

10–11 GRANGE WALK  
Se1 3DT  
London SE1

London Borough of Southwark

Evaluation report

August 2013



**10-11 Grange Walk  
Bermondsey  
SE1 3DT**

Site Code GNW13

Report on an archaeological evaluation and watching brief

**Sign-off History:**

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## **Summary (non-technical)**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief carried out by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) on the site at 10-11 Grange Walk, Bermondsey, SE1 4DT. The report was commissioned from MOLA by the client, Kerry Taylor.*

*Following the recommendations of Chris Constable (GLAAS – Southwark) and Ben Jervis (GLAAS - Ancient Monuments) three trial pits were excavated on the site within the area of the existing Scheduled Ancient Monument area. A fourth pit, excavated at the south-western corner of the courtyard, was also monitored.*

*A linear cut-feature with pre-medieval materials was identified in TP1 while in TP2 several post-medieval structural remains were encountered. The natural sand and gravel deposit forming one of the Bermondsey islands was encountered at 1.60m OD.*

*The results of the field evaluation have helped to draw the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. The only works would require further archaeological investigation would be the proposed lowering of the basement floor. The local planning authority is likely to require archaeological excavation and recording prior to any ground works within the basement. The proposed light well would require no further works as all archaeological remains (this being late post-medieval phases of development) within the area of impact have been excavated and recorded. The proposed extension to the building on the east side of the courtyard would also require no further work as only modern deposits would be removed. Likewise the proposed drainage run would also require no further archaeological monitoring so long as the works do not exceed the depths which have been investigated within the site to date.*

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## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Site background**

The evaluation took place at 10-11 Grange Walk, Bermondsey SE1 4DT, hereafter called 'the site'. The site comprises an area of approximately 90m<sup>2</sup>. It is bounded by 9 Grange Walk to the west, Grange Walk to the north, 12 Grange Walk to the east and 5 Griggs Place to the south. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 533352 179285, see Fig 1. Modern pavement level near to the site lies at c 4m OD. The existing basement slab lies at c 2m OD.

The site code is GNW13.

A Written Scheme of Investigation was previously prepared for the evaluation (MOLA, 2013). This document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial interpretation of its archaeological potential.

The evaluation program included a watching brief on one test pit at the south-western corner of the courtyard and the excavation of two archaeological trial pits in the courtyard and one in the basement of the extant 17th century building.

## 1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The Planning and legislative framework to the site has been adequately summarised in the previous *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2013 section 1.2).

## 1.3 Planning background

The evaluation work was undertaken as a pre-planning exercise. Scheduled Monument Consent (English Heritage 2013) was obtained prior to the commencement of intrusive archaeological investigations on site.

## 1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by the client, Kerry Taylor and produced by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA, 2001) and the granted Scheduled Monument Consent.

Field evaluation, and the *Evaluation report* which comments on the results of that exercise, are defined in the most recent English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:

- formulation of a strategy for the preservation or management of those remains; and/or
- formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
- formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research

## 1.5 Aims and objectives

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002

The following research questions were established in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* for the evaluation (MOLA 2013, Section 2.2):

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?
- What are the earliest deposits identified?
- If present, how does the topographic and environmental data from the site, provide information concerning the potential for human exploitation of the sites and its environs?
- What is the date, nature and extent of prehistoric activity on the site and how does it relate to known prehistoric activity in the vicinity?
- What is the nature and extent of any Roman activity on the site and how does it relate to known Roman activity in the vicinity?



- What is the nature and extent of any medieval activity on the site and how does it relate to known activity within the precinct of the Cluniac priory of St Saviour?
- Do any structural or other remains associated with in South Gateway of the priory exist on the site?
- Are any structural remains associated with the construction of the late 17th century phase of the buildings on site evident within the trial pits?
- Do any post-medieval structures predate the existing buildings on the site?
- What are the latest deposits identified?

The results of observations obtained by monitoring the exercise outlined in Section 1.4 will be used to gauge the extent and importance of archaeological survival. This information will be used in future stages of building design and construction programming, and to inform a decision on an application for planning consent.

## 2 Topographical and historical background

Section 3 of Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA, 2013) should be referred to for detailed description of the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial assessment of its archaeological potential. A brief resume is provided here.

### 2.1 Topography

The geology of the area consists of Pleistocene river terrace gravels overlain by Holocene fluvial sediments. The site lies to the south of the Bermondsey eyot or island.

The natural geological strata are sands and gravels (Kempton Park gravels) over London Clay. The natural sands of the Bermondsey Island attain a maximum OD height of around 2.20m. Ground level near the site lies at c 4m OD.

