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161 GRANGE ROAD
London
SE1

London Borough of Southwark

An archaeological evaluation and
excavation report

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161 GRANGE ROAD
London
SE1

London Borough of Southwark

An archaeological evaluation and
excavation report

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Summary (non-technical)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the site of 161 Grange Road, London, SE1. The report was commissioned from MoLAS by Alan Camp Architects on behalf of the client, Circle Developments.

Following the recommendations of archaeological advisor at the London Borough of Southwark two evaluation trenches were excavated on the site. Later one of these trenches was extended to further examine a medieval drain/culvert.

A ditch and a pit contained two young pigs were probably Roman in date. There was a well-built stone drain/culvert dated to the late 13th/mid 14th century that is probably associated with the Grange or farm estate of Bermondsey Abbey. This replaced an earlier ditch and a timber lined drain. In the post-medieval period there were at least three brick buildings along the Spa Road frontage. A series of pits, some lined with timber or brick and dated to the 18th century are probably related to the local tanning industry.

The results of the field evaluation have helped to refine the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.

In the light of revised understanding of the archaeological potential of the site the report concludes the impact of the proposed redevelopment will be to remove any surviving archaeological deposits.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The evaluation took place at 161 Grange Road, SE1, hereafter called 'the site'. It is located in the London borough of Southwark and is bounded by standing buildings to the north, east and west; and Grange Road and Spa Road to the south. The site was basemented to the southwest. The OS National Grid Ref. for centre of site is 533635 179124. Modern street level adjoining the site lies at between 3.2 and 3.3m OD and the site code is GGO06.

The redevelopment site also includes the site of the former Final Furlong public house, 162 Grange Road that was evaluated by MoLAS in 2004 under the site code GNU04 (Cowan 2004).

An archaeological field evaluation was subsequently carried out on a two trenches following the demolition of the existing buildings between 1st March and 10th March 2006. A further phase of excavation was carried out between 23rd March and 10th April 2006 when trench 1 was extended to investigate a stone built wall revealed in the evaluation.

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Method Statement*), which formed the project design for the evaluation (see Section 1.2, Kennedy 2006).

The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Borough/Bermondsey/Riverside as defined in the London Borough of Southwark UDP (2002).

1.3 Planning background

The evaluation exercise was carried out as a condition on the planning consent to redevelop the site.

1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by Circle Developments and produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

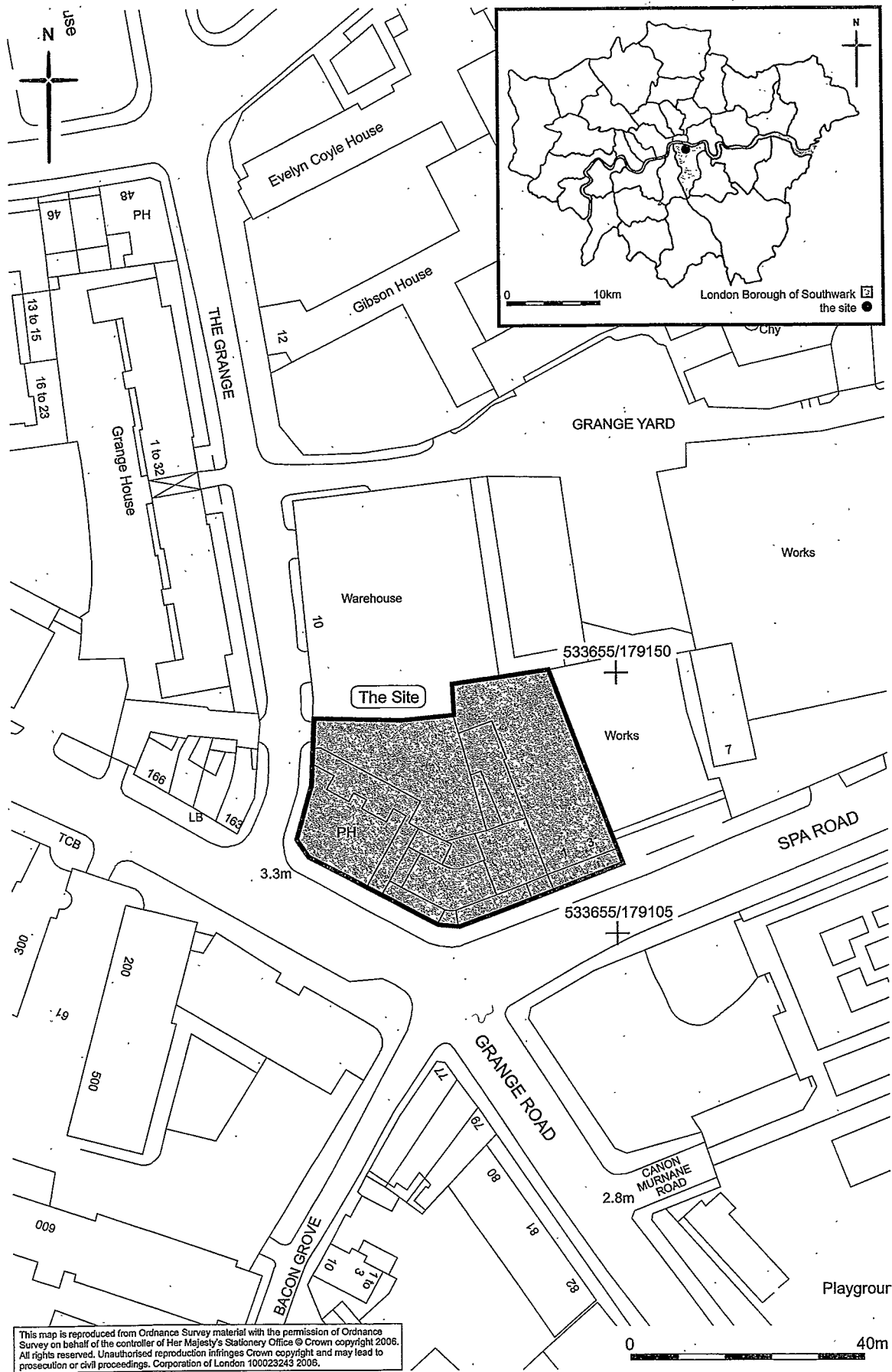
The report analyses the results of the evaluation and subsequent excavation carried out on the site between 01 March and 10 April 2006.

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 aims and objectives were established in the *Method Statement* for the evaluation (Section 2.2 Kennedy, 2006):

- 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 Saxon and medieval activity on the site and how does it relate to known medieval activity in the vicinity?
- What is the nature and extent of any post-medieval activity on the site relating to 18th-19th century residential development of Bermondsey and the local tanning industry and how does it relate to known post-medieval activity in the vicinity?
- How does the topographic and environmental data from the site, provide information concerning the potential for human exploitation of the sites and its environs?



