

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING REPORT:**

**1 BEMISH ROAD, PUTNEY, WANDSWORTH**

Planning Reference: 2015/6833  
NGR: TQ 2388 7571  
AAL Site Code: RIBR 16  
Museum of London Site Code: BMI 16  
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-301253



Report prepared for Mr and Mrs Gruchet

By  
Allen Archaeology Ltd  
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## Contents

Executive Summary .....	1
1.0 Introduction.....	2
2.0 Site Location and Description.....	2
3.0 Planning Background.....	2
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	2
5.0 Aims and Objectives .....	3
6.0 Methodology .....	3
7.0 Results .....	4
Trench 1.....	4
Trench 2.....	4
Trench 3.....	5
8.0 Discussion and Conclusions.....	6
9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology.....	6
10.0 Acknowledgements .....	6
11.0 References.....	6

### List of Plates

Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east-southeast .....	4
Plate 2: Trench 2, looking east .....	5
Plate 3: Trench 3, looking north .....	5

### List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Roman Pottery .....	7
Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery and Ceramic Building Material .....	10
Appendix 3: Clay Pipe and Glass.....	13
Appendix 4: Animal Bone .....	15
Appendix 5: Context Summary List .....	18
Appendix 6: Figures .....	20
Appendix 7: OASIS record.....	23

### List of Tables

Table 1: Roman Pottery Archive.....	9
Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type ..	11
Table 3: CBM occurrence by number and weight (in g) of fragments per context by type.....	12
Table 4: Clay tobacco pipe.....	13
Table 5: Glass.....	13
Table 6: Number of fragments, elements and individuals present.....	16
Table 7: Metric results.....	17

Table 8: Animal bone archive ..... 17

**List of Figures**

Figure 1: Site location outlined in red ..... 20  
 Figure 2: Site location with new cellar in grey. Detailed 1:100 plan shows location of sections shown on Figure 3 ..... 21  
 Figure 3: Representative sections, for location see Figure 2 ..... 22

**Document Control**

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## Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Gruchet to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 Bemish Road, Putney as a condition of planning consent for a new extension and basement.
- A preceding archaeological desk-based assessment identified significant potential for prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval archaeology to be present on the site.
- Three areas were monitored to a depth of approximately 1m during underpinning works. No evidence of early archaeological features was encountered but a small quantity of residual Roman pottery and animal bone were found in the subsoil and the garden soils, along with post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and fragments of 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe.
- The monitoring demonstrated that no deposits of archaeological significance were impacted upon by the development.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Gruchet to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording as a condition of planning consent for a new extension and basement at 1 Bemish Road, Putney.
- 1.2 The fieldwork, recording and reporting were carried out in a manner consistent with current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*' (CIfA 2014), the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015) and the local guidance in '*Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*' (GLAAS 2015), and a specification produced by this company (AAL 2016a).
- 1.3 The site archive (finds and documentation) will be deposited with the Museum of London within six months of the completion of this report. The museum issued site code is BMI 16.

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is located in Putney, in the administrative district of London Borough of Wandsworth. It is situated 7.5km southwest of Charing Cross and 6km east of Richmond. The site is approximately 335m<sup>2</sup> and presently occupied by a late 19<sup>th</sup> century end terrace house with later additions. The site is centred at NGR TQ 2388 7571 and is 10m above Ordnance Datum (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises sedimentary clay and silt deposits belonging to the London Clay Formation, with superficial sand and gravel deposits belonging to the Kempton Park Gravel Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## 3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission was granted for '*Alterations including erection of single-storey rear/side extension; erection of bike shed in front garden, alterations to fenestration and balcony wall, alterations to front boundary dwarf wall and new gate. Excavation to form basement*' (Reference 2015/6833). It was granted subject to conditions, including a condition for a programme of archaeological investigation. Following the submission of an archaeological desk-based assessment (AAL 2016b), a programme of monitoring and recording during the groundworks for the scheme was agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisor, advising Wandsworth Council.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

## 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment has previously been prepared for this scheme (AAL 2016) and is summarised below.
- 4.2 The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, predominantly for the prehistoric and Romano-British periods.