### 2.2 Prehistoric

The natural sands of the Bermondsey Island form an east-west ridge of high, well drained ground. Land with these topographical advantages would have been attractive to early settlers. Prehistoric artefacts and evidence of occupation are common in the area, including the site of the later Bermondsey Abbey. At the site of the former Alaska Works (site code AW89), on the south side of Grange Road, several fragments of late Bronze Age pottery and a quantity of burnt flint were recovered during excavations. On the north side of the road, a large prehistoric pit produced Iron Age pottery and two late Neolithic flint tools.

### 2.3 Roman

There is increasing evidence for occupation and the nature of settlement of the area during the Roman period. Remains of field gullies, ditches and plough-soils found in several locations in the vicinities of the site suggest that the area was mainly used for agricultural purposes although some of the sites investigated produced a wide range of pottery and ceramic building materials (for details refer to Section 1.3.3, MOLA 2013).

### 2.4 Early Medieval

Bermondsey is a Saxon place name which suggests there was a settlement nearby. No early Saxon remains have been found but residual middle and late Saxon finds were recorded on the site of Bermondsey Abbey (Dyson *et al*, 12-13).

### 2.5 Late Medieval

In 1082, Aylwin Child founded a Cluniac Priory, later known as Bermondsey Abbey. The modern day Grange Road and Spa Road are the southern limits of the monastic precinct. The conventual buildings of St Saviours occupied the south-west corner of the precinct. The priory was raised to the status of an abbey by Pope Boniface IX in 1399 and Bermondsey became a Benedictine house. A network of agricultural estates centred on farms or granges supported the medieval monastery. The site itself lay to the south of the main abbey buildings in an area the south gateway into the conventual buildings was thought to be located (Dyson *et al* 2011, Fig 81). The gateway possibly functioned as a gate between in the inner monastic court and part of an outer court to the south and east (*ibid*, 123). A remnant thought to belong to this

south gate survives on the east side of 7 Grange Walk, just to the west of the site. Part of the site in the courtyard is located with the SAM associated with the priory and abbey (SAM reference LO 165) in relation of the gateway. At Dissolution in 1539 this abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII and the abbey church was then pulled down by Sir Thomas Pope.

## **2.6 Post-Medieval**

During the post-medieval period the leather industry became important in Bermondsey. This was an ideal location for this industry: a good supply of animal skins available from London butchers, a plentiful supply of water in the many streams running through the area, a local supply of oak bark, and a ready market for leather in the City. Horn cores and other 18th century industrial and domestic waste have been recovered from the site at 170–176 Grange Road, and a large dump of horn cores was observed at 8–9 Grange Road. The buildings on the site were initially constructed in the late 17th century but have since been altered. Rocque's map of 1746 shows buildings on the site fronting Grange Walk with a tanner's yard located further to the east probably on the east side of Griggs Place.

### 3 The evaluation

#### 3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the preceding *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA, 2013), the *Archaeological Site Manual* (Museum of London, 1994), and under the conditions set out within the Scheduled Monument Consent.

The archaeological work, undertaken between the 29th and the 31st July 2013, included a watching brief on one test pit (TP3) at the south-western corner of the courtyard and the excavation of three archaeological trial pits within the Scheduled Ancient Monument area. TP1 was excavated in the basement of the extant 17th century building; TP2 was excavated in the area planned for a proposed light well along the north side of the courtyard; and TP4 was excavated along the eastern side of the courtyard in an area where new foundations may be required for the proposed building.

The ground was broken out and cleared by contractors under MOLA supervision. The trenches were excavated by hand; all the excavation was constantly monitored by a Senior Archaeologist from MOLA.

The locations of the trial pits were recorded by MOLA geomaticians and plotted on to a Basement Survey. This information was then plotted onto the OS grid.

A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was made in accordance with the principles set out in the MOLA site recording manual (MOLAS, 1994). Levels were calculated using the TBM in the courtyard provided by MOLA geomaticians.

The site has produced: one trench location plan; 19 context records; 12 plans drawings at 1:10 and 1 section drawing at 1:10; and 36 digital photographs. In addition 4 small bags of potsherds; 1 bag of clay tobacco pipes and 1 of flint were recovered from 4 different contexts.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code GNW13 in the MoL archive.

## 3.2 Results of the evaluation

For trench locations see Fig 2 Trial pits location  
Fig 3.

### 3.2.1 Trial pit 1 (Figs 3 and 6)

<i>TP1</i>	
Location	South-western corner of basement
Dimensions	1m long x 1m wide x 1.1m deep
Existing basement floor	2.4m OD
Base of concrete slab	2.2m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Cut [3] was observed at 0.8m below floor level
Level of base of trench	1.29m OD
Natural observed	1.6m OD

TP1 was excavated at the south-western corner of the basement of the 17th century building, along the south wall.

