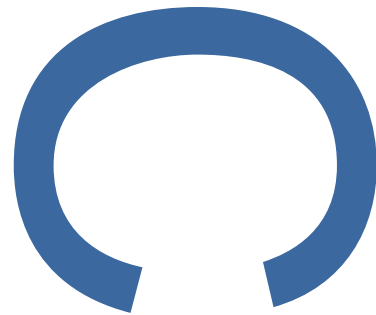
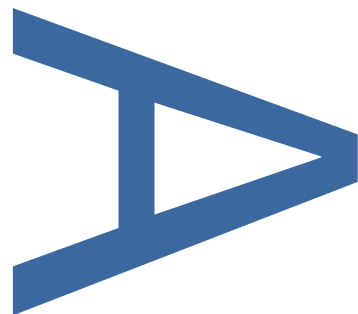


**209-210 Grange Road, London
Borough of Southwark SE1 3AA**



Archaeological Watching Brief Report



<i>Planning reference</i>	18/AP/0475		
<i>Local planning authority</i>	London Borough of Southwark		
<i>PCA report no.</i>	R14271	<i>Site Code</i>	GGD19
<i>PCA project no</i>	K6009	<i>Date</i>	November 20

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	209-210 Grange Road, London Borough of Southwark SE1 3AA
Project type	Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Site address	209 – 210 Grange Road London Borough of Southwark SE1 3AA
NGR	TQ 3395 79238
Local planning authority	London Borough of Southwark
Planning reference	18/AP/0475
Commissioning client	Walberg Limited On behalf of Zalman Properties
Project dates	October 2020
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PCA Information			
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief, undertaken at 209-210 Grange Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 3AA, centred on National Grid Reference TQ 33395 79238. The watching brief was undertaken between 17th and 21st September 2020 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, following on from a previous archaeological evaluation carried out in March 2019. The watching brief monitored the ground reduction to the rear and side of a standing building.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Walberg Limited on behalf of Zalman Properties.
- 1.3 The aims of the watching brief were to determine the presence or absence of surviving archaeological remains at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 1.4 The watching brief identified natural gravel, prehistoric finds, worked flint which may have come from the walls of Bermondsey Abbey, post-medieval features and modern made ground.
- 1.5 Natural gravel was recorded at 1.42m OD. It was sealed by clay deposits that were interpreted as being part of the Bermondsey Lake. Some unstratified worked flint was also found on the site.
- 1.6 The watching brief uncovered and recorded ten post-medieval contexts. These included three partially surviving masonry structures, three fills with pottery, two post-medieval cuts and a post-medieval layer.
- 1.7 A post-medieval brick lined culvert was discovered running north-west south-east, mostly preserved underneath a contemporary wall.
- 1.8 Additionally, a post-medieval brick-lined cesspit was recorded above an earlier pit, also of post-medieval date.
- 1.9 The modern made ground was recorded at approximately 3.80m OD.
- 1.10 The archaeological sequence was heavily truncated by the construction of basements for 209-210 Grange Road to the south of watching brief area and by drainage on the eastern edge of the area.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land at 209-210 Grange Road, Borough of London, SE1 3AA. The site was located at central National Grid Reference TQ 33345 79255 and situated within the London Borough of Southwark (Figure 1 and Figure 2).
- 2.2 The site was rectangular in plan with an angled south-east corner. The site was occupied by a former pub building covering approximately 160 square metres, with an empty yard to the north and side covering approximately 83 square metres.
- 2.3 The archaeological watching brief was carried out to the north and east of the pub during the ground reduction.
- 2.4 The site was bounded by mixed-use buildings to the west and a residential property to the north, by Grange Road to the south and Grigg's Place to the east. This part of Grange Road lies within the Bermondsey Street Conservation Area and within the Borough/Bermondsey/Riverside Archaeological Priority Zone associated with Roman and medieval settlement, and historic settlement areas of Bankside, Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. The scheduled site of Bermondsey Abbey (ref: 1001984) lies at a short distance to the rear (north) of the proposed development site.
- 2.5 The site lies approximately 10m north from the Archaeological Priority Zone of Bermondsey Lake.
- 2.6 The archaeological watching brief was designed to discharge archaeological pre-commencement conditions attached to planning consent (18/AP/0475) for the development of 209-210 Grange Road, London Borough of Southwark. The conditions attached state:

3 Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason

In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

4 Before any work hereby authorised begins, a detailed scheme showing the complete scope and arrangement of the foundation design and all ground works shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the development shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

Reason

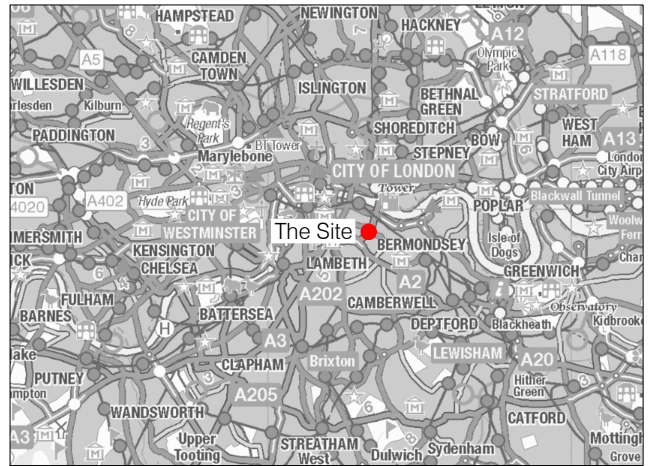
In order that details of the foundations, ground works and all below ground impacts of the proposed development are detailed and accord with the programme of archaeological mitigation works to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record and in situ in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 – Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

5 Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason

In order that the applicants supply the necessary archaeological information to ensure suitable mitigation measures and/or foundation design proposals be presented in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- 2.7 Previous works on site included an archaeological evaluation in March 2019 by Pre-Construct Archaeology. One trench was excavated in the northern part of 209-210 Grange Road. The evaluation recorded plough soil deposits and 19th century masonry. The natural gravels were encountered at 1.87m OD. As the evaluation suggested that an undisturbed below ground sequence was present on the site, an archaeological watching brief was requested by the Borough during below ground excavation works.
- 2.8 The watching brief methodology was outlined in a site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2019) which was prepared prior to the fieldwork and was approved by Gill King, Senior Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.9 The archaeological watching brief was carried out between 17th September 2020 and 21st September 2020.
- 2.10 The watching brief was conducted by PCA under the supervision of Patrick Cavanagh. The project was managed by Helen Hawkins and was monitored by Gill King, Senior Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Southwark. The archaeological work was commissioned by Walberg Limited on behalf of Zalman Properties.
- 2.11 The site archive and findings are recorded under site specific code GGD19 and include site records and photographs. The archive will be deposited at the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA).





