

**An Archaeological Evaluation at the Larnaca Works, Grange Walk, London  
Borough of Southwark, SE1 3EW**

**Site Code: LAW08**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 336 792**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Larnaca Works, Grange Walk, Southwark, in advance of a new housing development.
- 1.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned to undertake the work by CgMs Consulting, who had previously produced an archaeological desk based assessment for the site (Dicks 2007). This concluded the site had a moderate to high potential for the survival of archaeological features and horizons, particularly related to that of the post-medieval and modern leather working industries and late medieval activity associated with the grange attached to Bermondsey Abbey. The field investigation was conducted in two phases. Initially it was proposed that ten trial trenches would be excavated across the site. However following information obtained regarding the depths of the made ground this proposal was revised. Instead four trenches were to be set out across the site although this was reduced once more to two trenches, stepped and measuring 7.50m x 2.00m at base, and one trial pit after it was revealed that the stratigraphy within and around the footprint of the modern building had been severely impacted upon by modern construction works during the early to mid twentieth century.
- 1.3 Trench 1 was the least truncated of all the evaluation trenches, being located outside the footprint of the twentieth century buildings. The natural gravel was sealed by a fairly sterile layer of brickearth that was in turn overlain by a layer possibly representing the remnants of a plough soil. A number of cut features were observed within the overlying made ground that dated to the late post-medieval to early modern period. No direct evidence of the late post-medieval leather working industries known to exist within the site was observed. In Trench 4 and Trial Pit 1 the natural gravel was seen to be immediately overlain by twentieth century dump layers and made ground, into which construction cuts had been made for the substantial concrete footings for the modern building. The results of the geotechnical test pits situated within this portion of the site substantiate these findings. The only observation of note is that of the timbers contained within the lowest levels of the modern made ground, which could possibly represent the redeposited remnants of the earlier tannery pits.
- 1.4 Despite the high potential for medieval and post-medieval features in particular it appears that a large proportion of the stratum at Larnaca Works had been severely truncated by the construction works of the early to mid twentieth century. It is therefore deemed unlikely that further groundworks undertaken on site will impact on any significant archaeological features or deposits.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Larnaca Works, Grange Walk, London Borough of Southwark, in advance of the new housing development. The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 336 792.
- 2.2 The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting after the production of an archaeological desk based assessment (Dicks 2007). The field investigation was conducted in two phases. The first was undertaken between 16th-18th June 2008, supervised by Rebecca Lythe, with the second taking place between 20th-24th October 2008 and supervised by the author. The evaluation was project managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. All work was undertaken following English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Sally Dicks of CgMs (Dicks 2008) and was monitored by Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.3 The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark, occupying a sub-rectangular area of land measuring c. 3.6 hectares in extent. The site is bounded to the north by Grange Walk, to the east by the rear of Council Depot buildings, to the south by Grange Yard and to the west by Mabel Goldwin House (Fig.1).
- 2.4 Initially it was proposed that ten trial trenches each measuring 10.00m x 1.80m would be excavated across the site. However following information obtained regarding the depths of the made ground from a ground investigation undertaken by Ground Engineering Ltd., this proposal was revised. Instead four trenches were to set out across the site, stepped to enable access up to 3.40m below ground level and measuring 7.50m x 2.00m at base.
- 2.5 The first phase of the archaeological evaluation involved the excavation and detailed recording of Trench 1 to the north of the site. Further work was postponed until demolition of the existing buildings was completed. During the second phase it became clear during excavations for the first of the remaining trenches (Trench 4) that the ground within and around the footprint of the previously standing building had been severely truncated during its construction in the first half of the 20th century. As such it was agreed, following a site visit by Christopher Constable, that Trenches 2 and 3 would not be excavated and that instead a small Trial Pit would be positioned further north of Trench 4 within the footprint of the building, to confirm that the length and depth of the truncation did indeed continue.
- 2.6 The site records will be archived at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre under the site code LAW 08.