The natural deposit of orange and grey sand and gravel (5) found at 1.6m OD was truncated by linear cut [3], which ran across the trial pit in an E-W direction, was about 0.3m deep and had straight sides and concave base (Fig 3). Cut [3] was backfilled by (4), a dark grey deposit of sandy silt which yielded two small and weathered fragments of roman pottery and a worked flint flake. The cut feature [3] was probably a pit or a ditch related to the agricultural use of the land either during the Roman period, as would be suggested by the pottery found in its backfill (see also section 3.2.5), or even during the medieval occupation of the area if we consider that the poor condition of the potsherds could suggest that they are residual and not in primary deposition.

Cut [3] and fill (4) were overlain by a 0.6 m thick layer of soft dark blue-grey sandy silt (2), probably a medieval plough soil (see table in section 3.2.5 for chronology). The excavation of test pit 1 also showed that the southern wall of the existing 17th century building did not have foundations and was built directly above deposit (2).

No other archaeological remains were identified in TP1.

### 3.2.2 Trial pit 2 (Fig 4, 5 and 7)

<i>TP 2</i>	
Location	Along the north side of the courtyard
Dimensions	2m long x 2m wide x 2.2m deep
Modern ground level	4.12m OD
Base of modern fill	3.77m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	3.77m OD
Level of base of trench	1.97m OD
Natural observed	NA

TP2 was excavated along the north side of the courtyard to the east of the entrance to the property and to the west of the access to the basement. Natural ground was not encountered in TP2 as the excavation was stopped at 1.97m OD as this level was 0.2m below the level of the proposed light well.

The earliest deposit encountered, (11) was a layer of brick rubble in brown silty sand (Fig 5). Due to later structures and truncations (11) was excavated in an area that was only 2m long and 0.8m wide; layer (11) was more over 0.2m thick but its full thickness was not determined. The large amount of brick rubble suggests that (11) was a demolition layer possibly used to level the ground. The ceramic materials recovered from this context are all post-medieval and their date ranges from 1630 to 1700.

Context (11) was overlaid by a 0.7m thick layer of made-ground (12) consisting of silty sand with gravel and CBM. Layer 12 was overlaid by 0.45m thick made-ground (15) which was, in turn, truncated by [13]. This context, identified only in the south-facing section of TP2 (Fig 5), was interpreted, as the construction cut for wall [8], a small post medieval brick structure with N-S orientation, was found along the north side of the TP2. Only the foundations of the wall were found, these consisted of four courses of bricks in mixed bond for an overall height of 0.4m. Wall [8] was only 0.2m long and 0.6m wide although it was truncated to the south and probably extended further north and west (Fig 4). A date for this structure can be attempted looking at the historic maps for the area which show that the first structure that abutted the south wall of the 17th century building and occupied the courtyard was built between the 1872 (OS map, Fig 11) and 1887 (Goold map, Fig 10). This wall would have obstructed the window of the basement if still in use and was the first substantial change in the layout of the building, which also matches the evidence from the historic maps.

Above wall [8], at the NW corner of TP2, were the remains of structure [6], a brick wall with a NW-SE orientation. The wall, truncated to the south by 20th century drain [16], was 0.5m long, 0.4m wide and only 0.2m high. Wall [6] for its orientation could be tentatively identified with a NW-SE wall visible in the OS map of 1894-96 (Fig 11) in the northern half of the courtyard.

Wall [6] was overlaid by walls [9], along the north side of TP2, and by wall [7] along the west side of TP2 (Fig 4). Only a small section of wall [7] was visible. This section was only 0.3m long by 0.12m wide and 0.2m high and was clearly truncated by the cut for 20th century drain [16]. The north-eastern corner of wall [7] rests above the south corner of wall [6].

Similarly, the north corner of wall [6] was overlaid by wall [9] which was a brick wall running in an E-W direction along the north side of TP2. It was 1.35m long, 0.2m wide and 0.4m high. Wall [9] was also built above wall [8] and was truncated to the east by wall [10] which runs along the east side of TP2. Wall [10] was 0.7m high, 0.4m wide and 1.8m long. Unlike all the other walls found in TP2 wall [10] had stepped brick foundations over a 0.3m thick concrete footing. Both stepped foundation and concrete footing appeared to be truncated by 20th century drain [16] but the upper part of the wall seems un-affected by the truncation and runs over it. This suggests that either the excavation for the drain created a tunnel underneath wall [10] removing its foundations, or that the wall was reconstructed after the drain was put in place.

Two more small sections of walls were identified at the south-west corner of TP2 (Fig 4). Wall [18] was poorly preserved as mostly truncated by [16] to the north and [17] to

the south. Wall [18] could have been part of the same wall with [7] but the truncation of the drain [16] has cancelled any connection. Even harder to interpret is wall [17] as it is mostly truncated by [16] and probably extends into the southern side of TP2.