3 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The following general objectives and site-specific aims were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2019).

3.2 General Objectives

- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
- To determine the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental remains.
- To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
- To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.
- To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey (sheet 270 South London) shows that the site sits within a large area of Kempton Park Gravel. Water action at the end of the last glaciation (12,000 years ago or later), cut into the surface of the gravel to define the Bermondsey Eyot, an island approximately 2km square at the time of the Roman conquest. The site lies toward the western end of the eyot, where based on previous archaeological investigations in the area, the natural gravel has been encountered at approximately 1.42m OD.
- 4.2 Overlaying the natural gravels, deposits of clay and silt were discovered at approximately 1.45m OD. Their formation is probably associated with the vicinity of Bermondsey Lake (Archaeological Priority Area).
- 4.3 Modern ground level on site varied from 3.80m OD in the north to 3.60m OD to the south.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 The scattered evidence dating to the prehistoric period from within the vicinity of the site suggests that there was some activity taking place. The position of the site near the western end of the Bermondsey Eyot would have attracted prehistoric settlers to the area, though a significant settlement has yet to be discovered.

5.1.2 The location of Bermondsey Lake is thought to be approximately 10m south of site. The shore of Bermondsey Lake is thought to have been habited in places during the prehistoric and Roman periods.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 During the Roman period, Southwark developed into a significant settlement, controlling the crossing point into Londinium. Though the site lies to the south of the main settlement at Southwark, archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the site indicate the existence of a farmstead or villa complex, as well as evidence of agricultural activity. Excavations at 208 Grange Road (immediately east of the study site) revealed some undated cut features and a spread of Roman pottery.

5.3 Early Medieval

5.3.1 It is likely that the Roman settlement identified at Bermondsey Square continued to be occupied into the Early Medieval period, as evidenced by structures and inhumations overlying the Roman remains. Pottery from the early to late Early Medieval period has also been found across the area to the north of the site.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 The medieval period was dominated by the development of Bermondsey Abbey and the subsequent expansion of the settlement around it. The Abbey has been extensively investigated though the extent of its estate is yet to be established. In 2019 excavations at 202-203 Grange Road found large boundary ditch, interpreted to have been part of the Abbey boundary.

5.4.2 Medieval agricultural activity has also been identified in the archaeological record, most likely part of the estate of the Abbey. The majority of medieval finds have been concentrated north of the study site; however this could be due to the lack of archaeological investigation in the area. Grange Road was probably laid out during this period as a track or path between the Abbey and its Grange.

5.4.3 The medieval period also saw the development of the tanning industry in the area.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 The post-medieval period saw an expansion of the tanning industry in the vicinity of the site, followed by the replacement of the factories with residential buildings. The public

house on site was constructed in the mid-19th century and experienced several phases of expansion, including being rebuilt in 1898.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 A detailed methodology for the archaeological evaluation was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2019). The methodology consisted of a watching brief, where an archaeologist supervised machine ground reduction. Due to the spatial constraints of both the site entrance and the location of the evaluation trench, a 1.5-tonne mechanical excavator was utilised to undertake the trench excavation.
- 6.2 Prior to, and during, excavation of the watching brief area the location was scanned by the main contractor using a cable avoidance tool (CAT). A 1.5-tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under the supervision of an attendant archaeologist, removed the modern overburden and continued in spits until archaeological horizons were revealed. The watching brief trench was located with a GPS survey instrument, which was also used to install a temporary benchmark within the site.
- 6.3 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now 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 of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A full photographic record was taken in digital format.
- 6.4 The complete site archive includes site records, plans and section drawings and photographs will be deposited at the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA) under the unique site code GGD19.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural gravel

7.1.1 Natural mid-yellow brown sandy gravel, [19], was observed at the bottom of the archaeological sequence, at 1.42m OD, extending throughout the watching brief area. This layer represented the natural Kempton Park Gravel.

7.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric and Medieval

7.2.1 Layers of dark blue-grey clay [17] and dark blue silty clay with decomposed timber and other organic matter [18], were recorded towards the north-western corner of the site at 1.42m OD. These deposits sat directly on top of the natural gravel (Plate 1, Figure 4). These deposits were most likely associated with the nearby prehistoric Bermondsey Lake. Additionally, unstratified worked flints were recovered from the spoil heap (Plates 2 and 3). Neither was diagnostic but one of the flakes was quite blade-like and most likely to date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods, whilst the other was broad and thick and perhaps more likely to be Bronze Age in date. Burnt flint was also identified.

7.2.2 Further worked flints were also recovered from the arisings of a borehole survey carried out on the site. The unstratified material consisted of four large chunks of flint from which numerous flakes had been removed, apparently in order to shape the chunks. They are most typical of pieces created for building purposes, as flint dressing for walls, a practice most commonly undertaken in Southwark during the medieval period and they are therefore most likely to be associated with the nearby Bermondsey Abbey.

7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

7.3.1 The watching brief uncovered and recorded ten post-medieval contexts (Figure 3). These included three partially surviving masonry structures, three fills with pottery, two post-medieval cuts and a post-medieval layer (Plate 4).

7.3.2 Post-medieval layer [7] extended throughout the watching brief area. Some finds were recovered including glazed sherds of large vessels of 19th century origin. The layer dated to the late 19th century.

7.3.3 A construction cut [15], brick lined culvert [14] and backfill of construction cut [13] formed the structure of a possible 19th century culvert running north-east south-west. (Plates 7 and 8, Figure 3)

7.3.4 Above the culvert were remains of a post-medieval redbrick wall (Plate 5). The wall stood three courses tall with an approximate height of 0.23m and was built in English Bond.

7.3.5 Pit [12] and its fill [11], were truncated by construction cut [10]. In fill [11] post-medieval pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe were recovered, dating from the 17th to 19th century.

7.3.6 Additionally, wall [9] was discovered to the east of the culvert. The surviving seven courses were made from unfrogged red brick and used white, soft lime mortar (Figure 5, Plates 8

and 9). The wall followed traditional English Bond and extended beyond the extent of the watching brief. The walls are most likely the remains of 19th century cesspits, which were also found in archaeological works in the vicinity of the site in 2019 (Grosso, 2019).

7.4 Phase 4: Modern

7.4.1 Frequent modern intrusions and truncations were recorded during the watching brief. Significant modern truncation was caused by a drainage system located up to a depth of 3m below ground level in the north-eastern corner of site.