- 4.3 Three Palaeolithic handaxes and a discoidal fragment have been recovered from the River Thames near Putney Bridge, with higher concentrations of worked lithic material of Mesolithic date (including a perforated bone) also having been found in the area. There is also abundant evidence for Neolithic activity adjacent to the river, including evidence for occupation, with worked lithic material and ceramics recovered. A large quantity of metal artefacts attest to Bronze Age activity along the river nearby, with axes, pins, rings spearheads and swords recovered. Iron Age evidence is also well represented, with early Iron Age pottery recovered only 20m to the west of the site, and also c.130m to the southeast. A small hoard of Iron Age coins was discovered north of the River Thames.
- 4.4 The Romano-British period is particularly well represented in the local area, especially within 100m of the site itself. Discoveries include burial urns, ceramic material and metal objects immediately to the west of the site, and evidence of settlement to the south, east and north.
- 4.5 Known early medieval activity is restricted to 5<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and a *seax*-type sword found c.200m to the south.
- 4.6 Evidence of medieval activity close to the site is limited to pottery and an Elizabeth I sixpence found to the east and southeast of the site respectively.
- 4.7 There is abundant evidence for post-medieval activity in the area, the majority of which are represented by standing historic buildings (21 listed), with the nearest being 37, 39 and 41 Lower Richmond Road, an early 19<sup>th</sup> century two-storey terraced dwelling.

## **5.0 Aims and Objectives**

- 5.1 The purpose of the archaeological monitoring and recording was to allow the preservation by record of the archaeological resource within the proposed development area, where exposed by the groundworks.

## **6.0 Methodology**

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring was carried out between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of October 2016 by K Mawson on behalf of AAL.
- 6.2 The scheme of works involved monitoring of a series of pits excavated in the area of the proposed basement for underpinning of the existing building. Unfortunately AAL were not informed when the remainder of the basement was reduced to formation level and as such these works were not monitored.
- 6.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Each deposit or layer was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 5. Archaeological deposits were drawn in plan and section at an appropriate scale (1:20). Colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, with photographs incorporating scales, an identification board and directional arrow, as appropriate.

## 7.0 Results

### *Trench 1*

- 7.1 The natural sand geology, 1004, was encountered approximately 1.2m below the existing ground level (BGL) (Plate 1). It was sealed by a 0.5m thick made ground layer, 1003. This produced a finds assemblage consisting of two 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD Roman pottery sherds, one sherd of mid-16<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a 17<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe bowl. This layer was cut by construction cut, [1006], for the extant house foundations, 1008. The cut was backfilled with sandy silt deposit, 1007, which included modern debris. Sealing layer 1003 was a c.0.6m thick garden soil 1002 and topsoil/turf layer 1001. The garden soil produced eight stems and one bowl from 17<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipes, two fragments of post-medieval and modern pottery and tile as well as cattle and pig bone fragments.



*Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east-southeast*

### *Trench 2*

- 7.2 The natural geology, 2009, was encountered at 1m BGL (Plate 2). This was sealed by 0.4m thick made ground layer, 2008, which produced four residual sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD Roman pottery, one sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a single cattle tooth. This was sealed by 0.5m thick garden soil, 2007, from which one brick fragment of post-medieval date and two sherds of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. Sealing the garden soil were lenses of potential bedding layers, 2006 and 2005, for a possible garden feature comprising sand, concrete and bricks, 2004, 2005 and 2002. The trench was sealed by a thin gravel surface, 2001.



*Plate 2: Trench 2, looking east*

### **Trench 3**

- 7.3 The natural geology, 3010, was encountered at approximately 1m BGL. It too was sealed by a made ground layer, 3009, which contained nine sherds of early Roman pottery and one tegula, two post-medieval tile fragments, one pottery sherd of late 16<sup>th</sup> century date and one 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe stem (Plate 3). The made ground was sealed by 0.48m thick garden soil, 3008, from which four sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery were retained along with seven fragments of 17<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe and one glass bottle fragment.



*Plate 3: Trench 3, looking north*

- 7.4 To the south and to the west the garden soil was sealed by levelling and bedding layers 3007 and 3006 for a paved stone surface, 3005. To the east and to the north the garden soil had



been cut by a potential garden feature consisting of mortar, 3004 and mortared bricks, 3002. The feature was sealed by 0.07m thick modern gravel surface 3001.

## **8.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 The monitoring confirmed the presence of early Roman and post-medieval activity in the near vicinity of the site. No archaeological features were encountered cut into the natural sands, but the made ground layers and garden soil included relatively fresh and unabraded 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD Roman pottery fragments. A total of 24 fragments of 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe were also recovered, as were sherds of post-medieval pottery.
- 8.2 Historic map evidence indicates that the site was in an undeveloped area on the periphery of settlement until the existing building was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that the Roman and later artefacts recovered were disturbed during landscaping of the site, potentially during construction of the existing dwelling. However, it was noted during the monitoring that there is a sharp fall in ground level between the current site and the adjacent plot to the west, and it is possible that some material has been imported onto the site, either during dumping of waste in the post-medieval period or during landscaping of the site associated with construction of the existing building.