### 3.2.3 Trial pit 3 (Fig 8)

TP 3	
Location	South-west corner of courtyard
Dimensions	1m long x 1m wide x 1.2m deep
Modern ground level	4.05m OD
Base of modern fill	3.85m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	2.58m OD
Level of base of trench	2.58mOD
Natural observed	NA

TP3 was excavated at the southwest corner of the courtyard to verify the conditions of the foundations of the existing coach house, and also to identify if any archaeological remains were located within the levels of the proposed drainage run. The excavation revealed that the coach house stands on a thick (0.7m +) concrete footing and the construction cut for these foundations was backfilled with a silty sand deposit (1) which included frequent fragments of 19th-century building materials as well as post-medieval potsherds and animal bones. The ceramic fragments were of very mixed date and ranged from 1630 to 1900. The natural deposit was not reached in TP1.

### 3.2.4 Trial pit 4 (Fig 9)

TP 4	
Location	East side of courtyard
Dimensions	1.4m long x 0.7m wide x 1.2m deep
Modern ground level	4.07m OD
Base of modern fill	NA
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	NA
Level of base of trench	2.87mOD
Natural observed	NA

TP4 was excavated along the side of the building standing at the east side of the courtyard and on the southern edge of the Scheduled Ancient Monument area. The pit was excavated following the recommendation of Ben Jervis (GLAAS – Ancient Monuments) in order to investigate the impact of the proposed new foundations on any potential archaeological remain. The excavation of the pit revealed the presence of several modern truncations and modern made-ground all the way down to the bottom of the pit at the required level of 1.20m below existing ground level. Neither archaeological remains nor natural deposits were identified in TP4.

### 3.2.5 Finds

The following table summarises the specialist's observations on the finds retrieved from the site.

**Finds**

Context	Material	Sherds/ Fragments	Period	Date AD	Brief Comments	Retain Y/N If Yes, Why?	Cost of Retention
1 (TP3)	CTP	4	PMED	1700-70	Two pipe bowls (AO25) and AO15 (1660-80), plus two stems fragments	N (make Oracle records if discarding)	
1 (TP3)	Pot	9	1630–1900	1630–1900	Domestic pottery of mixed date; large sherds, including nice Frechen stoneware Bartmann jug, in fresh condition. Some 17th-century (FREC, METS), most 17th-/18th-century (MPUR, PMR, TGW C, TGW BISC), one mid-18th century (SWSG), plus one sherd 19th century stoneware bottle	N (make Oracle records if discarding)	
1 (TP3)	CBM	1	PMED	1630-1800/1900	Pantile, probably mid-17th–18th century, but could be later. May be Dutch.	N	?
2 (TP1)	Pot	4	MED	1050-1150	large sherds in fresh condition (all ESUR+FL; cooking pot)	Y (from a medieval deposit; may be important for future studies of the area); make Oracle records if discarding	Bag and box (5 mins)
4 (TP1)	Pot	2	ROM	50-100	Fabrics typical of period (RDBK 3, HOO)	N	
4 (TP1)	Flint	1	?	?	Flint flake 11g	N	
11(TP2)	Pot	8	PMED	1630–1700	large sherds in fresh condition (BORDG/Y, FREC, PMSRG, PMR, RBOR, TGW D)	N (as for [1])	



The dates indicated in the table above are consistent with the stratigraphic sequence determined during the excavation of the trial pits and provide a useful chronological framework for the interpretation of the archaeological features and deposits described so far. The roman potsherds from context (4) and the medieval pottery from context (2) seem to confirm that cut-feature [3] pre-dates the medieval occupation of the area. The date of the potsherd from context (4) (1050-1150) roughly matches the early phases of the life of the priory (founded in 1080).

The 17th century date from context (11) suggests that it was roughly contemporaneous with the construction of the building still standing on site.

### **3.3 Assessment of the evaluation**

GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation 'in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy'.

In the case of this site the results of the evaluation offer a reasonably high degree of confidence in evaluating the risk imposed by the proposed building to any archaeological remain within its layout.

The excavation of TP4 showed that modern truncations in the area are deeper than the depth of the proposed new foundation for the building along the eastern side of the courtyard. This suggests that within the outline of the proposed foundations the likelihood of the preservation of any archaeological remains is very low.

TP2 was excavated down to 0.2m below the level of the proposed light well. Layer (11) was the earliest deposit found in TP2 and was dated to the 17th century. This was preserved only in a small part of the trial pit as the rest of it was truncated by the excavation for a 20th century drain [16] which also cut through all the 19th century walls recorded within the limits of the pit. This evidence suggests that the construction of the light well will not have an impact on any potential archaeological remain predating the 17th century.