7.4.2 The site was capped by modern made ground, which was recorded as [+] in the archaeological sequence. No finds were kept from the modern contexts.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Natural gravel was recorded at 1.42m OD, which is consistent with the previous evaluation work on site (Hawkins 2019) and with the British Geological Survey, identifying the layers as Kempton Park Gravel.
- 8.2 Worked flint was recorded as unstratified due to disturbance by a borehole survey carried out on the site. The flint finds consisted of prehistoric flakes and cores and also blocks which may have derived from the medieval Bermondsey Abbey walls.
- 8.3 Sealing the gravels, clay and silt deposits were recorded sloping towards the south/south-east. This is consistent with the Archaeological Priority Area known as Bermondsey Lake located adjacent to the site.
- 8.4 One residual piece of Roman pottery was identified during the watching brief but no other remains of Roman date were noted.
- 8.5 No early medieval archaeology was recorded during the watching brief.
- 8.6 No medieval archaeology was recorded during the watching brief other than the unstratified flint blocks.
- 8.7 The site has been occupied by buildings at least from the late 18th century onwards. In the mid-18th century, the site was situated close to a tanning works. Animal bone remains relating to tanning and tawing were found in the majority of the post-medieval contexts. The cattle horncores and metapodials as well as the sheep footbones can all be interpreted as tanning and tawing waste respectively. Both types of skin working establishments were present within this general area during the 18th and 19th centuries, generally rather small yards with the notable exception of the nearby Grange tannery established in the early 19th century and situated at the junction of Grange Road and Spa road, some 100m to the east of this site. It is believed that the tanning sites may have also been involved in the production of horse leathers, supported at the 209-210 Grange Road site by the presence of horse bones among the assemblage.
- 8.8 A range of 17th century pottery types was found in the majority of the post-medieval contexts, although later wares were also identified in the same contexts. The pottery supports the historic mapping which shows the site occupied from at least 1746 onwards.
- 8.9 Post-medieval masonry and features were recorded. A brick lined cesspit was recorded towards the north-east of site.
- 8.10 Additionally, a 19th century brick culvert was recorded during the watching brief running from north-east to south-west through the site.
- 8.11 The late post-medieval archaeological remains were significantly disturbed and destroyed by drainage and the addition of basements to 209-210 Grange Road, however where archaeology survived preservation was good to moderate.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 The author of this report would like to thank Walberg Limited for commissioning the works on behalf of Zalman Properties. Additionally, thank you to Helen Hawkins for her project management and Quality Assurance.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Ray Murphy for the illustrations and Patrick Cavanagh for his expertise on site during the watching brief.

10 PLATES



Plate 1: Exposed clay and silt, possibly remains of Bermondsey Lake sloping southwards. Looking northeast.



Plate 2: Unstratified flint core.



Plate 3: Unstratified flint block of probable medieval date.



Plate 4: Overview of site, showing brick lined culvert and brick lined pit. Looking east.



Plate 5: Wall on top of culvert. Looking northwest.



Plate 6: Brick lined pit. Looking southeast.



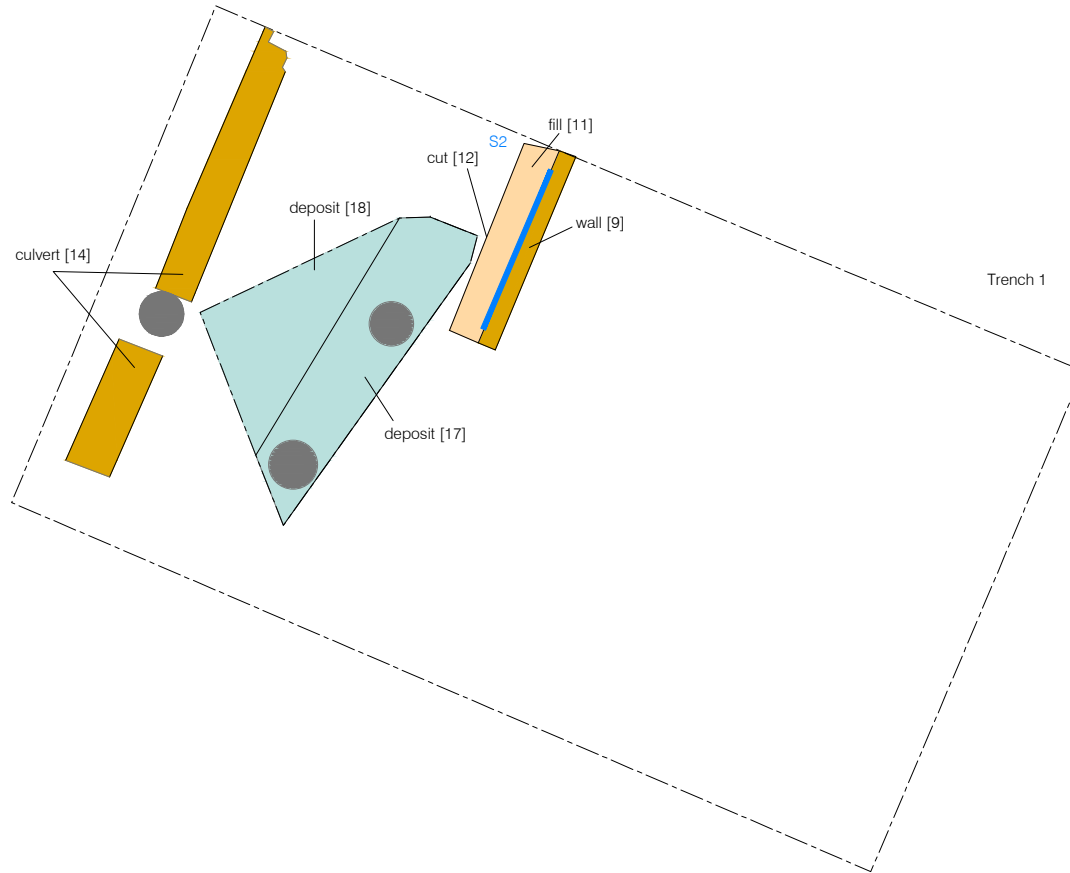
Plate 7: Brick lined culvert, detail. Looking southwest.







Plate 8: Brick lined culvert. Looking southwest.