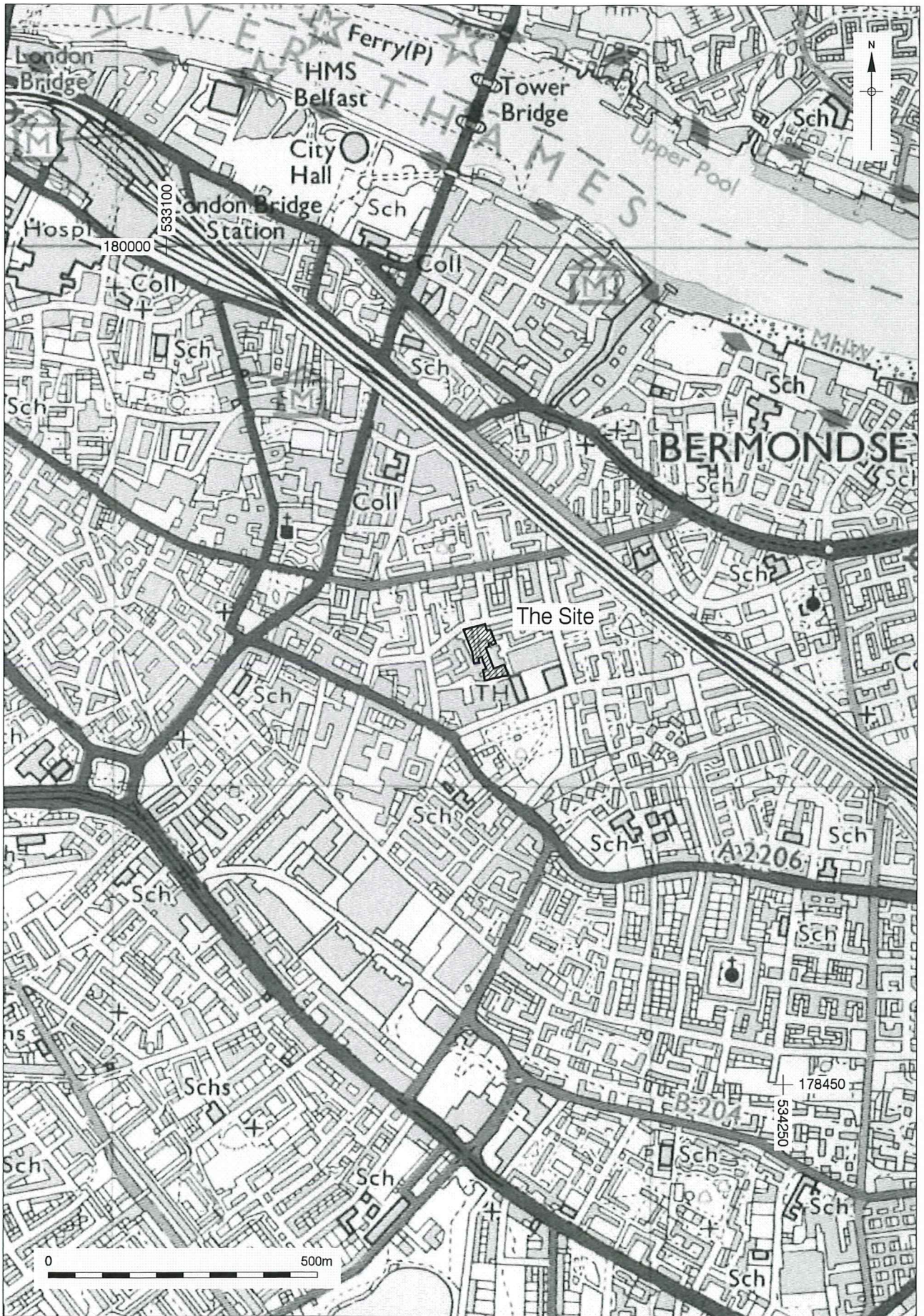
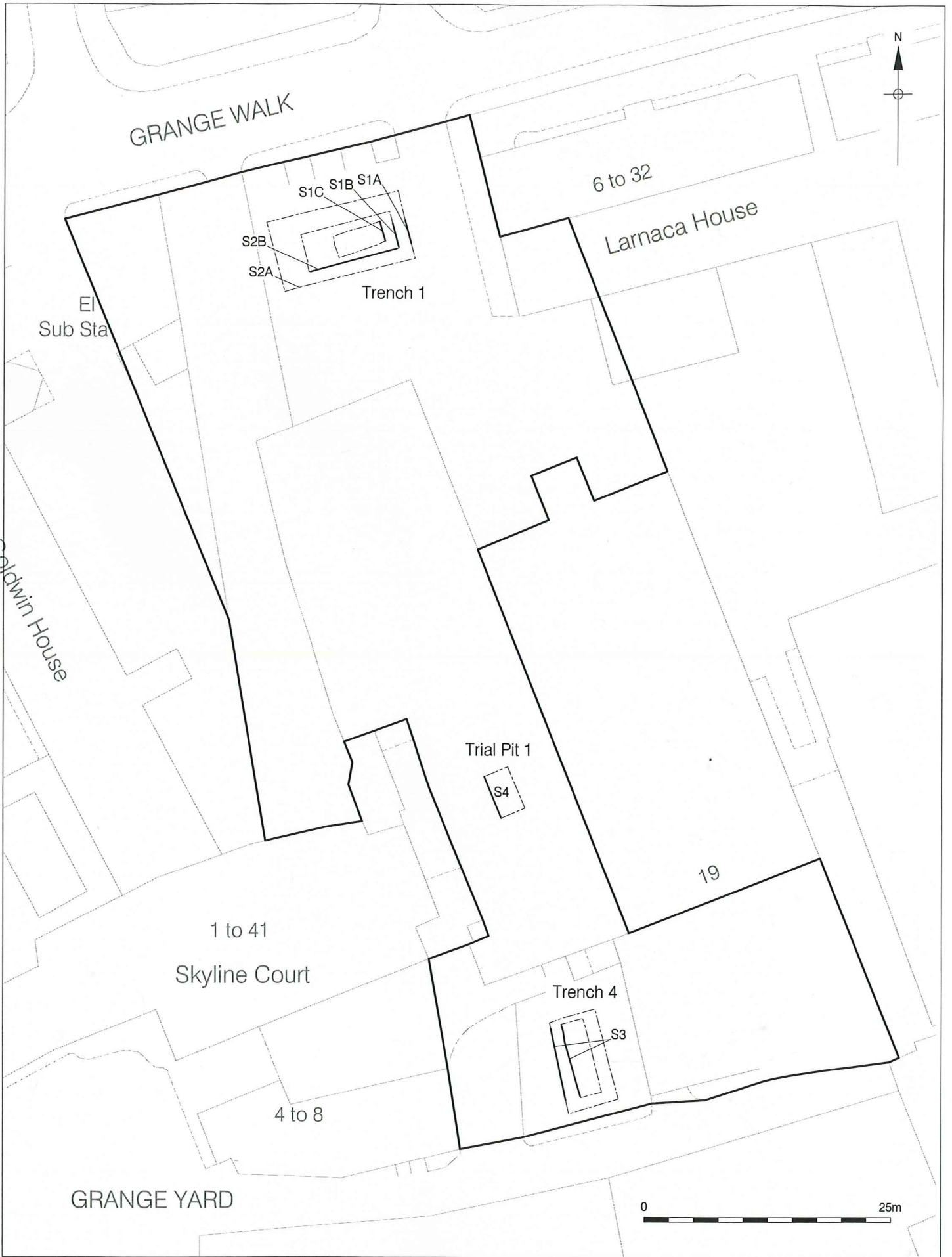


Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:10,000 at A4





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Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:500 at A4



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Figure 3  
 Test Pit and Borehole Locations  
 1:500 at A4

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Archaeology in Southwark and the Unitary Development Plan (UDP)

3.1.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's 'Unitary Development Plan' 1995 (soon to be replaced by the 'Southwark Plan'), and the draft archaeology policy, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.1.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeological Policy:

**OBJECTIVE E.5: TO ENSURE THE PRESERVATION, PROTECTION, INVESTIGATION, RECORDING AND DISPLAY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE**

The archaeological heritage of the borough includes historic centers and ancient monuments, archaeological sites and areas of geology and topography especially attractive for early settlement and is of national international significance. Many sites and finds in Southwark, particularly those from the Roman, Medieval and Elizabethan periods are very well known, and the Council will do all that it can to assist in their preservation, protection and display for all to enjoy.

Sites of Archaeological Importance

**POLICY E.5.1:**

The Council will seek to conserve and protect the borough's archaeological heritage and to enhance the knowledge of its historical development. The policy will apply to sites of potential archaeological importance, where ancient remains are threatened by development.

- (i) The Council will expect the applicant to provide information to enable an assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the potential archaeology of the site. This would usually be desk-based information and would be expected prior to the determination of a planning application.
- (ii) Where there are likely to be important remains on a site, which may merit preservation in situ, then the results of an archaeological field evaluation will, if feasible, be required prior to the determination of a planning application.
- (iii) Where the evaluation reveals important remains their protection and preservation will be the primary objective. This can be achieved by redesigning the proposed development and by foundation modification.
- (iv) Where important archaeological remains cannot be preserved, or where remains do not merit preservation, then the Council will use planning conditions to ensure excavation and recording of the remains prior to redevelopment, i.e. preservation by record.
- (iv) Archaeological investigations are to be undertaken by recognized archaeological field unit to a written specification. These will need to be approved by the Council prior to commencement of any work.

Reason:

3.63 To protect Southwark's archaeological heritage, which includes remains of national importance. These remains are under constant threat from proposed developments and the policy will ensure their protection through the planning process. The Council considers that the archaeology of the borough is a community asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective, against which the needs of development must be balanced and assessed.

Implementation:

3.64 By application of the Council's statutory development control powers and by planning and other legal agreements. This policy applies to all sites within the defined Archaeological Priority Zones and, in addition, the Council will apply this policy as appropriate to sites of potential archaeological importance outside these zones. The Department of the Environment has also issued comprehensive guidance (Planning Policy Guidance 16, "Archaeology and Planning" November 1990). See also Policy R.2.2: Planning Agreements.

3.65 The Proposals Map and Schedule identify Archaeological Priority Zones at: Borough/Bermondsey/Riverside (Proposal 1); Old Kent Road (Proposal 51; Elephant & Castle/Kennington Park Road (Proposal 60); Walworth (Proposal 63); Camberwell (Proposal 102); Peckham (Proposal 113); Dulwich Village (Proposal 152).



- 3.1.3 The site falls within an Archaeological Priority Zone as set out in the Southwark Unitary Development Plan.
- 3.1.4 The Southwark UDP mirrors advice contained in the Department of Environment document 'Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)'. This document identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of the construction schemes upon buried archaeological strata.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is London Clay, forming the London Basin (British Geological Survey).
- 4.1.2 The drift geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London 1998). This indicates that the study site lies within an area of Kempton Park Terrace Gravels.