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Fig 1 Site location

2 Topographical and historical background

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 an area of relatively high natural ground known as the Bermondsey eyot or island. The micro topography of the area is not fully understood, so it is possible that locally there may be various undiscovered infilled palaeochannels and small eyots. As a result of its low lying topography and the ongoing the post-Roman marine transgression, the site is likely to have been flooded on a regular or at least a seasonal basis from the late Roman period (AD 200–400) until the post-medieval period, when it was drained and protected from flooding by river walls. Untruncated natural sands and gravels were located at 207–208 Grange Road at 2.00m OD sealed by ploughsoil.

2.2 Prehistoric

The natural sands of the Bermondsey island attain a maximum height of around 2.20m OD, forming an east-west ridge of high, well-drained ground. Land with these topographical advantages would naturally have been attractive to early settlers. Prehistoric artefacts and evidence of occupation have discovered on various sites in the area, including the site of the later Bermondsey Abbey. In 1988, to the south and east of Grange Road, in an area formerly known as the Bricklayer's Arms, a Bronze Age brushwood platform, possibly a landing stage or jetty was found on the southern edge of the island. A Bronze Age trackway was found at Bramcote Grove also on the edge of the island. At the site of the former Alaska Works, on the south side of Grange Road, opposite the study site, several fragments of late Iron age/early Roman pottery and a quantity of burnt flint were recovered during excavations. At 170 Grange Road, a large prehistoric pit produced Iron Age pottery.

2.3 Roman

The site lies to the south east of the main Roman Southwark settlement, concentrated on Borough High Street, and to the north of the route of Roman Watling Street, which followed the high ground south-east from London to the Kent coast.

There is an ever-increasing body of evidence for occupation of the area during the Roman period. At the Alaska Works, a large stretch of Roman ditch was found to have been replaced by a fence line; several large pits may have represented the remains of some sort of external structure. The finds from this site demonstrated a wide range of pottery types, including imported fine wares, and a significant amount of ceramic building material. The Roman assemblage ranges in date from the mid 1st to the mid 4th centuries, but the majority of the groups are dated to the mid 2nd century onwards. Roman pottery was found in the ploughsoil at 207-208 Grange Road, and a Roman ditch was also excavated.

At 170–176 Grange Road, a series of linear field gullies were excavated. The small Roman assemblage contains pottery dating from the mid 1st to the mid 3rd centuries with the majority of the contexts dating from the mid 2nd century onwards.

Roman features, including ditches, pits, and a burial at Croda Works have been found along Grange Road. It has been postulated that Grange Road may respect the line of a former Roman road, either side of which was a series of ditched fields and farmsteads.

2.4 Saxon

The Old English place-name Bermondsey is thought to be derived from 'Beormound's eye (island)' and it may have at one time have belonged to a Saxon lord of that name. Certainly this place-name aptly describes the topography of the area – a low gravel island surrounded by a maze of tidal creeks and marshes, which could have provided seasonal grazing. Historical evidence describes a Saxon precursor to the Cluniac abbey of Bermondsey, and excavations on the site from 1984 onwards uncovered a major boundary ditch, a large hurdle revetted drain and a fence line with an associated small structure. Finds of pottery, loomweights and Saxon sceattas (coins) were dated to the late Saxon period.

2.5 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. A network of agricultural estates centred on farms or granges supported the medieval monastery. A leasehold document from 1548 describes Bermondsey grange as having a hall and dwelling house, kitchen, barns, stables, a parlour and loft and courtyard. There was also a great thatched barn. A barn, or 'great hayhouse', which was presumably attached to the grange, is also mentioned in Southwell's petition for purchase (1541).

Bermondsey Grange was obviously quite a substantial establishment and has yet to be found. The continuance of the road name Grange Walk indicates that the grange lay to the east of Bermondsey Abbey's inner precinct. Grange Yard and The Grange suggest that it could have been situated in the area of the site. Rocque's map of 1746 shows The Grange as it was in the 18th century situated immediately to the east of the site. Surprisingly little medieval material has been found on sites in the area, although at the Spa Road/Alscot Road junction the ploughsoil contained medieval pottery which was cut by a linear feature containing medieval tile. Grange Road was a medieval route and the surrounding land was probably in agricultural use throughout the medieval period.

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.

Rocque's map of 1746 shows a public house 'The Ship' close to the site and surrounded by tanning yards. By the time of Horwood's map of 1813, the site was part of The Grange Tanneries. An evaluation at 5 Spa Road (Mackinder 2001) found evidence of these 19th century tanning pits.

3 Results of the excavation

3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the preceding *Method Statement* (Kennedy, 2006), and the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994).