The excavation of TP1 has revealed that the 17th century wall has no foundations and rests on a soft medieval plough-soil (4) which in turns overlays an earlier (possibly roman) cut feature [3]. Given this evidence it is suggested that if any further work is proposed for the underpinning of the 17th century wall it would have an impact on the medieval and pre-medieval remains.

## 4 Archaeological potential

### 4.1 Realisation of original research aims

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?  
The natural topography consisted of Kempton Park gravels and was encountered at 1.6m OD.
- What are the earliest deposits identified?  
The earliest context found on site was cut-feature [3], this was backfilled by context (4) which had Roman potsherds in it. Contexts [3] and (4) were sealed by medieval plough-soil (2).
- If present, how does the topographic and environmental data from the site, provide information concerning the potential for human exploitation of the sites and its environs?  
As confirmed by the excavation of TP1 the site lies along the south edge of the Bermondsey Island and therefore rose above the flood-prone area. This must have made the area relatively desirable for the original settlers.
- What is the date, nature and extent of prehistoric activity on the site and how does it relate to known prehistoric activity in the vicinity?  
No evidence of prehistoric activity was identified during the evaluation and although one flint flake was recovered from context (4) it does not necessarily suggest that it was produced or used at the site.
- What is the nature and extent of any Roman activity on the site and how does it relate to known Roman activity in the vicinity?  
Two abraded Roman potsherds were retrieved from context (4), backfill cut [3], this was a ditch probably excavated to drain the land or used as field boundary. The abrasions of the potsherds could suggest that the sherds were transported by water with sand and gravel before ending up in the deposit that eventually filled cut [3]. For this reason the dating of these contexts is not certain although perfectly reasonable also considering the frequent evidence of Roman activity in the area.
- What is the nature and extent of any medieval activity on the site and how does it relate to known activity within the precinct of the Cluniac priory of St Saviour?  
Medieval plough-soil (2) was found in TP1 directly below the existing late-17th century building. The medieval potsherds found in this context suggest a date between 1050 and 1150.
- Do any structural or other remains associated with in South Gateway of the priory exist on the site?  
No evidence of the South Gateway was retrieved from any of the trial pits.
- Are any structural remains associated with the construction of the late 17th century phase of the buildings on site evident within the trial pits?  
The only deposit that has any possible relation with the late 17th century building was context (11). This layer of made-ground was found at the bottom

of TP2 and the pottery found in it was all dated from 1663 to 1700. The amount of demolition rubble suggests that it might have been used to consolidate the ground, possibly during the construction of the existing building (hard-core layer for construction purposes).

- Do any post-medieval structures predate the existing buildings on the site?  
No evidence of post-medieval structures predating the existing buildings was identified. All the structural remains identified within the limits of TP2 relate to 19th and 20th century redevelopments of the courtyard.
- What are the latest deposits identified?  
Latest contexts on site are the 20th century drains which seem to have truncated most of the existing deposits down to a depth of 2m OD circa.

#### **4.2 General discussion of potential**

The evaluation has shown that the potential for survival of ancient ground surfaces (horizontal archaeological stratification) below the existing 17th century building is relatively good, therefore the lowering of the basement floor and any underpinning of the 17th century walls could have an impact on archaeological deposits. Otherwise, in the courtyard area, the potential for survival of archaeological remains is significantly reduced by the frequent 19th century redevelopments and particularly by the deep 20th century drainage system.

#### **4.3 Significance**

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of local significance there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance.

## 5 Proposed development impact and recommendations

The proposal for the redevelopment at the site is briefly discussed in section 1.1 of the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 13). It will probably involve lowering the existing basement floor and the installation of a light well in the courtyard area.

The results of TP2 covered the footprint and max depth of the proposed light well, and only recorded the various phases of development and demolition between the 17th and 20th-century. The proposed light well would have no further impact upon any archaeological remains.

TP4, which lay within the area of the scheduled monument and at the corner of the proposed extension to the building on the east side of the courtyard, recorded only modern truncations and modern dumping down to a depth of 1.2m below ground level. It is recommended that no further mitigation is required for the proposed extension.

The proposed drainage run would only impact upon fragmentary post-medieval remains associated with the various phases of development in the site during the late post-medieval period. Due to the low significance of these remains, English Heritage have stated that no further archaeological monitoring would be required for the proposed drainage works within the area of the scheduled monument. This is on the provision that the excavation does not exceed the depth which has been investigated to date (Ben Jervis *pers comm.* 29th August 2013).

TP1 in the basement of the existing building recorded medieval plough soil directly below the basement floor slab and a possible Roman ditch at 0.8m below the basement floor. The lowering of the basement floor or underpinning of the existing building would therefore have an impact upon these earlier remains and it is therefore likely that the local planning authority would request that archaeological excavation and recording take place prior to any ground reduction.

## 6 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the client Kerry Taylor for commissioning this report and facilitating the work on site.