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The natural historic topography of the Bermondsey area is one of low gravel eyots separated by lower-lying areas and braided stream channels, which were periodically flooded. The study site is located on an island of relatively high ground (the Bermondsey eyot) rising above the Thames floodplain. The Neckinger River appears to have been a braided channel creating a number of fragmentary eyots, rather than a true tributary of the Thames. Episodes of Holocene transgression and regression of the Thames have led to the deposition of alluvial silts and clays interspersed with episodes of local peat formation, especially in riverside and island-edge locations. As the study site is thought to have lain on Bermondsey eyot, palaeochannels with localised peat and alluvial deposits seem unlikely on the study site (Dicks 2007).
- 4.2.2 Current ground level is between 3.0m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) and 3.2m AOD.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

5.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has previously been reported in an archaeological desk-based assessment of the area (Dicks 2007). What follows is a summary of the most relevant aspects of that study.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 The study site lies on the Bermondsey eyot, one of a series of sand and gravel eyots dissected by channels and tributaries of the Thames. Evidence from the large number of archaeological interventions in the area of the study sites suggests a concentration of human activity from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age on the higher ground represented by the Bermondsey Eyot.

5.2.2 A number of prehistoric artefacts and features have been recovered from various archaeological investigations that have taken place in the local area, including a Neolithic flint, late Neolithic to late Bronze Age pottery along with a gully, a pit, a number of ditches and a channel all believed to date to this period.

5.2.3 Overall it was felt that the archaeological potential of the study site for isolated lithics of Neolithic date was moderate and a moderate-high potential was identified for features and associated artefactual evidence of Iron Age date.

### **5.3 Roman**

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

5.3.2 Roman vases, three phases of Roman buildings and evidence for probable field systems have all been observed at sites within the locality of the Larnaca works site. Overall the potential of the study site for evidence of Roman sub-surface evidence was deemed moderate to high.

### **5.4 Saxon / Early Medieval**

5.4.1 It is likely that the rural settlement, present on Bermondsey eyot in the Roman period (4.3 above), continued into the Saxon/early Medieval period. Southwark is identified as the site of a Burh. According to the Burghal Hidage, the garrison was drawn from a district of 1800 burhs and the perimeter may have been 2263m in length.

5.4.2 Evidence for Saxon activity in the area includes the discovery of chaff tempered pottery and coins, a wattle-lined drain, large quantities of burnt daub, representing demolished buildings, and an antler object. It was felt that the potential for archaeological deposits and features dating to the Saxon period was low to moderate with the potential for evidence of land division in the form of field boundary ditches.

## **5.5 Late Medieval**

- 5.5.1 Bermondsey Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, lies c.200m west of the study site. The wall of the Abbey precinct is believed to have run along the line of The Grange. The name of The Grange, Grange Road and Grange Walk refer to the grange or farmhouse of the Abbey. Later cartographic evidence, in the form of the 1746 Rocque map, shows the southern part of the study site occupied by a complex of buildings called The Grange suggesting that this may be the site of the medieval abbey farmhouse.
- 5.5.2 Excavations within the area have recorded a medieval ploughsoil indicating that during this period the study site probably comprised horticultural land attached to the grange associated with Bermondsey Abbey. However, there was potential for the southern part of the study site to contain the remains of a medieval grange (ibid).

## **5.6 Post-Medieval and Modern**

- 5.6.1 Archaeological investigations within 200m of the Larnaca works site have revealed a number of features and deposits dating from the post-medieval period including a truncated 16th century ditch, a horn-core pit containing 18th century bottles, and 19th century tanning pits some lined with timber planks and others lined with clay. Indeed, historic maps confirm that the study site lay within an area of post-medieval leather working.
- 5.6.2 Rocque's map of 1747 shows the northern part of the site within 'Tanners Yard' and the southern part of the site occupied by a complex called The Grange. Other 'Tanners Yards' in adjacent areas suggest that 'The Grange' and this whole area was actively involved in the leather and hide preparation process.
- 5.6.3 The 1819 Horwood map shows the whole site marked with 'Tan Yards', suggesting that the buildings forming 'The Grange' had been demolished. By the 1870's Ordnance Survey the tanning pits within the southern central part of the study site had been enclosed within a building and an additional tannery building had been built within the central part of the study site. By 1896 the tannery buildings within the central and northern parts of the study site had been extended.
- 5.6.4 By the early 1950's the site had been redeveloped, with the central and southern parts of the site now occupied by a 3-storey Bakery (Stevens Bakery Ltd), and the northern part of the site comprising a Cable and Pipe Yard, a Transport Yard, store rooms, an elevator and an electricity sub-station. Between the late 1950's and the present day little changes within the study site.
- 5.6.5 Overall, the site was considered to have a high potential for post-medieval evidence of leather working industries.



## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the approved project design prepared by Sally Dicks of CgMs Consulting Ltd (Dicks 2008). The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 6.2 The written scheme of investigation for this archaeological evaluation originally stipulated that ten trenches were to be located within the site boundary, each measuring c. 10.00m by 1.80m at base. However a geotechnical survey undertaken by Ground Engineering Ltd. revealed the made ground to be deeper than first originally thought. Therefore due to special restrictions on site the number of trenches required was reduced to four, each stepped to enable access up to 3.40m below ground level and measuring 7.50m by 2.00m at base.
- 6.3 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in two phases. The first phase saw the excavation and recording of Trench 1 towards the north of the site (Fig. 2). The locations of Trenches 2, 3 and 4 required demolition works on the main buildings to be completed prior to their excavation as such it was deemed that these should take place during the second phase of the investigation. Trench 1 was positioned in the north-west corner of the site and its dimensions at ground level were 13.60m east-west by 7.15m north-south. During the second phase Trench 4 was the first to be excavated, with the intended measurements of 14.00m by 9.00m at ground level (7.50m x 2.00m at base). As this was taking place, the size and frequency of concrete piling/foundations along with the apparent depth of the modern made ground made it clear that the remaining trenches, which were all located within the footprint of the previously standing building, would reveal that the ground below was severely truncated down to the natural gravels. After consultation with Helen Hawkins of PCA, Sally Dicks of CgMs and Chris Constable the Senior Archaeological Planning Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, the decision was made to abandon Trenches 2 and 3. In their place, a machine dug Trial Pit was positioned within the area previously reserved for Trench 3 (measuring approximately 4.50m by 2.60m), to ascertain that the extent of the truncation remained constant elsewhere within the footprint of the building and confirm that any archaeological deposits or features dating prior to the early 20th century were no longer extant.
- 6.4 A mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove overburden down to the highest archaeological horizon. The features identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand. Investigation was limited to identifying the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. This was conducted by the excavation of slots through features and by half sectioning.
- 6.5 The archaeological deposits were assigned individual context numbers and recorded onto pro-forma sheets and recorded in plan and section as appropriate. A photographic record (film and digital) was also made.
-

6.6 Two temporary benchmarks were established on site from a known value taken from the corner of Abbey Street and the Neckinger Estate. The value of TBM 1 was 4.31m OD, with TBM 2 measuring 3.53m OD.