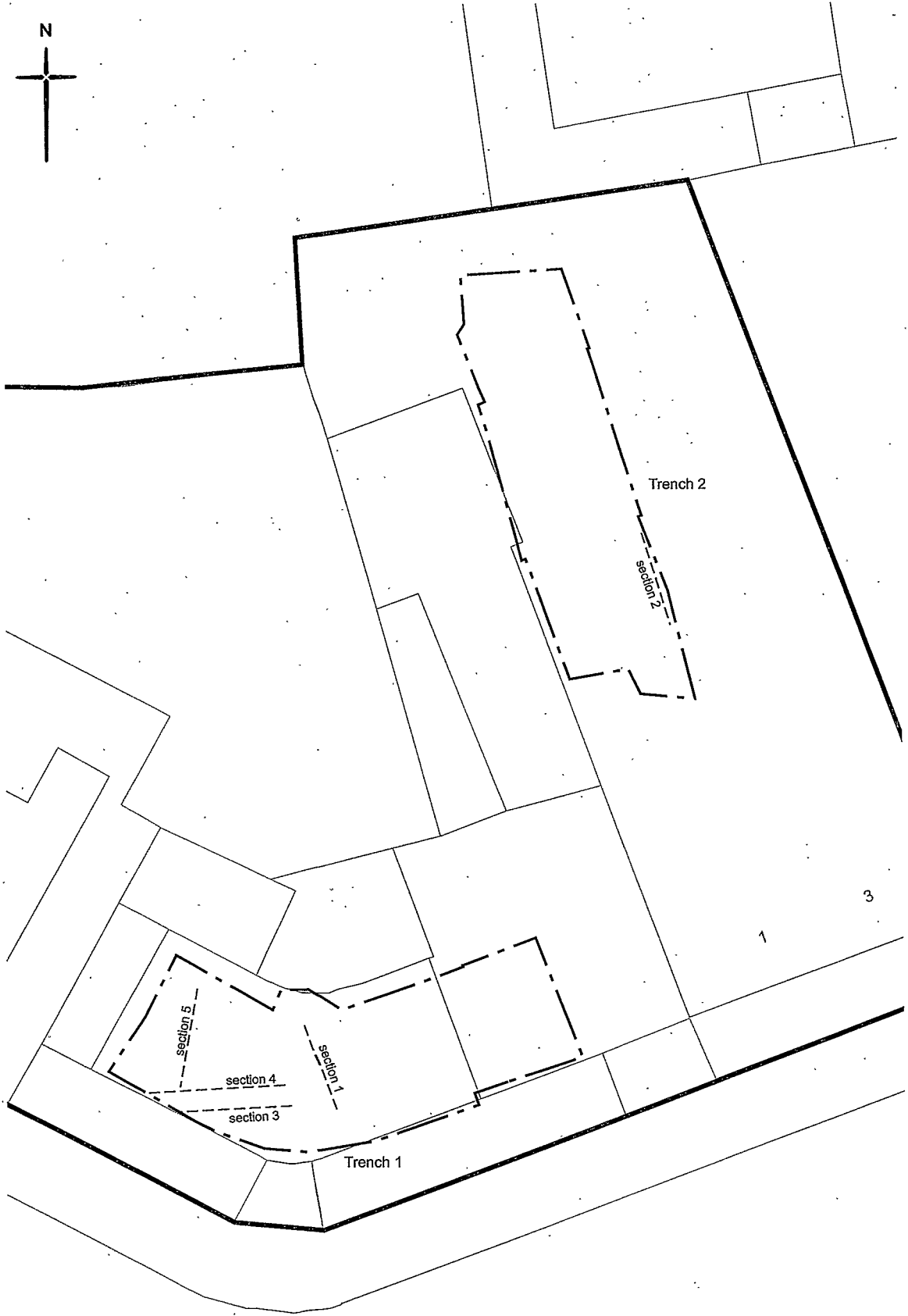
Initially two evaluation trenches were excavated; a JCB machine under MoLAS supervision was used to clear the areas of the trenches. Modern and low grade deposits were excavated by machine until the top of significant deposits were found. Hand excavation and recording were carried out. In a later phase of work Trench 1 was extended to investigate a specific feature.

The locations of evaluation trenches were recorded by MoLAS and 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 MoLAS site recording manual (MoLAS, 1994). Levels were calculated using a TBM derived from an OS bench mark on Spa Road.

The site has produced: trench location plan; 83 context records; 27 drawings at 1:20 and 1:10; and 48 digital photographs. In addition 4 boxes of finds were recovered from the site.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code GGO06 in the MoL archive.



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Fig 2 Areas of investigation

3.2 Results of the excavation

A brief description of the archaeological deposits follows below. For all areas of excavation see Fig 2 .

Trench 1

Dimensions	15m by 4m
Modern ground level	3.40mOD
Base of modern fill	3.0m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	2.60m
Natural observed	1.54m OD

Natural in this trench was a very sandy gravel, [71], the top was at 1.34m OD and it had been truncated by later activity down to c 0.40m OD. This sandy gravel was also recorded further to the north in Section 1 as [58] and there the top was at 1.50m OD, suggesting natural was rising towards the north. Above this was another sandy gravel deposit, [70], which was c 0.20m thick and the highest survival was at 1.54m OD.

3.2.1 Medieval features

Ditches (see Fig 3)

The earliest feature was an open ditch [72] running east-west that was backfilled with a sandy clay deposit [73]. An environmental sample found a moderate waterlain assemblage with occasional grains. Some pottery fragments were also recovered but have not been dated.

After this went out of use it was replaced by a timber-lined drain, [69], located slightly further to the south and also running east-west; Although the timber was very decayed the construction was seen to comprise of vertical planking set within some form of timber base plates [81]. There was no evidence of a lid, so was probably open topped. There were three fills to this drain; [76], [77] and [78]. An environmental sample from [77] found a very rich assemblage that included fish bones and marine molluscs. This suggests the drain was conveying used dirty water with debris food production debris.

To the south of this timber drains there were three deposits, the lower two [74] and [75] seem to be related to the timber drain and are possibly backfills relating to its construction. The highest deposit [68] included fragments of ragstone and chalk and several moulded stones suggesting this was backfill for the later stone built drain or culvert located just to the east. Deposit [68] was dated by pottery, including parts of a conical drinking jug, to 1270-1350.

The stone drain/culvert (see Fig 4 and Fig 5)

This was 6.0m long (as found), c 3.0m wide and up to 1.10m high. The drain ran east-west and continued to the west beyond the limit of excavation. The highest survival was at 1.78m OD. The drain comprised of two parallel walls, [66] and [67], that were

0.90m to 1.0m apart that were mainly constructed of faced ragstone and chalk with some greensand fragments.

In addition several stone mouldings were recovered from context [67]. One is an octagonal shaft 140mm across in black carboniferous limestone. It would have been used in a building of some status, standing out as dark against paler stone. All the other mouldings are of Reigate stone. They include part of a badly weathered chevron voussoir of 12th-century date and a circular shaft with one flat face for fixing against a wall or other component. The two other pieces are related: they are very coarsely cut squares with plain-chamfered angles. They appear to be unfinished and abandoned, possibly they were apprentice pieces.

There was evidence of a springer showing the structure once had an arched roof. To the east the drain structure ended and was faced, this section was recorded in the evaluation as context [56]. At a right angle to this, though not bonded together, was another section of faced wall, [57], that was cut into the natural sandy gravel. A waterlain deposit [55] lying up against the faces of [56] and [57] suggests there was a pool or watercourse the sides of which were partially faced with stone, possibly to prevent erosion around the mouth of the drain/culvert. Whether the water was flowing into or out of the east end of the structure is difficult to answer. A slight fall in level from 0.79m OD to the northeast to 0.72m OD to the southwest is probably not sufficient proof of direction of flow; the levels were taken on a loose sandy deposit rather than on a decent floor surface. An environmental sample from [55] was found to contain a moderate assemblage of weeds and occasional grains. Four sherds of pottery dated this deposit to 1350-1400/1500.

The construction sequence was established when the west wall, [67], was dismantled. First a foundation raft of large chalk blocks, [82], was laid down at 0.50m OD. Then the internal face [67] was built with faced ragstone and chalk; finally a rubble core [83] of chalk fragments was built up. Within the drain there was a fragment of rough chalk rubble floor [65] at 0.78m OD that was set in sandy matrix. The lowest fill was a clean waterlain clay, [64], 0.20m to 0.30m thick that covered the whole drain base and not just the chalk rubble floor. This suggests the floor may have been robbed but water continued to flow through the drain depositing [64]. This deposit was dated to 1270-1350 by 4 sherds of pottery. The drain was infilled with chalk rubble, [63], probably when the roof and sidewalls were demolished, and there were another 2 sherds of pottery dated to 1270-1350.