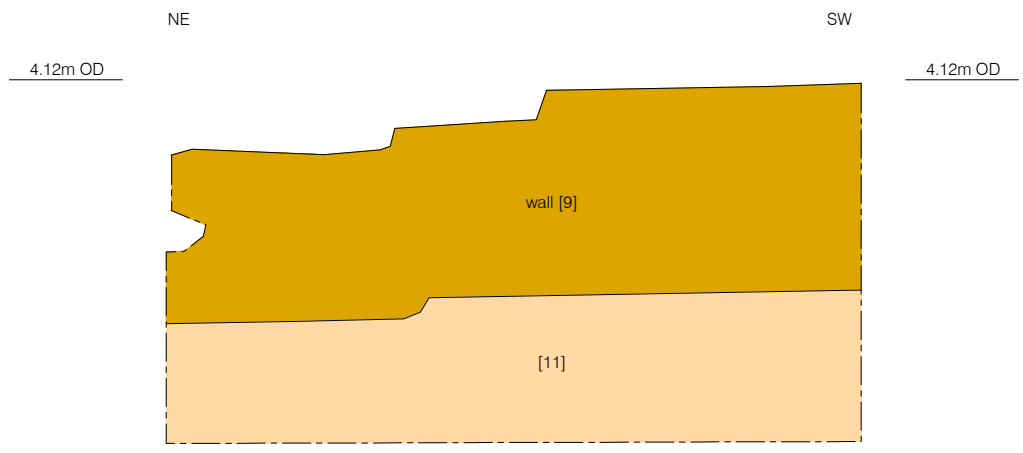


Plate 9: Brick lined pit. Looking northwest

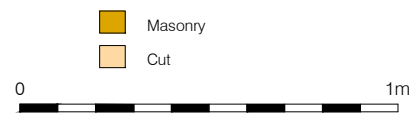


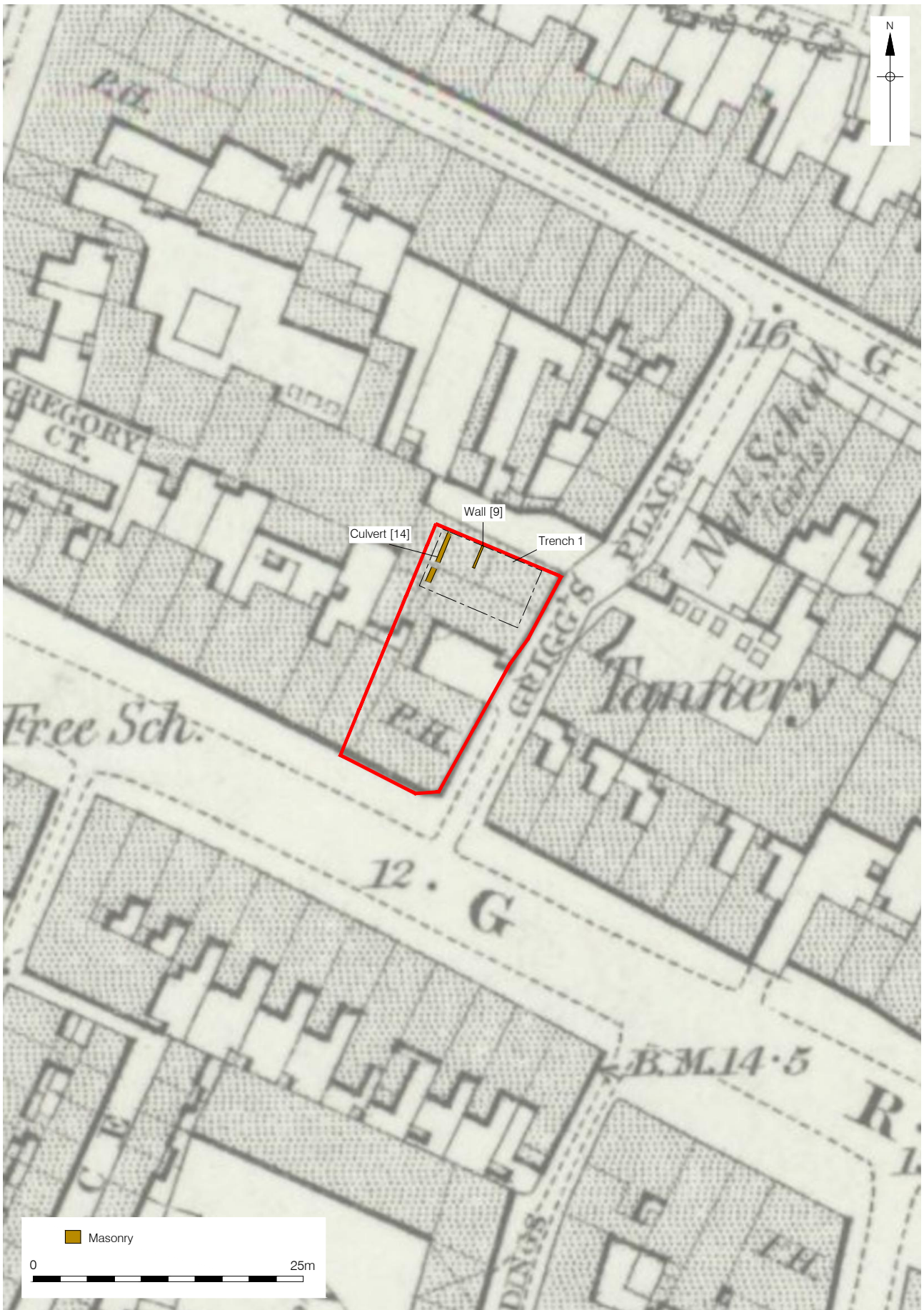
-  Masonry
-  Cut
-  Deposit
-  Modern borehole intrusion





Section 2
Northwest Facing
Trench 1





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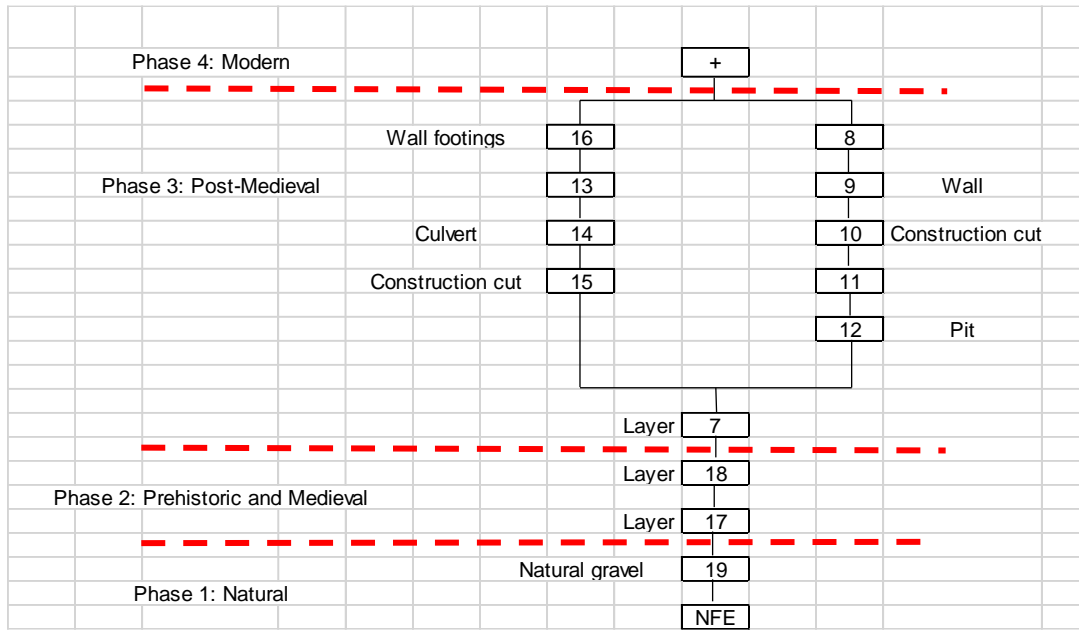
12 APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT INDEX