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Trench 1**

- 7.1.1 A deposit of mid brownish red sandy gravel, context [5], was found at the base of the sequence, the top being at a level of 0.76m OD. It forms part of the Kempton Park Gravel. This was sealed by [4], a layer of sandy silty clay interpreted as a deposit of natural brickearth. It was 0.65m thick, the top being at a height of 1.85m OD in the eastern end of the trench, dipping gradually downwards to a level of 1.40m OD in the northwest corner.
- 7.1.2 The natural deposits were sealed by a 0.55m thick relatively humic deposit of mid reddish brown sandy clayey silt [3]. It was interpreted as the remnants of a possible plough soil, the top of which was observed at a level of 2.40m OD. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was found within the layer.
- 7.1.3 The subsoil was in turn sealed by context [10], a 0.98m to 1.20m thick deposit of late post-medieval made ground, the top of which was found to be at a height of 3.38m OD. The deposit contained occasional fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems and red fabric brick fragments. It is probably 18th to 19th century in date.
- 7.1.4 Several cut features truncated the made ground. A linear feature, termed context [2], traversed the entire trench on an east northeast - west southwest alignment. It was 1.05m wide and had been backfilled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt fill, context [1], which contained clay pipe stems, red fabric brick fragments and a broken piece of salt glazed ceramic that once formed part of a water pipe. The feature therefore presumably dates to the 19th or early 20th century. It may represent a robber cut associated with a former service run. Two circular pits were also observed in the north facing section of the trench, termed contexts [7] and [9]. The former had a diameter of 2.01m and a depth of 1.80m, whilst the latter had a diameter of 2.55m and a depth of 1.00m. Whilst context [9] was stratigraphically later than [7], which it partially truncated, both pits were dated to the late 19th to 20th century on account of the occasional concrete inclusions found within their fills.
- 7.1.5 A modern yellow fabric building occupied the northern quarter of the trench. Two modern concrete piles were also observed in the eastern end.

### **7.2 Trench 4**

- 7.2.1 A weakly cemented light brownish and reddish yellow sandy gravel with moderate small rounded pebble inclusions represents the Kempton Park gravel [25]. The natural gravel deposit was encountered at a height of c.0.90m OD and was observed along the whole length of the base of the trench. Towards the northern end of the trench a very thin sandy silty clay could be observed overlying the gravel which likely represents the remnants of the natural brickearth as seen in Trench 1.

- 7.2.2 Overlying this towards the southern end of the trench a layer of redeposited gravel was encountered [34]. This layer comprised of a weakly cemented medium brownish reddish yellow sandy gravel containing frequent small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles. This was observed at a height of 1.54m OD and was c.0.50m thick. It is likely that this layer was disturbed and deposited during the construction of the modern building foundations during the early to mid twentieth century.
- 7.2.3 A series of construction cuts related to concrete piling work for the twentieth century building follows in the sequence [20], [22] and [24]. The cuts vary in size, with [20] and [22] partially obscured by the limit of excavation, although all are sub-circular in shape. Cut [24] is observed at the base of the stepped trench and at the time contained a concrete pile that was removed by the machine during excavation of the trench and was subsequently backfilled with the modern made ground [23] which consisted of a loose dark brownish grey clayey silty sand with frequent CBM fragments. The fills of the other two cuts, [19] and [21] respectively, consisted of a friable yellowish grey sandy clay with moderate rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. These were observed at heights of 1.50m and 1.47m OD respectively. Truncating [22] was a large linear cut [14] running E-W across the trench. This represented a further foundation for the modern building. Originally a large concrete pile was observed within this cut, although this was removed during machining and subsequently backfilled [13]. This cut was observed at a level of 1.51m OD but it is likely to have originated at a higher level previously.
- 7.2.4 Observed predominately in section was a mixed layer comprising of natural gravel and a modern dump layer/made ground [27]. This consisted of a mid to dark yellowish brown clayey sandy gravely silt, the top of which was located at a height of 2.49m OD with an approximate thickness of 1.00m. Construction cuts [12], [18] and [35] were observed truncating this layer in section. [12] comprised of a steep to vertical sided linear cut made for the concrete pile/footing of the twentieth century building with [35] representing the lowest extent of the same event, originally filled with concrete that was removed by the machine. The general fill [11] of this feature consisted of a mid brownish grey sandy clay containing frequent rounded, sub-rounded and angular pebbles and CBM fragments. At the very base of this fill lay a degraded timber beam [26]. It was set horizontally in an east-west orientation and was sub-rectangular in shape. It is unlikely that this feature was in situ and it is probable that it was disturbed during the twentieth century construction works. It is possible that it represents all that is left of a timber lined tanning pit that was previously located within the immediate vicinity, although this is purely conjecture.



- 7.2.5 Also cut into the layer of made ground [27] was a brick wall foundation [15] along with associated cut [18], footing [17] and bedding layer [16]. This feature was predominately recorded in section. The construction cut appeared to be linear with steep, near vertical to concave sides with a relatively flat base. It measured 0.83m in width and c 1.20m in depth. The top of the cut [18] was seen at a level of 2.52m OD with the base noted at 1.32m OD. The footing [17] consisted of a 0.60m thick, cemented light yellowish/greyish brown sandy gravel with frequent fragments of CBM and mortar and occasional small fragments of charcoal. This was overlain by a 20mm thick layer of loose dark reddish yellow bedding sand [16]. The wall itself [15] consisted of orange fabric machine moulded brick with a random coursing and bonded with a light yellowish grey mortar. What remained of it was 0.52m high by 0.45m in width.
- 7.2.6 Overlaying the above features was an approximately 0.80m thick layer of heavily disturbed modern dumps/made ground, which in turn overlaid with 0.20-25m concrete and tarmac. The top of the tarmac was observed at a height of 3.52m OD.

### **7.3 Trial Pit 1**

- 7.3.1 The natural Kempton Park Gravel was encountered at a height of 0.80m OD and consisted of friable mid-reddish brown sandy gravel [28]. It was observed continuing into the eastern and western limits of excavation.
- 7.3.2 Observed at the base of the trial pit, truncating the natural gravel to the north and the south, were two construction cuts, [30] and [32], relating to the modern piling/foundations of the previously standing building. Cut [30] extended approximately 1.00m north of the southern LOE of the trial pit with cut [32] running 0.60m south of the northern most limit. Both were linear in shape with relatively sharp breaks of slope at the top edges, as observed in section. The tops of these construction cuts were recorded at 0.80m and 0.97m OD respectively. The associated fills, [29] and [31] respectively, consisted of a friable dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate rounded to sub-rounded pebble inclusions. It is likely that these features represent the bases of the original cuts, which subsequently have been overlain by modern dumping and made ground.
- 7.3.3 The modern made ground [33] consisted of friable dark greyish brown sandy clay containing frequent rounded pebbles and fragments of CBM. The top of this layer was measured at a level of 3.09m OD and was approximately 2.10m thick. As with Trench 4, timber was observed at the base of this layer and once again appears to have been redeposited within the made ground and could represent the remains of an older feature that was displaced during construction works for the modern foundations during the early to mid twentieth century.
- 7.3.4 Observed overlying the made ground was a concrete pile, a small section of brickwork, a large concrete slab, a layer of crushed concrete along with the concrete floor itself, the top of which was recorded at a height of 3.39m OD.

## **7.4 Geotechnical Investigation**

- 7.4.1 A total of eight test pits [TP (a)-(h)] and two boreholes [BH 1-2] were dug as part of a geotechnical investigation made by Ground Engineering Ltd (Fig. 2).
- 7.4.2 BH 2, located relatively close to Trench 1, recorded the Kempton Park Gravel appearing approximately 2.10m BGL and overlain with a 1.60m thick soft, dark brown slightly sandy gravelly clay, interpreted as made ground. This in turn was overlain by a 0.30m thick brown and red-brown sandy gravel with occasional brick fragments. Concrete and asphalt overlay these deposits.
- 7.4.3 Geotechnical Test Pits (a)-(f) were all located within the vicinity of Evaluation Trench 1. Test Pit (a) was abandoned at a depth of 0.97m BGL due to a concrete obstruction/old foundation. Up to this point a 0.30m worth of brown clayey sand and gravel representing made ground was observed. Test Pits (b)-(e) recorded the same made ground extending to at least 2.25m, 1.90m, 1.55m and 1.90m BGL respectively up to completion of the pit.