3.2.2 *Post medieval features*

(See Fig 6)

The latest post-medieval feature was a brick well or soak away, [60], with a slightly oval plan. This was 1.44m in diameter, with an internal diameter of 1.25m and a brick lining that survived to 2.51m OD. It was backfilled with a loose mortar and silt deposit, [59], that was dated by pottery to 1820-1895. The top 1.0m of the well was sealed with modern rubble and concrete.

Nearby there was a small pit, [62], that sealed the top of the medieval stone drain/culvert. Its fill [61] was dated to 1730-1850.

Most of the post-medieval activity in this trench was a series of brick walls that could be split into three phases of building activity.

Building 1

Two fragments of red brick walls [18] and [23] may represent an earlier building that was mainly removed by later activity. Possibly early 18th century in date.

Building 2

Brick walls [14], [16] and [21] are part of a building c 4.40m northeast-southwest and over 4.60m northwest-southeast. Associated with these walls was a brick floor [11] at 2.62m OD. Various small additions, possibly repairs were made to these walls. Other smaller walls suggest the building continued further to the northeast and to the southwest, possibly where there was an outside or service area that included the brick well/soak away [60]. This building is possibly 18th century in date.

After this building went out of use it was backfilled with brick rubble, and a small brick drain [17] entered it from the south.

Building 3

Two walls [20] and [47] constructed of yellow bricks were part of a later building or cellar fronting onto Grange Road. A brick floor was observed at c 1.10m OD; above this the cellar was backfilled with brick rubble. This building is possibly late 18th/early 19th century in date.

Trench 2

Dimensions	15m by 5m
Modern ground level	3.00m OD
Base of modern fill	2.90m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.30m
Natural observed	1.74m OD.

Natural in this trench was sand and gravel, [33], the highest survival was at 1.74m OD falling slightly further towards the east to 1.64m OD in Section 2.

3.2.3 Probable Roman features

(see Fig 7)

There was a ditch [32] running northeast-southwest, that was 1.0m wide and 0.40m deep. It was backfilled with a sandy silt deposit [31].

A cut into natural [40], 1.40m x 0.80m and 0.35m deep, contained a sandy silt [39]. To the southwest end there was the skeleton of a young pig was laid deliberately on its side and a second more fragmented pig skeleton was also found in this cut. There was no dating material in this feature, but it was at the base of the sequence and the clean nature of the fill suggests this was an early feature and probably Roman in date.

3.2.4 *Post-medieval features*

(see Fig 7)

There were a series of steep or vertically sided cuts, often intercutting earlier ones.

Cut [25] is a corner only recorded 0.60m north-south x 0.30m wide (continues further to north and west) and 0.20m deep steep sided, flat bottomed. There was no dating.

Cut [27] is a corner only recorded 0.50m x 0.30m (continues to north), wood lined. The fill [26] was dated 1740-1830.

Cut [29] is 2.0m (continues to south) x 0.50m (continues to east) x 0.90m deep, wood lined. The fill [28] was dated 1807-1830.

Cut [34] is a corner only recorded 0.50m x 0.60m x 0.90m deep, continues to north. Steep sided with a decayed post in the corner, also lined with ragstone and bricks. No dating.

Cut [36] is 0.80m x 0.40m x 0.70m deep continues to northeast and southwest vertically sided flat bottomed. The fill [35] was dated 1630-1650.

Cut [38] is 1.30m x 0.90m x 0.75m deep, vertically sided flat bottomed. The fill [37] was dated 1630-1650.

Cut [44] is 1.50m x 0.30m x 0.22m deep, continues to north, vertically sided flat bottomed and lined with bricks and clay. The fill [43] was dated to 1480-1600.

Cut [46] is a short length of brick wall probably lining to another vertically sided pit. There is no dating.

These pits were probably all connected with the local tanning or leather industry. None of them contained the smelly fills that are usually associated with these industries. It would appear they had been backfilled with less obnoxious material; this would make sense if the land was going to be built upon after the tannery closed down.

Elsewhere in this trench there were a series of land rising dumps, [48], [49] and [50], the lowest [50] was dated to 1550-1700, the others appear to have been deposited after the tanning pits went out of use,