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## 8 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

### 8.1 OASIS ID: molas1-156780

#### Project details

Project name	10-11 Grange Walk, Bermondsey
Short description of the project	A pre-planning evaluation was carried out at the site of 10-11 Grange Walk, Bermondsey. Four trial pits were excavated. TP1 revealed the presence of Medieval and pre-Medieval deposits below the existing late-17th century building. Whilst in TP2 a sequence of 19th century wall were found above 17th century made-ground.
Project dates	Start: 29-07-2013 End: 01-08-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GNW13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches","Test Pits"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 10-11 Grange Walk
Postcode	SE1 3DT
Study area	90.00 Square metres

Site coordinates NG 33352 79285 57 -6 57 43 25 N 006 28 44 W Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 2.00m Max: 3.00m

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**Project creators**

Name of Organisation MOLA  
Project brief originator MOLA  
Project design originator MOLA  
Project director/manager Chris Thomas  
Project director/manager Laura O'Gorman  
Project supervisor Paolo Guarino  
Type of sponsor/funding body Client  
Name of sponsor/funding body Kerry Taylor

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**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient LAARC  
Physical Archive ID GNW13  
Digital Archive recipient LAARC  
Digital Archive ID GNW13  
Paper Archive recipient LAARC  
Paper Archive ID GNW13

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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title 10-11 Grange Walk, Bermondsey, SE1 3DT, Report on an archaeological evaluation and watching brief.  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Guarino, P.  
Date 2013

Issuer or publisher Mola

Place of issue or publication London

Description A4 paper

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Entered by Paolo Guarino (pguarino@mola.org.uk)

Entered on 9 August 2013





Fig 1 Site location





Fig 2 Trail pits location

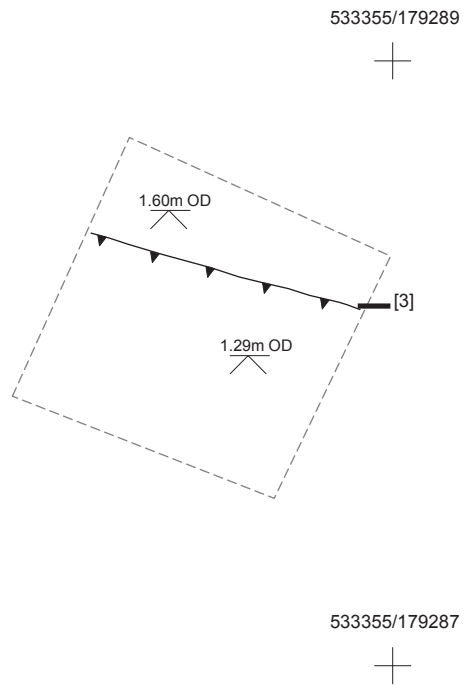
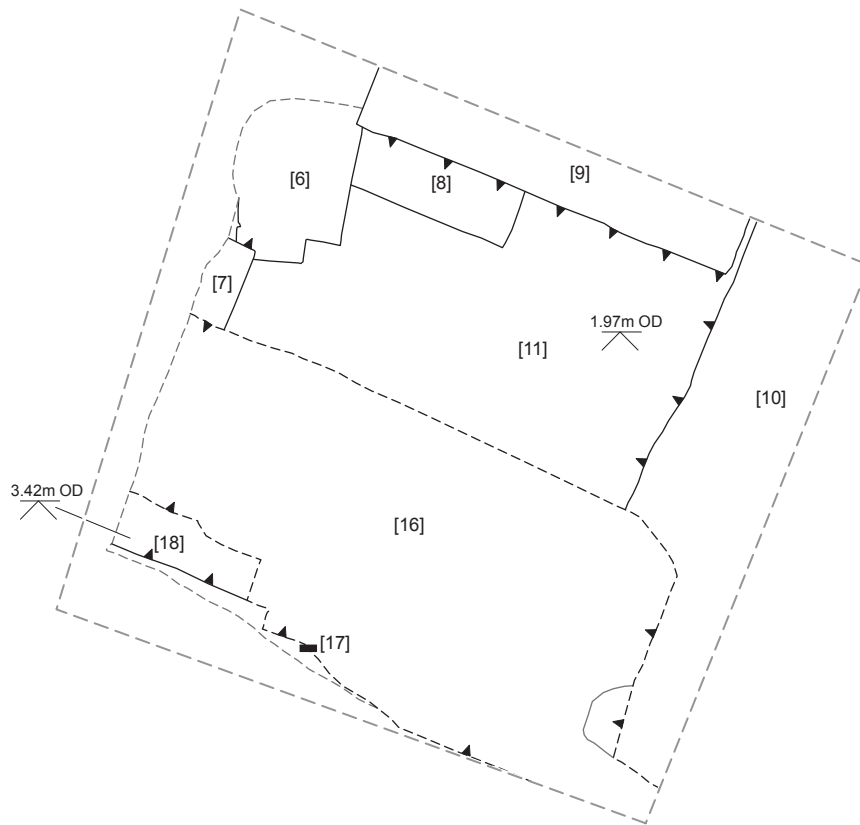