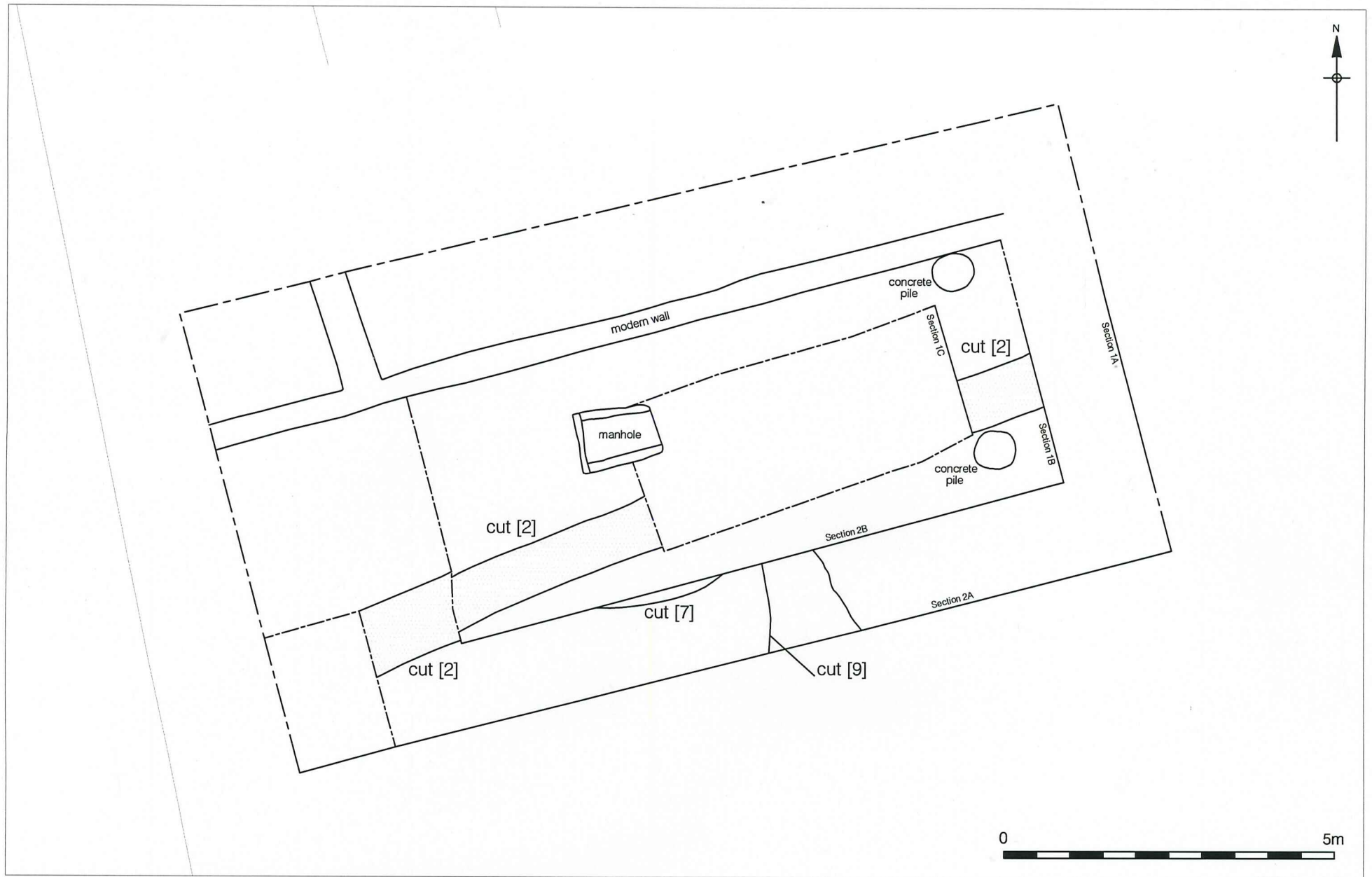


Figure 4  
 Plan of Trench 1  
 1:80 at A4

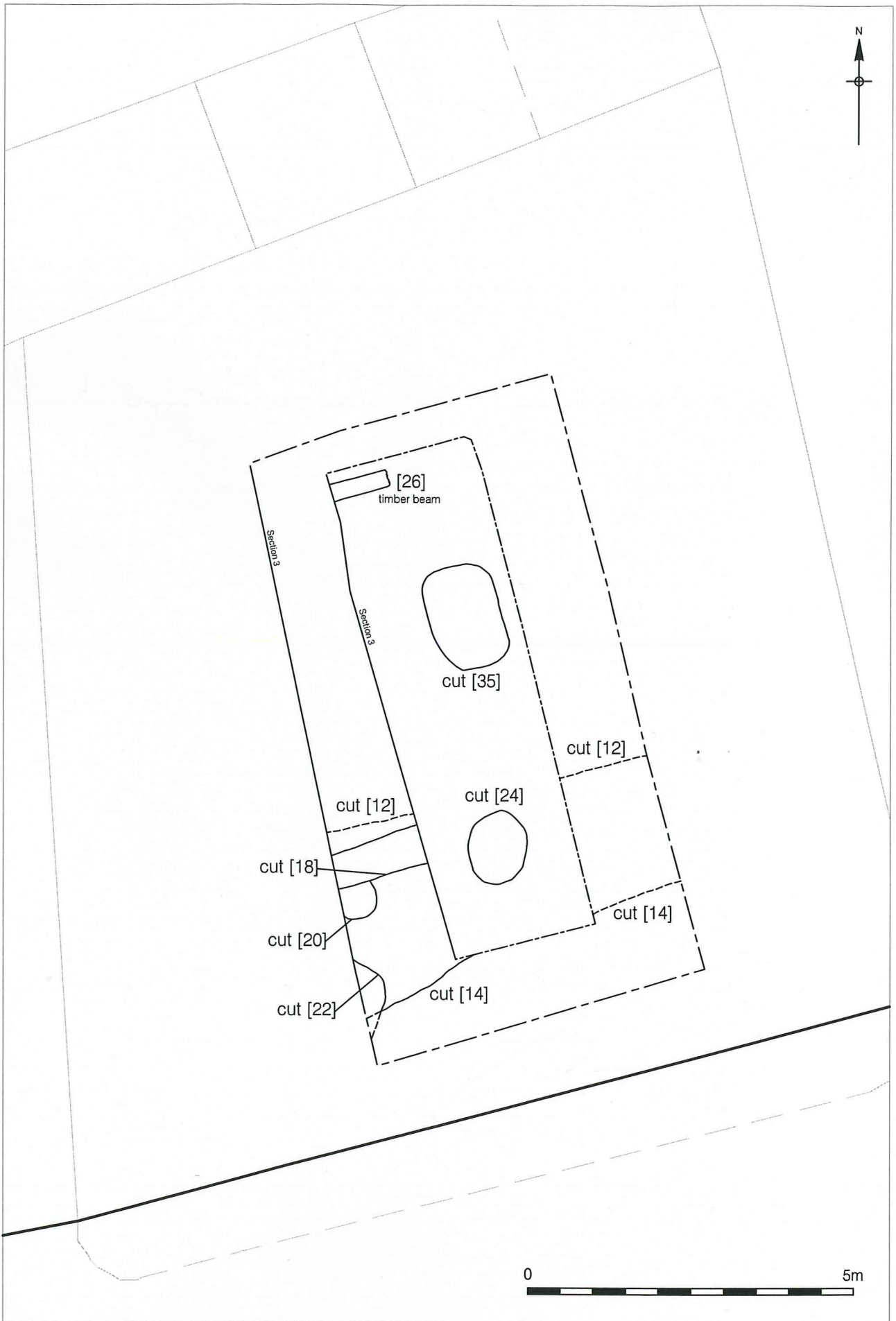
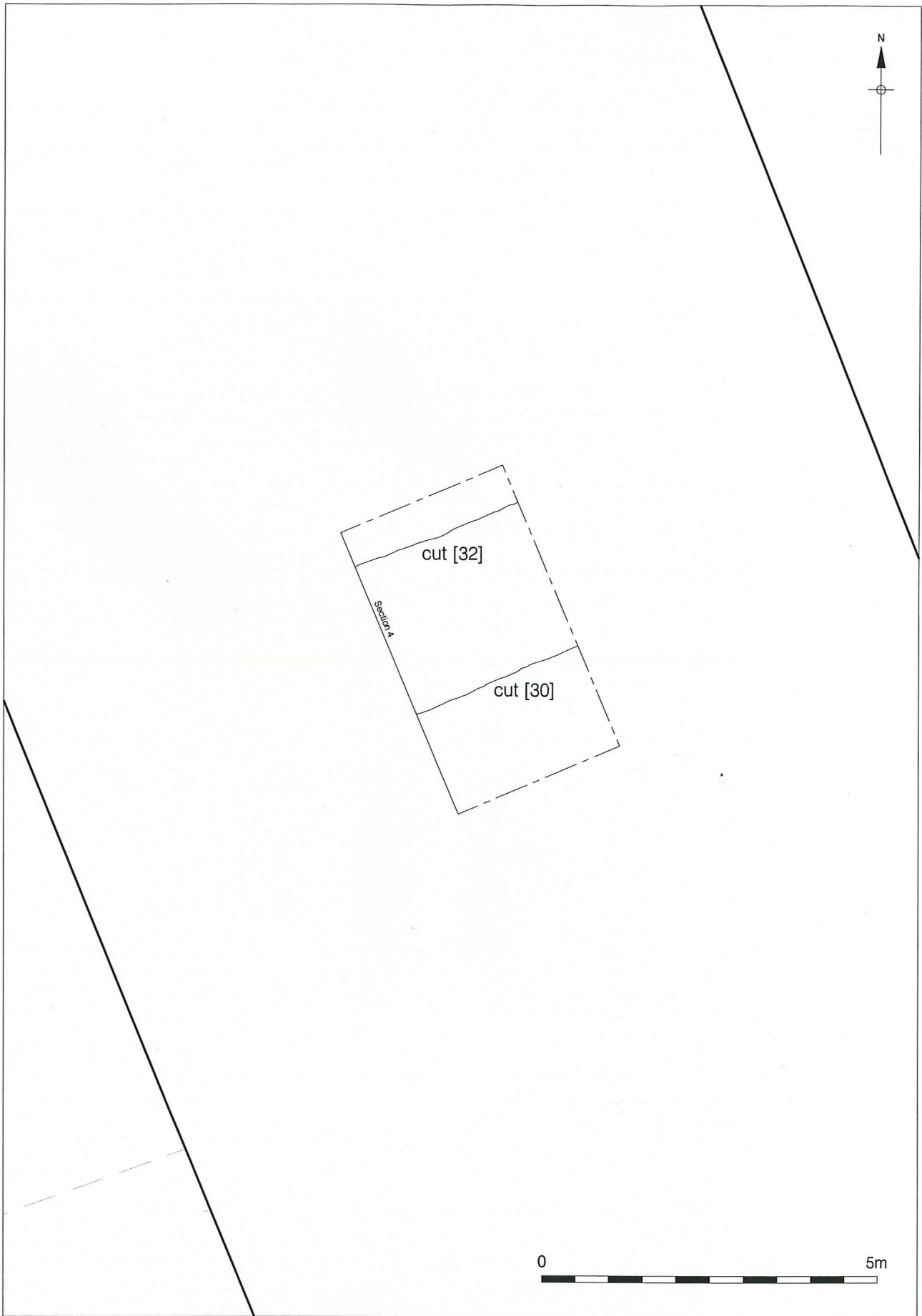


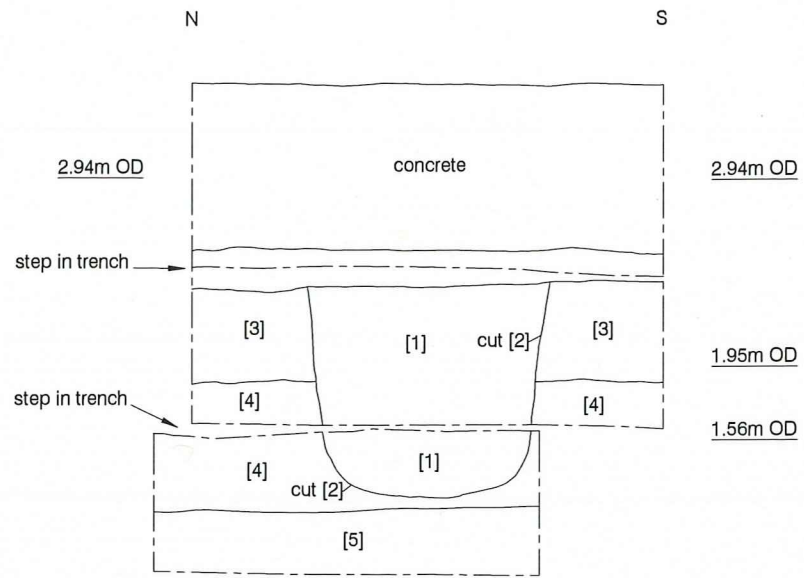