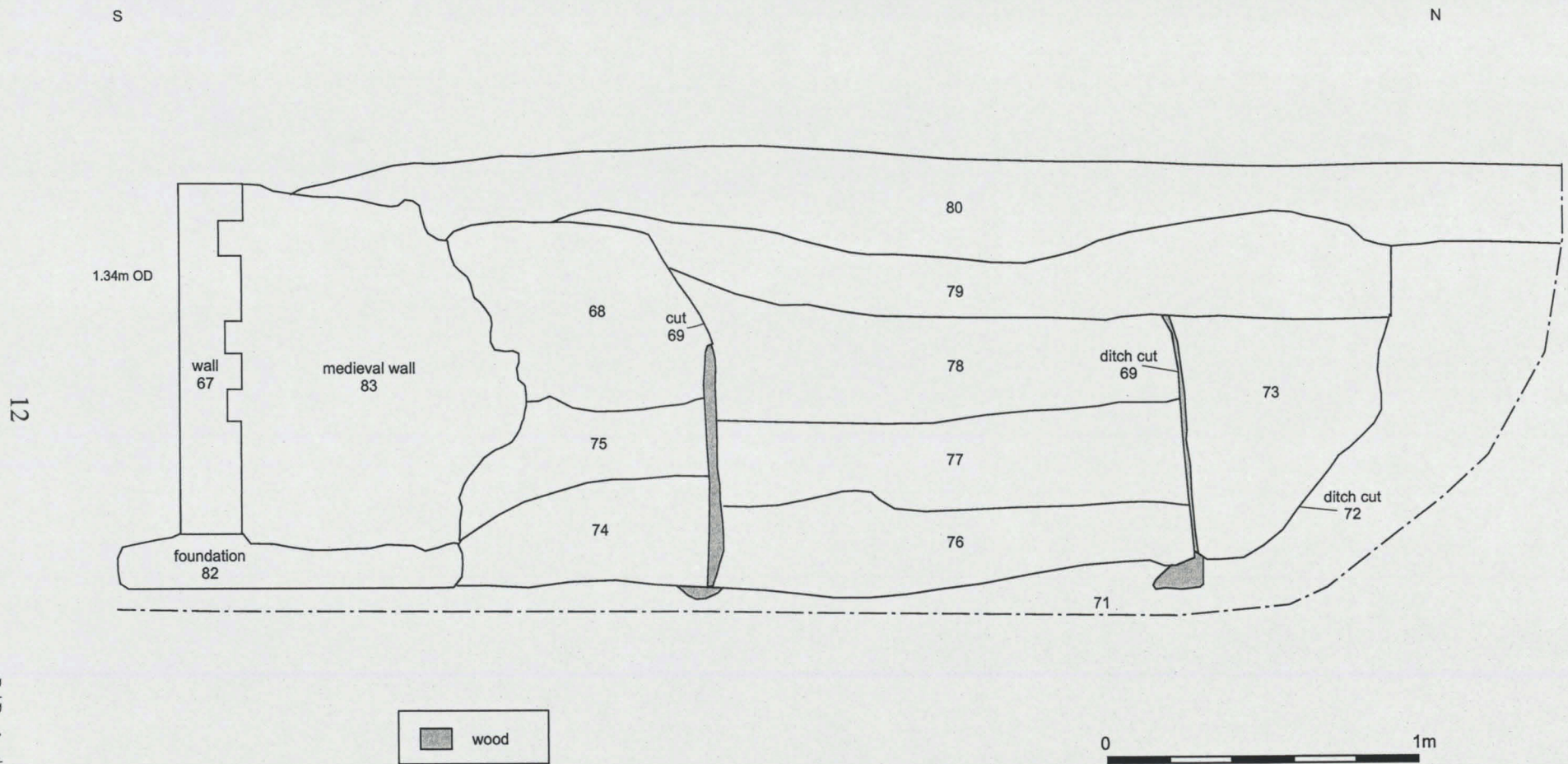
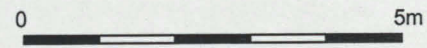
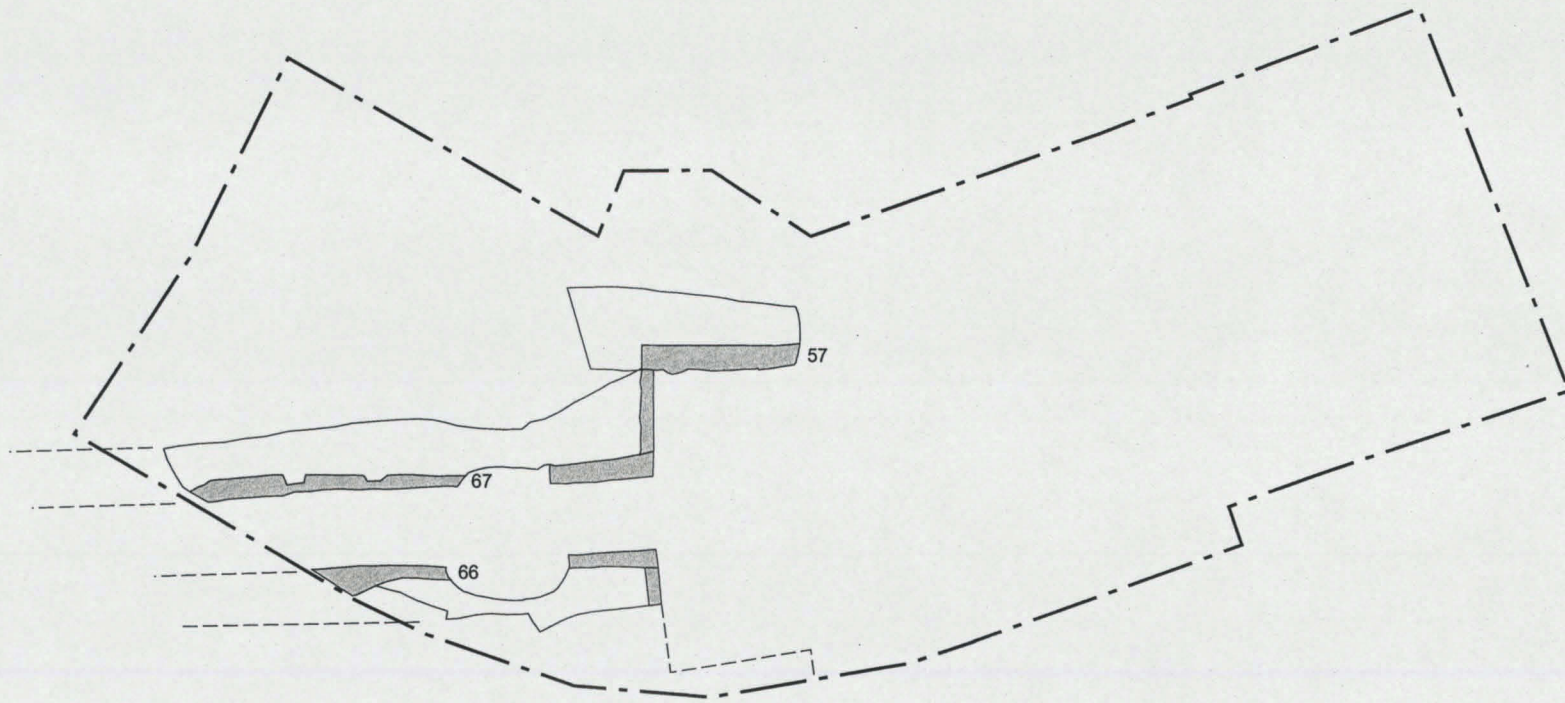