Fig 3 Tp1 plan



533353/179288



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Fig 4 Tp2 plan

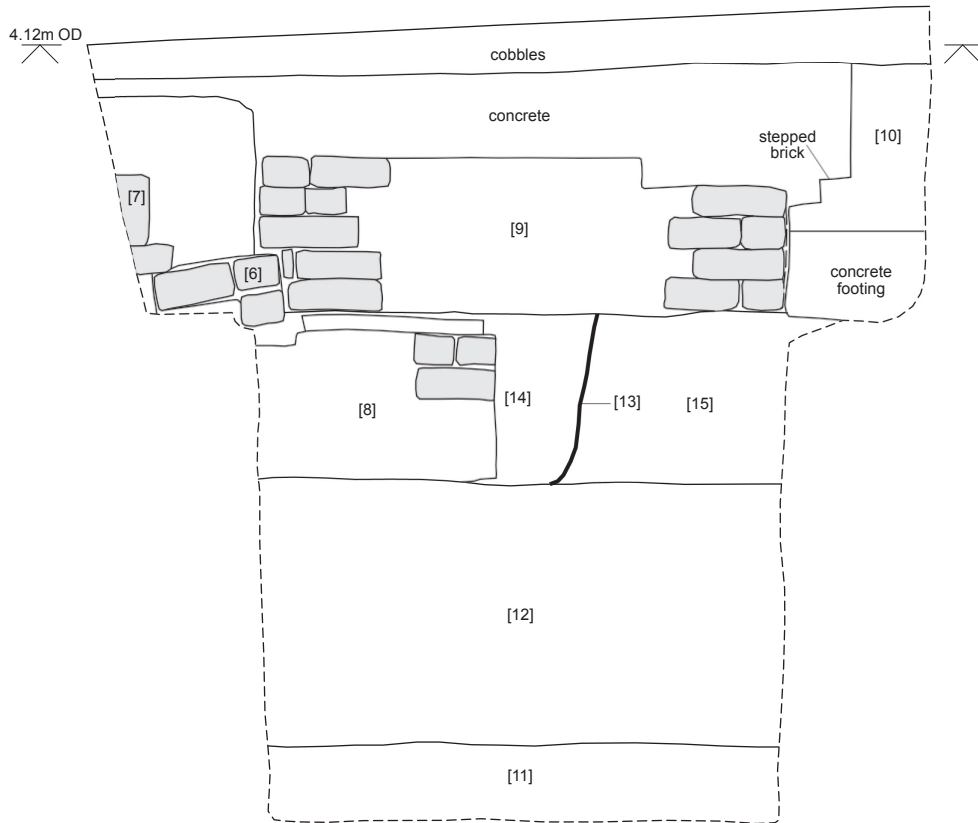


Fig 5 TP2 south-facing section





Fig 6 TP1 overall view