Site_ Code	Co nt e xt	CTX _T y p e	Fill _o f	A r e a	Trench	CTX_Interpret ation	CTX_Cat egory	CTX _L e n g t h	CTX_ W i d t h	CTX_ D e p t h
GGD 19	7	Laye r		W B	Yard	post med layer BGL1.14m	Levelling	4	3	
GGD 19	8	Fill	10	W B	Yard	Fill from brick lined pit BGL0.64	Accumula tion	1.9	1	0.52
GGD 19	9	Maso nry	10	W B	Yard	Brick structure lining pit edges.BGL top .96m bottom 1.5m 220mm/100m m/60mm	Wall	2	0.35	0.32
GGD 19	10	Cut		W B	Yard	Re-cut of an earlier pit. BGL bottom 1.5m		2	1	0.56
GGD 19	11	Fill	12	W B	Yard	Earlier pit fill for pit cut (12), cut by (10) width before being cut by (10) approx 1m BGL 0.85m	Accumula tion	2	0.5	0.52
GGD 19	12	Cut		W B	Yard	pit cut containing fill(11) contained cow horns, pot frags BGL 0.85	Pit	2	1.2	1

Site_ Code	Co ntent	CTX _Type	Fill _of	A rea	Trench	CTX_Interpret ation	CTX_Cat egory	CTX _Le ngth	CTX_ Width	CTX_ Depth
GGD 19	13	Fill		W B	Yard	construction cut back fill for (14) culvert 1.72 OD	Backfill	3	0.5	
GGD 19	14	Maso nry		W B	Yard	POST MED BRICK CULVERT, 17TH - 18TH CENTURY Truncated by bore hole OD 1.72 BGL TOP 1.14m BOTTOM 1.62m	Drain	3	0.5	0.4
GGD 19	15	Cut		W B	Yard	CULVERT construction cut BGL 1.14m	Constructi on Cut	3	0.4	0.5
GGD 19	16	Maso nry		W B	Yard	Remain of wall footings above (13) BGL 1.18m bottom 1.3m OD 2.94m/ 2.82m	Wall	1.46	0.5	0.3
GGD 19	17	Laye r		W B	Yard	possible dried up stream. Gray to blackish blue silty clay OD 1.425	Alluvial	3	3	0.3

Site_ Code	Co ntext	CTX _Type	Fill _of	A rea	Trench	CTX_Interpret ation	CTX_Cat egory	CTX_ _Length	CTX_ Width	CTX_ Depth
GGD 19	18	Timber		WB	Yard	LAYER OF DECOMPOSE D TIMBER OD 1.425m	Layer	2.5	1.35	0.3
GGD 19	19	Natural		WB	Yard	NATURAL GRAVELS OD 1.425m	Natural	3	2	

13 APPENDIX 2 MATRIX



14 APPENDIX 3: FLINT ASSESSMENT

Dr Barry Bishop PCA

The unstratified material consists of four large chunks of flint from which numerous flakes have been removed, apparently in order to shape the chunks. They are most typical of pieces created for building purposes, as flint dressing for walls, a practice most commonly undertaken in Southwark during the Medieval period and they are therefore most likely to be associated with Bermondsey Abbey.

Further unstratified finds comprise two flakes and a burnt chunk, both of which are in a chipped condition. Neither is diagnostic but one of the flakes is quite blade-like and most likely to date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic, whilst the other is broad and thick and perhaps more likely to be Bronze Age in date. The burnt chunk weighs 182g and has been intensively heated to the extent that it has changed colour and become 'fire-crazed'. It is inherently undatable but burnt flint is found in some quantities in Southwark from both prehistoric and Roman contexts.

15 APPENDIX 4: POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY

Chris Jarrett PCA

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered solely by hand from the archaeological work (less than one box). The pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period and more so the 19th century, except for one residual sherd of a Roman date. Only three sherds show evidence for abrasion, while 52% by sherd count appears to be residual and therefore the pottery was deposited under both secondary and tertiary circumstances. The assemblage is comprised mostly of sherd material, except for four vessels (either 19th-century dishes or plates) with a complete profile. Pottery was recovered from four contexts and only as small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds). The assemblage is generally homogenous and mainly domestic in nature.

In total the assemblage consists of 89 sherds, 73 estimated number of vessels (ENV), 4.627kg (of which 9 sherds, 8 ENV, 261g was unstratified). The pottery is discussed by types (The Assemblage) and its distribution.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENVs), besides weight. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows that of the Museum of London Archaeology (2014).

The assemblage

The range of pottery types and the forms that occur in those wares are shown in Table 1.