Fig 3 Section showing early ditches Trench 1



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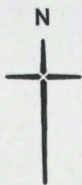
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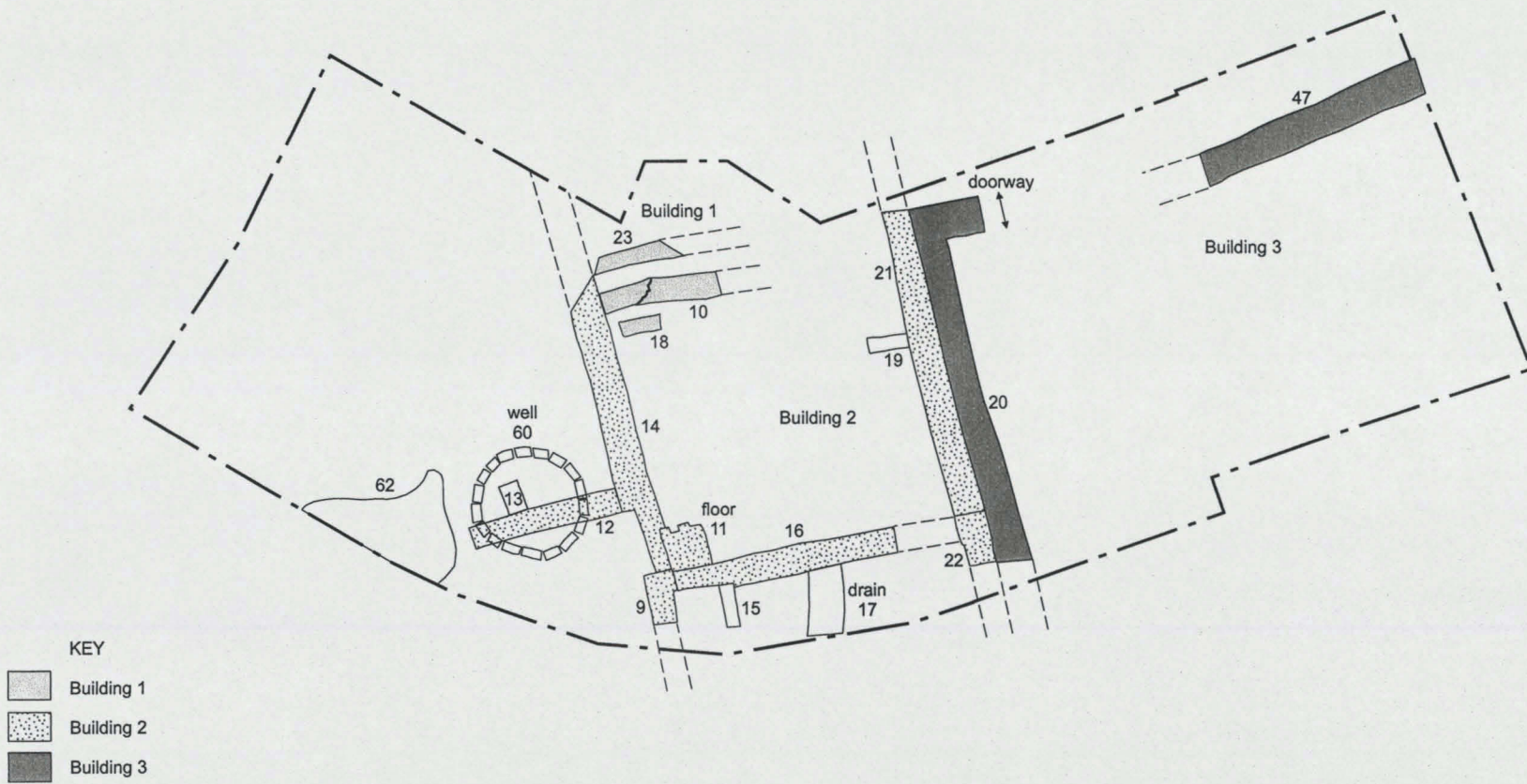
Fig 4 The medieval culvert Trench 1



Fig 5 Photos of the medieval culvert Trench 1



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KEY




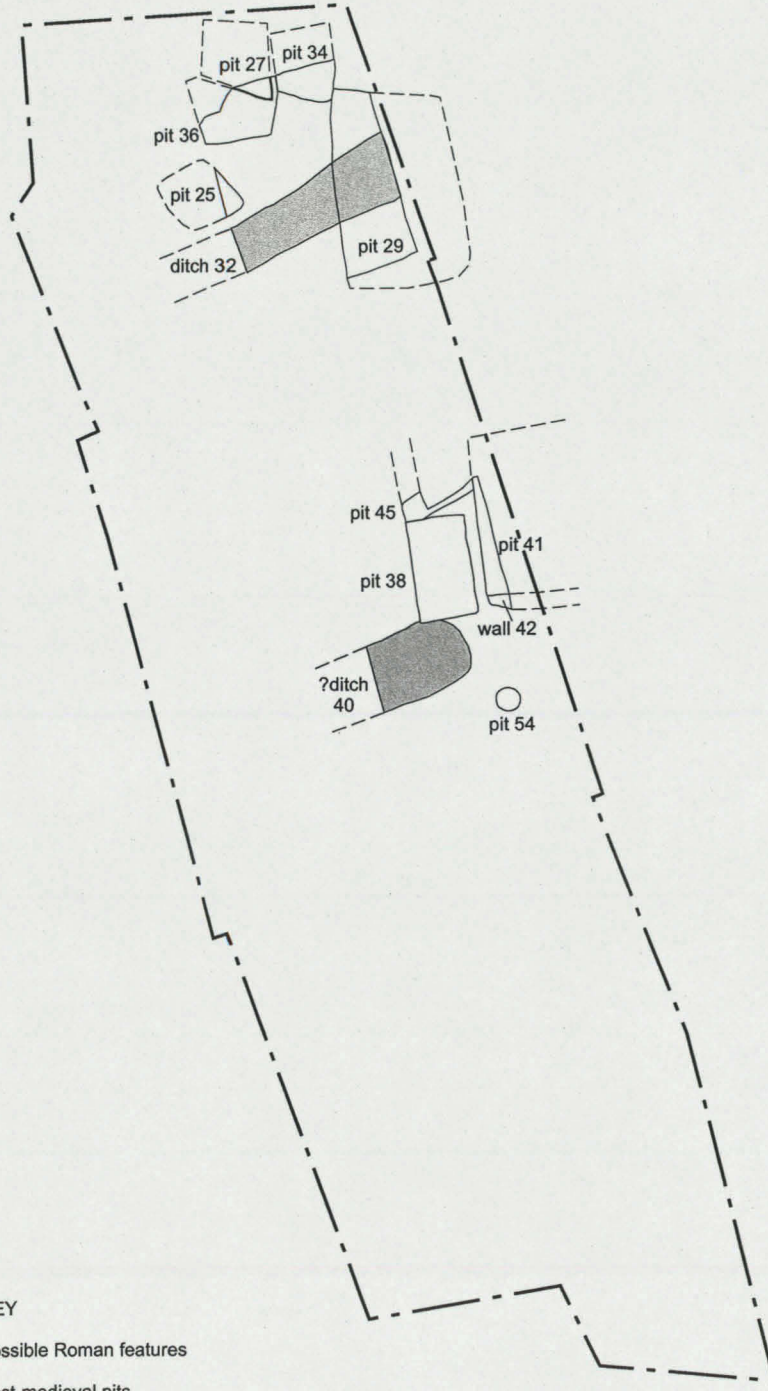
-  Building 1
-  Building 2
-  Building 3



Fig 6 The post-medieval buildings Trench 1



KEY
possible Roman features
post-medieval pits

0 5m

Fig 7 The post-medieval pits Trench 2

4 Archaeological potential

4.1 Realisation of original research aims

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?

There was no prehistoric activity recorded on 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?

There was a probable Roman ditch and a pit with a pig burial. This ditch was not the same one found on the GNU04 evaluation (Cowan 2004), so there are two ditches on the site.