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 Plan of Trench 4  
 1:80 at A4



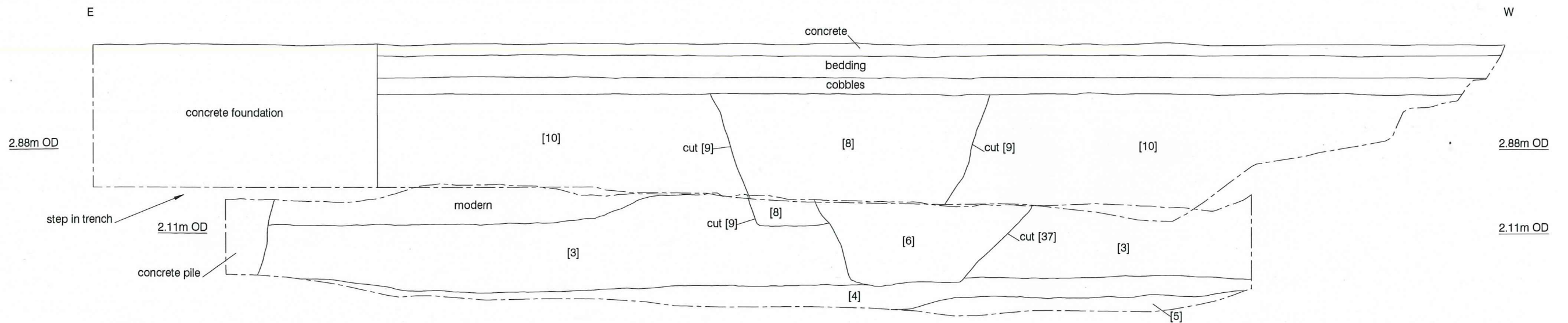


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Figure 6  
Plan of Trial Pit 1  
1:80 at A4