The breakdown of the assemblage by period is as follows:

Roman: 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 14g

Post-medieval: 89 sherds, 73 ENV, 4.513kg

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Roman						
Roman pottery (?black burnished ware)	RPOT	50–400	1	1	14	Beaker or squat rounded jar
Post-medieval						
Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot	BORDG CHP2	1650-1750	2	2	50	
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550-1700	1	1	8	Rounded skillet

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	7	7	135	Medium rounded bowl, rounded dish, dinner plate, octagonal plate
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700-1900	2	2	84	Cylindrical bottle
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550-1700	1	1	11	Rounded jug
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	6	2	293	Bottle or jar
Majolica	MAJO	1850-1900	1	1	5	Wall tile
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900-1500	1	1	13	Flower pot
Pearlware	PEAR	1770-1840	1	1	2	Unidentified
Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770-1820	2	1	244	Dinner plate (with a rococo blue shell edge rim)
Pearlware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration	PEAR TR1	1770-1810	1	1	5	Tea cup
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580-1700	2	2	156	Medium flared bowl, cauldron
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with green glaze	PMFRG	1580-1700	1	1	27	Unidentified (foot or straight handle)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	26	22	2124	Bowls, including flared examples of a medium and deep size, handled bowl, chamber pot, rounded jars, including a tall example, rounded jug, conical lid, pipkin, sugar loaf mould,
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	1480-1650	1	1	179	Two-handed carinated bowl or dish, unidentified
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	9	6	425	Chamber pot, rounded dish, rounded jars including a medium sized and a handled example, unidentified
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	1	1	37	Medium rounded bowl,
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830-1900	1	1	21	Dinner plate (with an even scalloped blue shell-edge rim)
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	3	3	31	Plates, including Britton type K (footring), unidentified
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style A)	TGW A	1570-1650	1	1	20	Charger, Britton shape B-D, London
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630-1846	3	3	33	Chamber pot, unidentified

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630-1680	2	2	56	Charger, Britton shape B-D, London
London late tin-glazed ware	TGW LATE	1745-1846	2	2	140	Ointment pot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	11	7	514	Rectangular dish, rectangular octagonal dish, jug, dinner plate, toy plate unidentified

Table 1. GGD19: Roman and post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight and the forms that occur in those pottery types.

Roman

A fragment of a rounded beaker or small rounded jar made in a reduced pottery type, probably a black burnished ware, was residual in deposit [7].

Post-medieval

The main origin of the pottery in the assemblage consists of London area post-medieval redwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999) and found as 30.3% sherds/31.5% ENV/49.6% weight. The earliest of this class of pottery consists of London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze in the form of a 16th-century handled carinated bowl or dish (residual in deposit [11]). The rest of the redware consists of 1580–1900 dated London-area post-medieval redware (PMR) and includes 17th- and 18th-century bowls and jars recovered from wasters at Deptford and Woolwich (Pryor and Blockley 1978; Jarrett 2004), while other forms include chamber pots, part of a conical lid and a sugar cone mould with an internal white slip from a nearby sugar house.

Factory made, twice-fired earthenwares (Hildyard 2005) provide the second largest quantity of pottery (28.1% sherds/27.4% ENV/20.8% weight) and these consist of creamware (CREA), dated c. 1740–1830, pearl ware (PEAR/BW/TR1), dated c. 1770–1840 and refined whiteware, dated to after c. 1805, which can be decorated by various methods including transfer-printing (REFW/CHROM and TPW). The forms in these wares consist of mostly table wares (bowls and plates). A pearlware teacup found in context [8] has an early Chinese-style line-engraved landscape design (PEAR TR1) while the transfer-printed wares (TPW) found in deposit [17] have mostly the Willow pattern, although a toy plate has a large floral design inappropriate for its size and another plate has a design featuring dogs in a probable hunting scene and the underside has part of an uncertain maker's mark, which occur more so from c. 1830. A white majolica (MAJO) wall tile has a moulded grid pattern on its reverse and dates to the end of the 19th century and later and was noted in deposit [7].

Surrey-Hampshire border wares (Pearce 1992) were noted as 13.5% sherds/12.3% ENV/10.4% weight, most of which consists of the redware (RBOR), dated 1550–1900, which occurs in the form of a chamber pot, rounded dish and rounded jars. and was this ware was found in various deposits The whiteware is less common and was noted only as the rim of a skillet (BORDY) and as two type 2 chamber pots (BORDG CHP2) dated 1650–1750 and both vessels were recovered from deposit [11].

Delftware (Orton and Pearce 1984; Orton 1988) were the fourth most common class of pottery and were recorded as 12.4% sherds/15.1% ENV/6% weight. These include two early and mid-17th-century dated chargers (TGW A: context [11]; TGW D: contexts [7] and [11]), plain white (TGW C) chamber pots post dating c. 1630 and late 17th and 18th century plates (TGW: contexts [8] and [11]), while two early 19th-century plain white ointment pots (TGW LATE) occurred in deposit [17].

A small quantity of British stonewares were noted from London (LONS) and from a generic English source (ENGS) and the forms consist of fragmentary uncertain containers, such as bottles or jars. Small in quantity are also fine red earthenwares (PMFR/G) of a 17th-century date from Essex that include fragments of a cauldron and a jar, while the only imported ware was a fragment of c. 1550–1700 dated German Frechen stoneware (FREC), probably derived from a jug. A flower pot fragment occurs in a miscellaneous red ware fabric.

Distribution

Table 2 shows the contexts containing pottery and for each deposit is recorded the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight in grams (Wt), the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types and forms present and a considered (spot) date for the group.

Context	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Fabric (forms)	Spot date
0		9	8	261			CREA, ENGS, RBOR, REFW CHROM, TGW C, TPW	
7	S	23	18	1578	1850	1900	CREA, FREC, MAJO, MISC, PMR, RBOR, REFW, RPOT, TGW, TGW C, TGW D, TPW	End of 19th-early 20th c
8	S	22	17	737	1770	1810	CREA, LONS, PEAR, PEAR TR1, PMFR, PMR, RBOR, TGW	C. 1770–1810
11	S	18	18	1011	1650	1750	BORDG CHP2, BORDY, PMFR, PMFRG, PMR, PMSRY, RBOR, TGW, TGW A, TGW C, TGW D	C. 1650–1680
17	S	17	12	1040	1780	1900	CREA, LONS, PEAR BW, PMR, TGW LATE, TPW	Mid-19th century

Table 2. GGD19. Distribution of pottery showing individual contexts containing pottery, the size of the group, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types and forms present and a suggested deposition date (spot date).

The earliest group of pottery recorded in the assemblage was found in context [11] and consisted of mostly 17th-century dated pottery types: BORDY (the skillet), PMFR, PMR, RBOR and TGW, the latter containing mid-17th-century dated TGW D. The latest items consist of the base of a simple plate made in TGW and decorated with a black line, blue stroke foliage pattern on white and dated to the late 17th century and the bases of two Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pots, which together with the rest of the pottery indicates a c. 1650–80 deposition date.

Deposit [8] contained pottery types current mostly in the late 18th and early 19th century and includes London stoneware and creamware, while the most dateable item was the rim of a tea cup made in Pearlware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration, dated c. 1770–1810.

A mid-19th-century group of pottery was recovered from deposit [11] and included an earlier pearl ware plate with a rococo blue shell edge rim, two early 19th-century (pre c. 1846) tin-glaze ointment pots and a quantity of refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW). The latter included the toy plate with an over-sized floral pattern and dinner plates decorated with the Willow pattern, dated from c. 1789, besides the plate with a probable hunting scene and part of a maker's mark on the underside indicating that the item dated to after c. 1830.