What is the nature and extent of any Saxon and medieval activity on the site and how does it relate to known medieval activity in the vicinity?

Medieval activity comprised a large stone built drain or culvert dated to 1270-1350 which may be part of Bermondsey Abbey's Grange or farm estate. Several fragments of moulded stone were also recovered from the construction of this feature.

What is the nature and extent of any post-medieval activity on the site relating to 18th-19th century residential development of Bermondsey and the local tanning industry and how does it relate to known post-medieval activity in the vicinity?

There were three phases of brick buildings along the Spa road frontage, of 18th to 19th century date. Further to the north there were a series of intercutting pits that were probably associated with the local tanning industry. The earliest dates from the mid-17th century, the others are 18th century in date.

How does the topographic and environmental data from the site, provide information concerning the potential for human exploitation of the site and its environs?

The natural was sand and gravel, which is ideal for occupation, the earliest activity being Roman in date. The medieval drain/culvert, and its precursors, suggests there was a degree of water management present exploiting a tributary of the nearby Neckinger.

4.2 General discussion of archaeology

All the research aims, except the prehistoric one, have been answered. The excavation has also addressed the question of the date, construction and usage of the medieval

stone drain/culvert originally found in the evaluation. The environmental samples have produced evidence of the usage of several features and of the local environment.

4.3 Significance

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of local significance, particularly the post-medieval tanning pits and the medieval drain/culvert, there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance.

5 Publication and archiving

Information on the results of the excavation will be made publicly available by means of a database in digital form, to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic research into the development of London.

The site archive containing original records and finds will be stored in accordance with the terms of the *Method Statement* (MoLAS, 2006) with the Museum of London within 12 months of the end of the excavation.

An article on the results of the excavation, in particular on the medieval stone drain/culvert, should appear in the *London Archaeologist* or the *Transactions of the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society*. This should be within 12 months of the writing of this report.

In addition a short note on the results of the excavation should appear in the annual round up of the *London Archaeologist*.

6 Conclusions

The Roman ditch is not the same one that was found in the GNU04 evaluation (Cowan, 2004), so there are two ditches on the site and add a little more information about Roman land use in the area. The ditches show activity in the area tends to be agricultural and the lack of finds suggests this was at a fairly low level. The pig burial is difficult to interpret; it probably represents the remains of unused carcasses, possibly diseased animals. Conversely, the dumping of whole carcasses may be indicative of a ritual practice.

While the previously unknown medieval drain/culvert cannot be directly linked to Bermondsey Abbey, it is on land known to be associated with the Grange or farm estate. The Grange is known to be fairly substantial with a hall, a kitchen, a 'great hayhouse' and stables. Although there was no trace of any buildings on site it is likely the drain/culvert is related to the hall, and appears to be bringing clean water in rather than getting rid of wastewater. This appears to come from a pool, which was at least partly lined with stone. This was supplied from a tributary of the Neckinger, that empties into the Thames and where the Abbey had a mill. This suggests a high level of water management, which is noted with medieval monasteries or holy orders.

The stone drain/culvert appears to have replaced an earlier timber lined ditch, and before that there was an earlier open ditch. Very little dating evidence was recovered; the stone drain/culvert was in use 1270-1350, and the presence of several fragments of moulded stone suggests it was constructed with fragments discarded from an earlier building located nearby or they could have been brought to the site as hardcore rubble for use in the drain.

The site also found evidence for tanning pits, the earliest date for the mid-17th century but most are from the 18th century Grange Tannery, which is on Horwood map of 1819. There were also several phases of post-medieval brick buildings along the Spa Road frontage and dating from the 18th and 19th centuries.

7 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Stewart Rennie (Circle Developments), Ian Troake and Daria Wong (Alan Camp Architects), Jonathon Smith (archaeological officer at Southwark Council) and the many MoLAS staff who worked on this site especially; Bernadette Allen, Helen Dawson, Sats Harris, Richard Hewitt, Mark Ingram, Antoinette Lerz, Mike Shapland and Simon Stevens. Photography was by Maggie Cox, ceramic building material TP Smith and geomatics by Eammon Baldwin, Mark Burch and Catherine Drew.

8 Appendix 1: The pottery

Lyn Blackmore (MoLSS)

8.1 Roman pottery

8.1.1 Summary/Introduction

Two residual sherds of Roman pottery were found in a medieval deposit ([68]).

8.1.2 Fabrics and forms

One small body sherd is in a fine sandy greyware (FINE), while the other is in an oxidised fabric (OXID) and is from the rim of a flanged bowl.

8.1.3 Discussion

The sherds are both from a deposit to the east of the timber-lined drain [69] in trench 1. As Roman pottery is widespread across Southwark, and Roman features have been found elsewhere in the general area of the site (see Topographical and historical background) their presence here is not surprising. The two fabrics can only be dated to AD 40-400, but the rim form of the bowl suggests that it could be later rather than earlier Roman in date.

8.2 Medieval pottery

8.2.1 Summary/Introduction

A small domestic assemblage ranging from 13th- to 14th/15th-century in date was recovered from four contexts; the sherds are generally of average size and in relatively good condition.

8.2.2 Fabrics and forms

Five fabric groups were identified with three sub-types; all are types that are well-known in London. The most common is London-type ware (LOND), with 16 sherds from six vessels. The most complete of which is a small conical drinking jug, the base and lower body of which were found in [68] together with sherds from a possible conical jug in the north French style, a baluster jug and the tail from a zoomorphic aquamanile. The other sherds are from baluster jugs found in [55] and [64]. The next most common fabric by sherd count is Mill Green ware from Essex (MG, four sherds from two jugs and a cooking pot), while Kingston-type ware (KING) and Earlswood-type ware (EARL) are both represented by two jug sherds. The only import is the handle from a Dutch redware dripping dish (DUTR, [55]).

8.2.3 Discussion

All the medieval pottery is domestic in character and mainly dates to 1270-1350, although the Dutch dripping dish could be of 15th-century date. The sherds were

found in four contexts. Most are from [68], a deposit to the east of the timber-lined drain [69] in trench 1, which contained 17 sherds dating to 1270-1350. Four sherds were found in the waterlain deposit [55], the latest of which dates to 1350-1400/1500. The other sherds are from the fills of the drain [63], [64], again dating to 1270-1350.

8.3 Post-medieval pottery

8.3.1 Summary/Introduction

A small domestic assemblage ranging from 16th- to 19th-century in date was found; the sherds are generally large and in good condition.