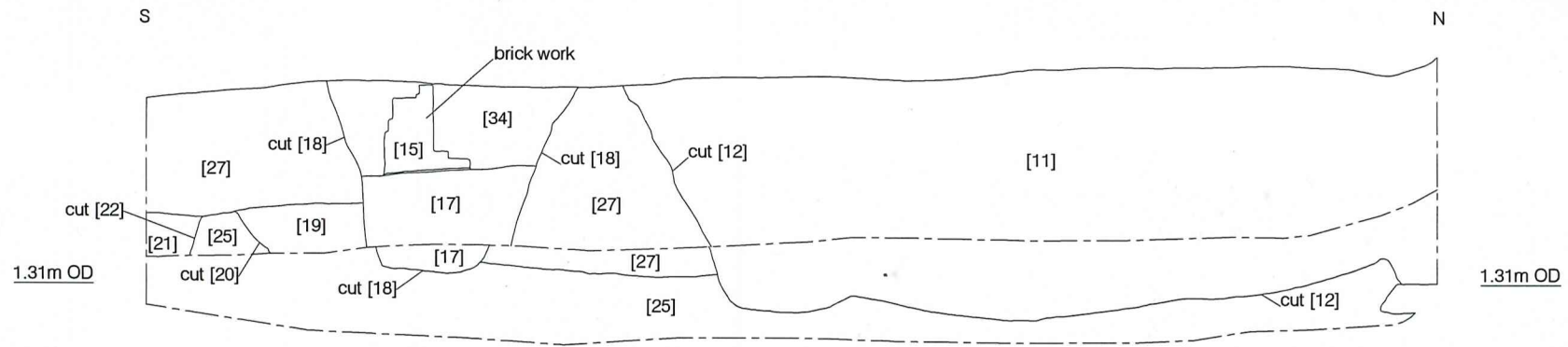


Sections 1A to 1C  
Trench 1  
West Facing

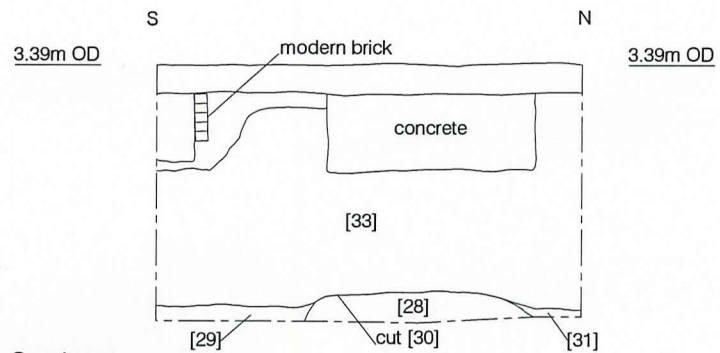


Sections 2A and 2B  
Trench 1  
North Facing





Section 3  
Trench 4  
East Facing



Section 4  
Trial Pit 1  
East Facing



Figure 8  
Sections 3 and 4  
1:40 at A4

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Where encountered the natural deposits were consistent with those which were expected for the area, namely the Kempton Park gravel. In all cases it was observed that the natural gravel had been truncated by late post-medieval and/or early modern features.
- 8.2 Trench 1 was the least truncated of all the evaluation trenches, being located outside the footprint of the twentieth century buildings. The natural gravel was seen to be sealed by a 0.65m thick layer of brickearth, although no early features or artefacts were observed within this deposit. Overlying this was 0.55m thick later possibly representing the remnants of a plough soil. As iterated in the archaeological and historical background it is likely that the area surrounding the medieval Grange would have been utilised as farm land, of which this could an example of. Overlying this was a layer of made ground into which had been cut two pits and a linear feature dating to the post medieval and modern periods. No direct evidence of the late post medieval leather working industries known to exist within the site was observed.
- 8.3 Trench 4 and Trial Pit 1 have revealed the ground located within the footprint of and around the early-mid twentieth century building to have been severely impacted on during the construction of said building. The natural gravel was seen to be immediately overlain by twentieth century dump layers and made ground, into which construction cuts had been made for the substantial concrete footing for the modern building. The results of the geotechnical test pits situated within this portion of the site substantiate these findings. The only observation of note is that of the timbers contained within the lowest levels of the modern made ground which could possibly be the redeposited remnants of the earlier tannery pits, many of which were known to be lined with such timber planks.
- 8.4 Unfortunately, despite the high potential for medieval and post-medieval features in particular it appears that a large proportion of the stratum at Larnaca Works had been severely truncated by the construction works of the early to mid twentieth century. It therefore appears likely that any evidence for the existence of the medieval Grange or the post-medieval tannery have been lost within the boundary of the site. It is therefore deemed unlikely that further groundworks undertaken on site will impact on any significant archaeological features or deposits.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Sally Dicks of CgMs Consulting for commissioning this project and also Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeological Officer for Southwark Council for monitoring the work.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Paw Jorgensen and Paul McGarrity for on site assistance and Rebecca Lythe and Denise Mulligan for their work during the first phase of the evaluation. Thanks are also extended to Noel Flanagan, Bernie Meaney and John Carmody of Embassy for their assistance and co-operation during the evaluation. The author would also like to thank Lisa Lonsdale for logistical support, Aidan Turner and Natalie Barrett for surveying, Josephine Brown for illustrations and Helen Hawkins and Chris Mayo for project management and editing of this report.