Fig 7 TP2 overall view





Fig 8 TP3 overall view



Fig 9 TP4 overall view



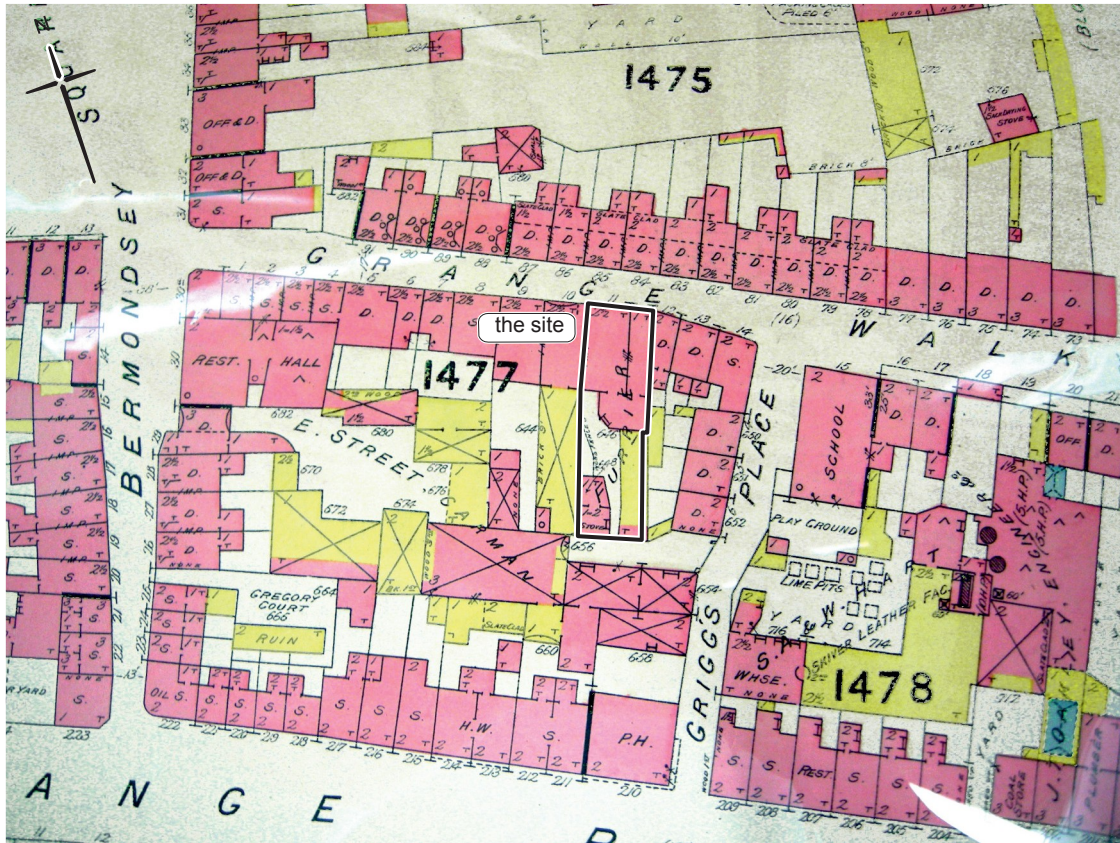


Fig 10 Goad Map 1887

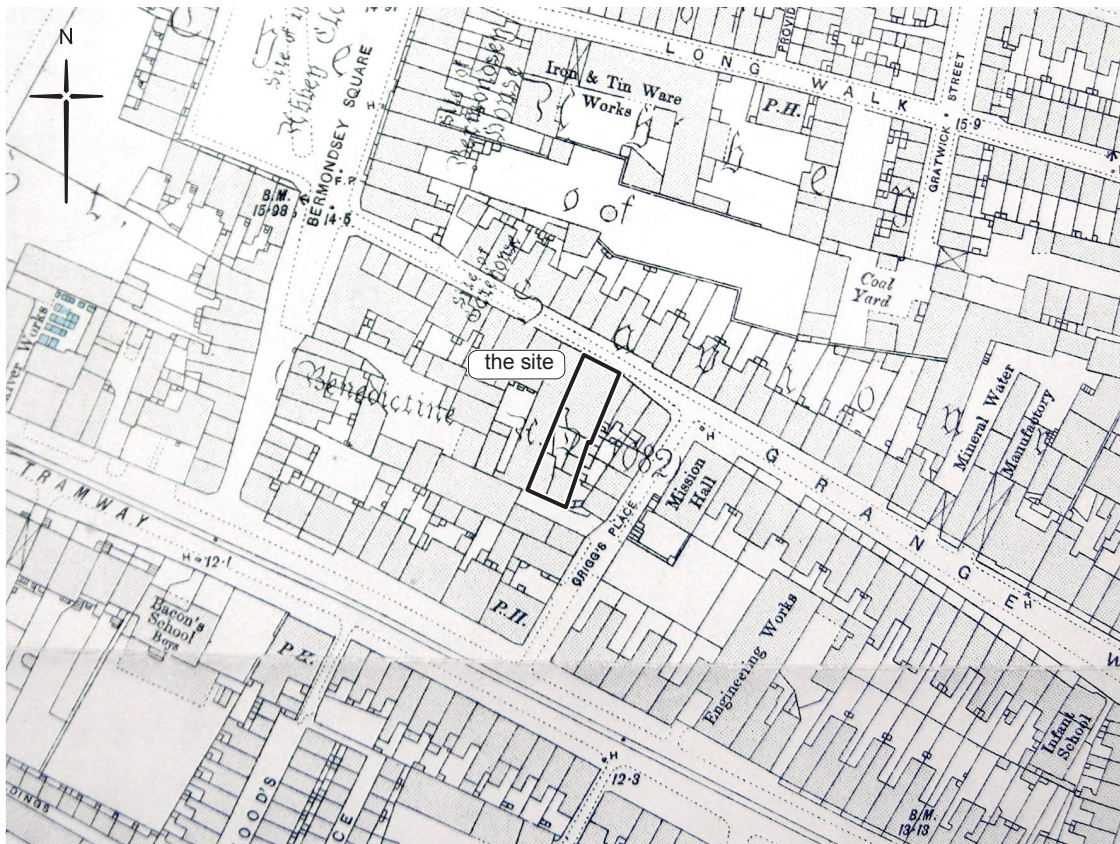


Fig 11 OS Map 1894-6