8.3.2 Fabrics and Forms

Fifteen wares were identified, four with sub-types, making a total of 19 fabrics; all are types that are well known in London. The most common category comprises pottery from the Surrey-Hampshire borders, which comprise c 32-33% of the post-medieval assemblage by sherd count and weight (15 sherds). These derive from seven vessels: a chamber pot and four dishes in the whiteware fabric (BORDG, BORDY), and two dishes in the redware equivalent (RBOR).

London-area the redwares are slightly less common by sherd count and weight (12 sherds, 22%). They comprise early post-medieval redware (PMRE), post-medieval redware (PMR) and slipped post-medieval redware (PMSRG/Y), which amount to 12 sherds from ten vessels. The ten vessels represented comprise jars, cooking vessels, dishes, and a colander. Other redwares comprise a Metropolitan slipware dish from Essex (METS) and a sherd from a possible chamber pot in post-medieval blackware (PMBL):

Tin-glazed wares amount to only five sherds from four vessels, with joining sherds of the same dish in contexts [28] and [35]. The other English types comprise factory made wares dating to the 18th and 19th centuries: transfer-printed ware (TPW), and yellow ware (YELL SLIP). The former comprise plates and dishes with willow-pattern decoration, and plate and a saucer with floral designs, the latter with the stamp 'PET SANG' on the underside of the base.

Imports are limited to two sherds of Frechen stoneware (FREC, [28], [35], the rim of a north Italian marbled slipware bowl (NIMS, [50]) and a sherd from the rim of a Japanese porcelain plate (JAPO). The latter is possibly the latest find in pit fill [61] and would appear to be of 19th-century date.

8.3.3 Discussion

The post-medieval assemblage falls into two groups, of which the first dates to the mid 17th century, (contexts [35], [37], [43], [50], [51] and some of [61]), the second to the later 18th and 19th centuries ([26], [28], [59] and [61]).

In trench 1, ten sherds dating to 1807-1895 were found [59], the backfill to well/soakaway [60]. The largest single group (18 sherds) is from pit [62]; these are mainly of 17th-century date, with two sherds of 18th-century tin-glazed ware and one of 18th-/19th-century Japanese porcelain. In trench 2, small amounts of 17th-century pottery were found in the fills of three cut features and the dumped deposit [50]. It is not clear whether [51] is also in this area, but it contained four sherds of similar date.

9 Appendix 2: the animal bone

Kevin Reilly (MoLSS)

9.1 Summary,

9.1.1 Roman

A large collection of bones was provided by the fill [39] of a feature cut into natural [40], in Trench 2. The bones represent the remains of two juvenile pigs, one either smaller (slightly) or younger than the other. Both are represented by a mixture of body parts, but only one has a skull and mandibles. The teeth in these mandibles included an adult first molar in slight wear and the second adult molar just visible in the bone of the jaw. This would suggest an age of about 7 to 11 months (after Bull and Payne 1982, 60). It is likely that each of the two pig skeletons was in articulation when found. The site notes refer to the recovery of articulated bones, although these were misidentified as a single dog skeleton 'found on its side, curled up as if asleep'. No date was forthcoming for this feature, although it is clearly very low in the stratigraphic sequence.

9.1.2 medieval

Three samples, all from Trench 1, provided a few bones. These were taken from two fills [55] and [64] dated to the 14th and 13th/14th centuries respectively, within the stone-lined drain/culvert, [64] representing one of the lowermost water lain deposits. The third sample was taken from the fill of a timber drain [77], also in Trench 1. None of these fills provided bones which could be identified to species and two out of the three collections, from [64] and [77] are largely composed of amphibian vertebrae and limb bone fragments. These clearly represent the remains of animals which were either living or had fallen in to these wet/damp features.

9.1.3 post-medieval

The post medieval occupation features a number of vertical sided ditch-like cuts, these probably associated with the local tanning or leather industry. Animal bones were taken from two fills [28] and [35] within these features; the assemblages largely composed of cattle bones, with the exception of two sheep/goat metapodials. The first of these fills was dated to the first half of the 19th century. The cattle bones include a complete horncore, another horncore fragment and two pieces of skull. None of the cattle or sheep bones suggest animals of improved types.

Table 1 General description of the bones

Con	S.No	Wt	N	Frag	Pres	LM	Amp	NM n	Nepi	Nmes	Comments
28/35	0	1.07	17	3	1	2	0		6	2	B(HC,H,L,P)O/C(MP)CSZ
39	0	0.62	170	3	1	3	0	2	50		S(MIX) - REMAINS OF 2 SKELETONS
55	1	0.01	1	1	2	1	0				SSZ
64	2	0.01	25	1	1	1	2				SSZ,AMP(20)
77	3	0.01	5	1	1	1	1				SSZ,AMP(4)

Samples all through 1mm mesh. Weight - all weights in kilograms. N estimated number of fragments. Frag(mentation) where 1 = <25mm, 2 = 25-75mm and 3 = >75mm. Pres(ervation) where 1 = good and 2 = medium. LM, SM - large and small mammal with large equal to sheep and larger, and AMP amphibian. Numeric categories used, 1. 1-9, 2. 10-99 and 3. 100+ fragments. NMn number of mandibles (with at least two cheek teeth), NEpi number of epiphyseal ends (phalanges counted once), Nmes number of measurable bones (including adult dentition, whole limb bones and late fusing epiphyses). In comments:- species list, B cattle, O/C sheep/goat, CSZ cattle-size, SSZ sheep-size, AMP amphibian.; skeletal parts - HC horncore, H skull, UL upper limb, LL lower limb, L upper and lower limb, MP metapodials, P phalanges and MIX equals all parts.

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11 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-19940

Project details

Project name 161 Grange Road, London

Short description of the project A ditch and a pit with two young pigs were probably Roman in date. There was a well-built stone drain/culvert dated to the late 13th/mid 14th century that is probably associated with the Grange or farm estate of Bermondsey Abbey. This replaced an earlier ditch and a timber lined drain. In the post-medieval period there were at least three brick buildings and a well. A series of pits, some lined with timber or brick and dated to the 18th century, are probably related to the local tanning industry.

Project dates Start: 01-03-2006 End: 10-04-2006

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated GGO06 - Sitecode
project reference
codes

Any associated GNU04 - Sitecode
project reference
codes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial

Monument type CULVERT/DRAIN Early Medieval

Monument type BUILDINGS AND PITS Post Medieval

Methods & 'Sample Trenches', 'Visual Inspection'
techniques

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY
ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 161 Grange Road,
London

Postcode SE1

Study area 1250.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 33635 79124

Height OD Min: 1.54m Max: 1.74m

Project creators

Name of Molas
Organisation

Project originator brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning
Authority/advisory body

Project originator design MoLAS

Project director/manager Derek Seeley

Project supervisor Tony Mackinder

Type of Circle Developments
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