Deposit [7] produced a mixture of 17th- mid-19th-century dated pottery, most of which appears to be residual as the latest item consisted of the majolica wall tile dated to the end of the 19th-20th century.

Significance of the collection

The assemblage of pottery has little significance as it is small in size, fragmentary and has little meaning that cannot be developed for avenues of further research. The residual sherd of Roman pottery is in keeping with known activity of this date on the Bermondsey eyot (e.g. Dyson et al 2010; Douglas and Haslam in prep). The pottery mostly demonstrates post-medieval development of this part of Grange Road and particularly for that during the 17th-19th-centuries. The pottery types recorded in the assemblage are typical types found in the Greater London area.

Potential of the collection

The only potential of the pottery is to date the contexts the finds were found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery, which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

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16 APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Review of ceramic building material from 209-210 Grange Road, London Borough of Southwark, (GGD19)

Amparo Valcarcel

A complete unglazed floor tile made of fabric 2850L and a fragment of wall plaster with three layers of paint (two whites and the last one in light green) was collected from context [7], indicating an AD1800-1900 date. No further work is recommended.

SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
7	2850L;3100WP	Post-medieval unglazed floor tile; painted wall plaster	2	1450	1950	1700	1950	1800-1900

17 APPENDIX 6: GLASS AND CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

Glass Assessment

Chris Jarrett PCA

Introduction

A small sized assemblage (less than one box) of glass was recovered from the archaeological work solely by hand. The glass dates only to the post-medieval period and more so the 19th and 20th centuries. None of the fragments show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or discard and represents secondary and tertiary deposition. The assemblage is in a fragmentary state, although nearly all of the material could be identified to at least a basic vessel shape. Bottles of different types are the main form recorded in the assemblage.

The assemblage consists of seven fragments, 5 MNV, 304g, of which none was unstratified. The glass was recovered from four contexts as only small sized groups (fewer than 30 fragments). The assemblage is discussed by functions, vessel shapes and distribution.

Methodology

The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, minimum number of vessels (MNV) and weight and was recorded in a database format, by type, colour, form and manufacturing technique.

The Assemblage

The forms recorded by function are as follows:

Alcohol consumption

English wine bottle, cylindrical early-type, free-blown, dark olive-green glass, three fragments. Neck, shoulder, wall and splayed heel, c. 1740–1850. Context [8]

Drink storage/serving

Bottle, Moulded, dark olive-green glass, one fragment. Shoulder with lettering '...WRI...' above a vertical 'R...'. Late 19th-20th century. Context [11]

Food storage

Small bottle or jar, moulded, clear glass, one fragment. Base and body of a small bottle or jar. The wall has an embossed vertical herring bone pattern surrounding two roundels: one is plain (for a label) and the other is embossed with 'PACKED BY/OXO/LIMITED/LONDON' and the underside is embossed 'RG NO. 764042. This item may represent a meat paste pot. The Oxo brand dates from c. 1899 and the bottle/jar design was registered in 1931. Context [21].

Liquid storage

Bottle?, moulded, blue-green glass, one fragment. Base of a large bottle with a pontil scar. Late 19th-20th century. Context [17].

Pharmaceutical?

Bottle?, moulded, dark blue glass, one fragment. Wall fragment. ?19th century. Context [11]

Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1. For each context containing glass, then the number of fragments, minimum number of vessels, weight, the forms and a spot date is shown.

Context	No. frags	MNV	Wt (g)	Forms	Spot date
8	3	1	95	English wine bottle, cylindrical early-type	c. 1740–1850
11	2	2	11	Bottles (fragments)	19th century
17	1	1	99	bottle?	20th century
21	1	1	99	bottle or jar	1931+

Table 2. Distribution of the glass showing for each context that it occurs in the feature (fill of cut), the phase, number of fragments (No. frags), minimum number of vessels (MNV), weight in grams (Wt), the forms and a spot date for the context based upon the dating of the glass.

Significance

The glass has little significance as it occurs as fragmentary forms that are frequent recovered from 19th-century and later dated London assemblages and generally has little meaning.

Potential

The only potential of the glass is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, which can be discarded at the archive stage.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

Chris Jarrett PCA

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). All of the finds were collected by hand. The material is generally not abraded and in a good condition. It could not be determined if any of the finds are residual. The clay tobacco pipes appear to have been deposited under secondary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in only two contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups.

All the clay tobacco pipes (five fragments, of which one was unstratified) were recorded in a database format. The assemblage consists of three bowls and two stems. The finds and their distribution are discussed together.

Methodology

The bowls were classified according to Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The pipes were further coded by decoration and are quantified by fragment count. The stems were broadly dated according to the thickness and more pertinently the size of the bore.

The Assemblage and its distribution

The assemblage consists of three bowls and two stems.

A damaged AO9 spurred bowl, dated 1640–60 was noted in deposit [11] and the front of the bowl (facing away from the smoker) is missing, although milling survives around the rim and the item has an average finish. The bowl was found with two thick stems with wide bores that can be broadly dated to the 17th century.

The heel and thin stem (with a fine bore) are all that survives of a bowl found in deposit [7]. The sides of the heel have the moulded initials **S B**. the underside of the heel is also cut at an angle. The fragment of the bowl possibly belongs to an AO27 type bowl dated c. 1770–1845, although it is possible the item is of Oswald's (1975) type 12 bowl, dated c. 1730–1780.

A possible Southwark pipe maker for this bowl was Sarah Blundell, working on Kent Street during the period c. 1797–99 (Tatman 1994, 107).

An unstratified AO27 bowl is also recorded and has moulded wheat ear and grass borders on the front and back of the bowl. The left side of the heel has the moulded initial **C**, while the family name letter is illegible.

The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes and the dating of the contexts according to these finds are shown in Table 1.

Context	Size	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types (makers) etc	Spot date
0		1			AO27 (C ?)	
7	S	1	1770	1845	AO27, possibly an OS12 (S B)	1770–1845
11	S	3	1660	1640	X1 AO9, x2 stems: thick, wide bores	1640–1680

Table 1. DGE19. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance as the assemblage is small, fragmentary and has little meaning. The bowl types and decoration catalogued are frequently recorded in the Greater London area.

