval peg tiles indicate some earlier activity around the area of investigation. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-321682

Project details

Project name	202-203 Grange Road, Southwark: An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 202-203 Grange Road, Southwark, SE1. A single trench and two watching brief areas were investigated. The investigations revealed post-medieval layers and cut features associated with the post-medieval development of the site between the 18th and 19th centuries. These are likely to be associated with tanning activities and drainage.
Project dates	Start: 20-06-2018 End: 29-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	GAN18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 202-203 Grange Road, LB Southwark
Postcode	SE1 3AA
Study area	417 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33395 79238 51.495824097024 -0.078143801036 51 29 44 N 000 04 41 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 2.08m Max: 2.2m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Gill King
Project design originator	Amelia Fairman
Project director/manager	Amelia Fairman
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Vanquish Iconic Developments

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	GAN18
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	GAN18
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	GAN18
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	202-203 Grange Road, Southwark, SE1 3AA: An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grosso, I
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London

Description	A4 folio
Entered by	Amelia Fairman (afairman@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	5 July 2018

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