## **10 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

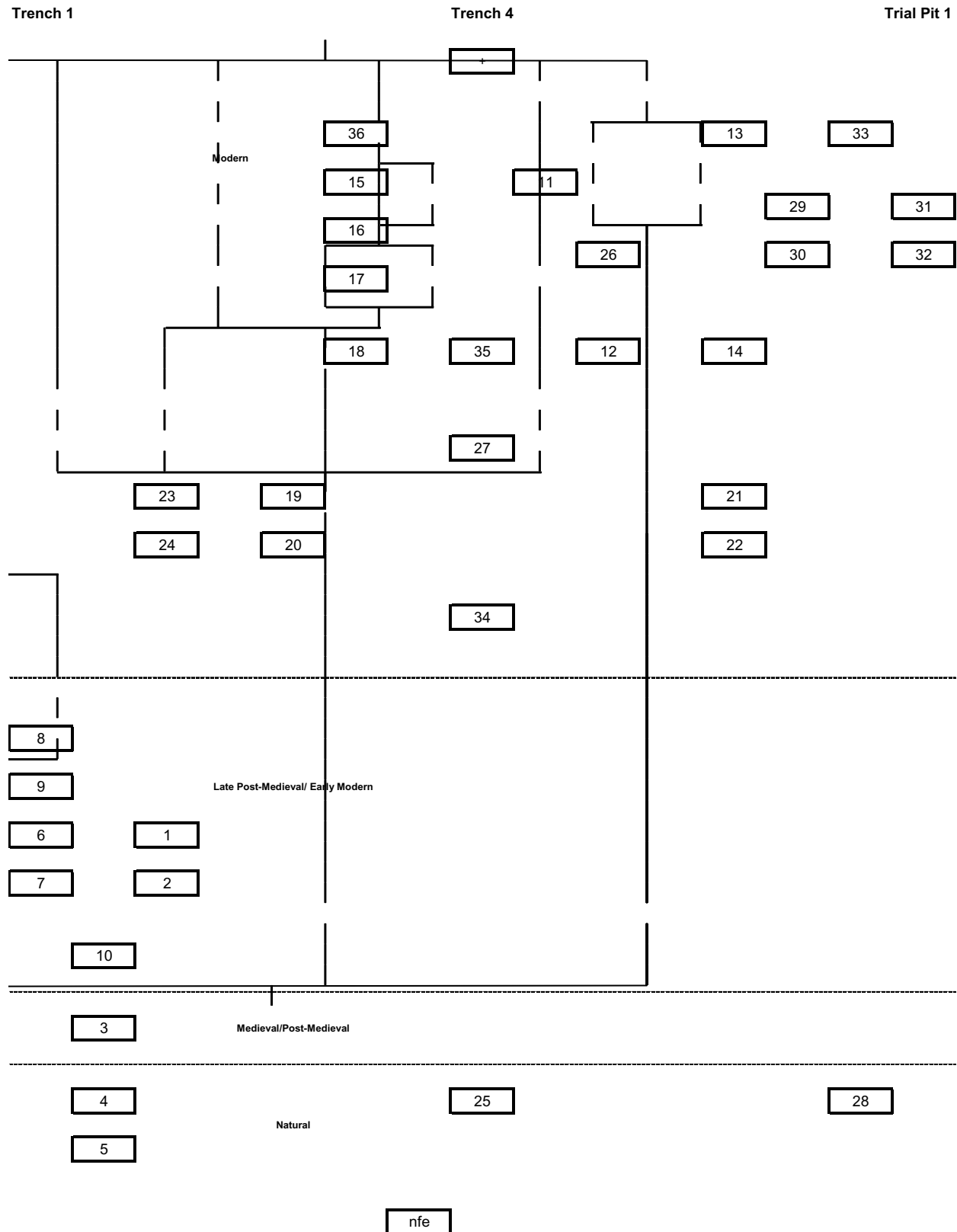
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## APPENDIX 1: SITE MATRIX





## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date
LAW08	1	Tr. 1	S1	Fill	Fill of [2]	Late Medieval/Early Modern Post-Modern
LAW08	2	Tr. 1	S1	Cut	Cut of ditch	Late Medieval/Early Modern Post-Modern
LAW08	3	Tr. 1	S1	Layer	Remnants of plough soil(?)	Medieval?/Post-Medieval
LAW08	4	Tr. 1	S1	Layer	Brickearth	Natural
LAW08	5	Tr. 1	S1	Layer	Kempton park gravel	Natural
LAW08	6	Tr. 1	S2b	Fill	Fill of [7]	Late Medieval/Early Modern Post-Modern
LAW08	7	Tr. 1	S2	Cut	Cut of pit	Late Medieval/Early Modern Post-Modern
LAW08	8	Tr. 1	S2a	Fill	Fill of [9]	Late Medieval/Early Modern Post-Modern
LAW08	9	Tr. 1	S2a	Cut	Cut of pit	Late Medieval/Early Modern Post-Modern
LAW08	10	Tr. 1	S2	Layer	Dump layer	Late Medieval/Early Modern Post-Modern
LAW08	11	Tr. 4	S3	Fill	Fill of [12]	Modern
LAW08	12	Tr. 4	S3	Cut	Cut for concrete pile/footing	Modern
LAW08	13	Tr. 4	N/A	Fill	Fill of [14]	Modern
LAW08	14	Tr. 4	N/A	Cut	Cut for concrete pile	Modern
LAW08	15	Tr. 4	S3	Masonry	Wall	Modern
LAW08	16	Tr. 4	S3	Fill	Bedding for wall foundation	Modern
LAW08	17	Tr. 4	S3	Fill	Wall foundation	Modern
LAW08	18	Tr. 4	S3	Cut	Construction cut for wall [15]	Modern
LAW08	19	Tr. 4	S3	Fill	Fill of [20]	Modern
LAW08	20	Tr. 4	S3	Cut	Cut related to piling/foundation	Modern
LAW08	21	Tr. 4	S3	Fill	Fill of [22]	Modern
LAW08	22	Tr. 4	S3	Cut	Cut for concrete pile/footing	Modern
LAW08	23	Tr. 4	N/A	Fill	Fill of [24]	Modern
LAW08	24	Tr. 4	N/A	Cut	Cut for concrete pile	Modern
LAW08	25	Tr. 4	N/A	Layer	Kempton park gravel	Natural
LAW08	26	Tr. 4	N/A	Timber	Post-medieval/modern timber beam	Modern
LAW08	27	Tr. 4	S3	Layer	Dump layer	Modern
LAW08	28	T.P. 1	S4	Layer	Kempton park gravel	Natural
LAW08	29	T.P. 1	S4	Fill	Fill of [30]	Modern
LAW08	30	T.P. 1	S4	Cut	Cut for concrete pile/footing	Modern
LAW08	31	T.P. 1	S4	Fill	Fill of [32]	Modern
LAW08	32	T.P. 1	S4	Cut	Cut for concrete pile/footing	Modern
LAW08	33	T.P. 1	S4	Layer	Dump layer	Modern
LAW08	34	Tr. 4	S3	Layer	Redeposited Natural	Modern
LAW08	35	Tr. 4	N/A	Cut	Cut for concrete pile	Modern
LAW08	36	Tr. 4	S3	Fill	Fill of [18]	Modern

## APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-50536**

### Project details

Project name	LARNACA WORKS, GRANGE WALK, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK SE1 3EW
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Larnaca Works, Grange Walk, London Borough of Southwark, in advance of the new housing development. Two trenches, stepped and measuring 7.50m x 2.00m at base, and one trial pit, measuring 4.50m by 2.60m, were excavated. Trench 1 was the least truncated of all the evaluation trenches, being located outside the footprint of the twentieth century buildings. The natural gravel was sealed by a fairly sterile layer of brickearth that was in turn overlain by a layer possibly representing the remnants of a plough soil. A number of cut features were observed within the overlying made ground that dated to the late post-medieval to early modern period. In Trench 4 and Trial Pit 1 the natural gravel was seen to be immediately overlain by twentieth century dump layers and made ground, into which construction cuts had been made for the substantial concrete footing for the modern building. Despite the high potential for medieval and post-medieval features in particular it appears that a large proportion of the stratum at Larnaca Works had been severely truncated by the construction works of the early to mid twentieth century.
Project dates	Start: 16-06-2008 End: 24-10-2008
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LAW08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches','Test Pits'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK LARNACA WORKS, GRANGE WALK, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK
Postcode	SE1 3EW

Study area 3.60 Hectares  
Site coordinates TQ 336 792 51.4952777778 -0.0750 51 29 43 N 000 04 30 W Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 0.76m Max: 0.90m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Project brief originator CgMs Consultants Ltd  
Project design originator Sally Dicks  
Project director/manager Chris Mayo  
Project supervisor Iain Bright  
Type of sponsor/funding body Findon Homes Ltd

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC  
Physical Archive ID LAW08  
Physical Contents 'Ceramics'  
Digital Archive recipient LAARC  
Digital Archive ID LAW08  
Digital Contents 'Ceramics'  
Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'  
Paper Archive recipient LAARC  
Paper Archive ID LAW08  
Paper Contents 'Ceramics'  
Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT LARNACA WORKS, GRANGE WALK, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Bright, I  
Date 2008  
Issuer or publisher PCA  
Place of issue or publication Brockley  
Description Unpublished developer report

Entered by Iain Bright (ibright@pre-construct.com)  
Entered on 29 October 2008