POTENTIAL

The clay tobacco pipes do have the potential to date the contexts these items were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pipes and the assemblage can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

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18 APPENDIX 7: SMALL FINDS

Dr Märit Gaimster

Only two objects in the category metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the catalogue below. Both objects fit well with the Phase 3 post-medieval contexts from which they came. Layer [7] produced a complete but corroded iron nail of floor-nail type, with a small rectangular head and a flat wedge-shaped tip. The fill of the construction cut for Wall [9] included an ivory cutlery handle for a pin-hafted implement. The handle is plain and tapering with a straight end and has parallels in other examples from late 18th- and early to mid-19th-centuries (cf. Fairman et al. 2020, fig. 5.31 no. 1 and fig. 5.76 no. 3). At Grange Road the handle was associated with pottery dating from 1770–1810 and also animal bone interpreted as tanning waste, likely associated with the nearby Grange Tannery (see Rielly this report). While unlikely to be from a leatherworking tool, the ivory handle has some interest in terms of the material culture and everyday objects of the 19th-century working class in Southwark.

Significance and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. For the small assemblage from Grange Road, the ivory cutlery handle has some interest as an everyday object of the 19th century, potentially associated with those who worked at the Grange Tannery. No further work is recommended for this object; however, it should be included in any additional publication of the site. The iron nail can be discarded.

References

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Catalogue

Context	Phase	Description	Pot date	Recommendations
7	Ph 3	Iron nail; complete but corroded; cut floor-nail type with small rectangular head and flat wedge-shape tip; L 127mm	end of 19th- to early 20th centuries	discard
8	Ph 3	Ivory cutlery handle for pin-hafted implement; tapering with oval section and flat end; L 80mm	c 1770–1810	

GGD19: metal and small METAL AND SMALL FINDS

finds

19 APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE

Kevin Rielly, PCA

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The cattle horncore assemblage was recorded according to the criteria described in Armitage (1982), here referring to age and 'type', while calculations of shoulder heights were based on multiplication factors given in Driesch and Boessneck (1974). Measurements mentioned in the text are after von den Driesch (1976).

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

The site provided a total of 20 hand collected animal bones, all in good condition, taken from four deposits (see Table 1), these including a clay layer directly over natural [17], a layer/fill [8] associated with brick wall [9], which in turn may be part of a brick-lined cesspit, the fill [11] of pit [12] and an extensive layer [7].

Table 1 lists the species abundance within each of these deposits. A notable aspect of these collections is the clearly good representation of cattle and sheep/goat head and foot parts, except for two cattle femurs, from [11] and a cattle pelvis, from [12]. The latter bone has been sawn through the acetabulum as well as through the ilial shaft, a classic 'aitch bone' removal reminiscent of modern butchery practices. The use of the saw as a butchery tool undoubtedly dates to the latter part of the post-medieval era (after Rielly 2020, 593). Both sheep bones are metapodials, these clearly from large late post-medieval stock. One of the metapodials is complete and its size suggests a shoulder height of 718.6mm, which can be best compared with 18th or later century sheep (ibid, 601). The cattle bones include two complete metacarpals from [8] and otherwise the remains of at least 6 horncores, one from [8] and five from [11]. Two of these are subadults, aged about 2 to 3 years, while the others are older, aged between 3 and 10 years. The older examples can be all classed as at least mediumhorned (lengths of 220 to 360mm), while one specimen, from [11], may well be a longhorn (greater than 360mm). Unlike the sheep bones, these do not appear to come from particularly large cattle, the two complete metacarpals indicative of animals with shoulder heights of 1181 and 1249mm.

The equid bones include three tibias, a tooth and a pelvis, all clearly from adult individuals, the tooth (a mandibular incisor) potentially from an animal aged about 5 to 6 years. While none of the tibias are complete, it was possible to estimate their size in comparison to PCA reference specimens. Thus, two of the tibias are likely to be from horses measuring some 1490 and 1680mm at the shoulder respectively, approximately coinciding with about 15 and 17 hands respectively. The later beast is undoubtedly large, perhaps a dray horse.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

The cattle horncores and metapodials as well as the sheep footbones can all be interpreted as tanning and tawing waste respectively. Both types of skin working establishments were present within this general area during the 18th and 19th centuries, generally rather small yards with the notable exception of the nearby Grange tannery established in the early 19th century and situated at the junction of Grange Road and Spa road, some 100m to the east of this site. Numerous excavations in this part of Bermondsey have produced similar collections, including the substantial assemblage of cattle horncores from the nearby site of 202-203 Grange Road (Rielly 2019) and see Rielly (2011, 170). A notable proportion of these sites, including contemporary excavations in other parts of 'industrial' Bermondsey, have also included concentrations of equid remains. It is believed that the tanning sites may have also been involved in the production of horse leathers. There is obviously a major difference between the anatomical representation of horses compared to cattle and sheep, the former with most parts of the skeleton and the latter limited to head (principally cattle horncores) and foot bones. Cattle and sheep skins were transported to the various skin yards with these parts still attached, thence to be distributed to associated post-mortem industries as horn workers and glue manufacturers. This contrasts with horse post-mortem usage, essentially involving the culling of aged animals at a knacker's yard, where meat would be stripped for petfood (especially in the 19th century) and the skins sent on to the tanner. The spread of all parts at these sites would suggest that knacker's yards were situated alongside the other 'smelly' animal related industries in Bermondsey (and see Bailey 2005, Yeomans 2004 and Rielly 2011).

This collection is rather small and will add very little to the further understanding of the Bermondsey tanning industry. No further work is recommended for this collection.

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Context:	7	8	11	17	Total
Species					
Cattle	1	3	9		13
Equid		3	2		5
Sheep				2	2
Total	1	6	11	2	20

Table 1. Species representation within the hand collected assemblage by context.

20 APPENDIX 9 OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-405401

Project details

Project name	209-210 Grange Road; Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief conducted on land at 209-210 Grange Road, SE1 3AA undertaken between 17th and 21st of September 2020. The natural gravel was encountered at 1.42m OD. Prehistoric finds, post-medieval features and modern made ground were recorded. This included three partially surviving masonry structures, three fills with pottery, two post-medieval cuts and a post-medieval layer.
Project dates	Start: 17-09-2020 End: 21-09-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GGD19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	CULVERT Post Medieval
Monument type	CESSPIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 209-210 Grange Road
Postcode	SE1 3AA
Study area	83 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33345 79255 51.495988705781 -0.078857303545 51 29 45 N 000 04 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.42m Max: 1.42m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Helen Hawkins
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins

Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Patrick Cavanagh
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Walberg Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	MLAA
Physical Archive ID	GGD19
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	MLAA
Digital Archive ID	GGD19
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	MLAA
Paper Archive ID	GGD19
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	209-210 Grange Road, London Borough of Southwark SE1 3AA; Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Utriainen, A.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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