## **9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

- 9.1 The methodology was appropriate for the scope and type of work. The groundworks showed the development did not impact upon any features or deposits of archaeological significance. It is unfortunate that part of the works were undertaken without monitoring, but the archaeological sequence was consistent through the monitored areas suggesting that these further works would have produced similar results.

## **10.0 Acknowledgements**

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr and Mrs Gruchet for this commission.

## **11.0 References**

AAL, 2016a, *Specification for an archaeological scheme of monitoring and recording: 1 Bemish Road, Wandsworth, SW15 1DG*

AAL, 2016b, *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: 1 Bemish Road, Putney, London Borough of Wandsworth*. Allen Archaeology Report Number AAL2016043

CIfA, 2014, *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*. London: Department for Communities and Local Government

Historic England 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. Historic England

## **Appendix 1: Roman Pottery**

*By J R Timby*

### **Introduction**

The archaeological evaluation yielded a small assemblage of 19 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 833g. The sherds were recovered from four contexts across the three trenches excavated all of which are subsoil or garden soil horizons. Despite the residual nature of the finds the material appears to comprise wares largely of earlier Roman date.

### **Methodology**

The pottery was recorded using the recommendations outlined in Pottery Standards (2016). To this end it was examined macroscopically and sorted into fabrics based on inclusions present, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. The fabrics are coded using the London City fabric series based on written description (cf. Davies et al. 1994; Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005; Rayner and Seeley 2002). The sorted fabrics were quantified by sherd count and weight in grams by recorded context. Rims were additionally coded to form and measured for the diameter and the estimation of rim equivalence (EVE) (cf. Orton *et al.* 1993). The resulting data can be found in Table 1.

### **Results**

The condition of the material is good with large, relatively unabraded sherds and at least one example with multiple sherds from a single vessel. The overall average sherd weight for the assemblage is 43.8g which is very high for rubbish material but the figure is weighted by the presence of two large amphorae sherds

Although very small the assemblage is quite diverse and comprises a mixture of Continental imports, regionally traded wares and wares local to London. Continental imports include two sherds of Baetican amphora imported from Southern Spain. These large globular amphorae were used to transport olive oil and date from the 1<sup>st</sup> through to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. A rim from context 1003 compares well with a Martin Kilcher (1983) type 27 which dates to around the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century. A bodysherd was also recovered from context 2008. Other imports include a rim from a Central Gaulish samian cup (Dragendorff type 27) similarly dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Regionally traded wares include three grey wares which are probably products of the Alice Holt grey ware industry, Surrey. These are bodysherds and not closely datable. Also present is a single shelly ware probably from North Kent and a cream fine sandy ware possible from a vessel made in Eccles, Kent.

More local wares include eight sherds from a single handmade jar from context 3009. This is in a coarse grog-tempered fabric of Highgate B ware type dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century. Also from the same context is a large sherd from a small necked bowl of similar date. This is in a moderately fine, sandy ware with fine voids from leached calcareous inclusions. Other wares in the group include a sherd of early Roman micaceous ware and a sherd of iron-rich grey sandy ware.

## Discussion of Potential

The Roman assemblage is completely in accord with that which might be expected from a major Roman city such as London which was drawing its pottery supplies from a wide area. The potential of the group is limited by its small size and the fact that it is all re-deposited. There are few diagnostic rimsherds present. Despite this it is noteworthy that the finds are in a relatively good state of preservation and that the group as a whole is fairly consistent in date spanning the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries with no evident later Roman material.

## References

Davies, B, Richardson, B, and Tomber R, 1994, A dated corpus of early Roman pottery from the City of London, CBA Res Rep 98

Martin-Kilcher, S, 1983, Les amphores romaines à huile de Bétique (Dressel 20 et 23) d'August (Colonia Augusta Rauricorum) et Kaiseraugst (Castrum Ruaracense). Un rapport préliminaire. In J. M. Balquez and J. Remesal (eds) *Prod. Y Com. Del Aceite en la Antigüedad. II Congreso, Madrid, 337-47*

Pottery Standards 2016 = PCRG/SGRP/MPRG, 2016, A standard for pottery studies in archaeology, Historic England

Orton, C, Tyers, P, and Vince, A, 1993, Pottery in archaeology, Cambridge Univ.

Rayner, L, and Seeley, F, 2002, The Roman pottery, in J. Drummond-Murray and P. Thompson with C. Cowan, Settlement in Roman Southwark. Archaeological excavations (1991-98) for the London Underground Limited Jubilee Line extension project, MoLAS monog 12, Museum of London, 162-212

Seeley F, and Drummond-Murray, J, 2005, Roman pottery production in the Walbrook Valley. Excavations at 20-28 Moorgate, City of London, 1998-2000, MoLAS monog 25, Museum of London

Cxt	Code	Name	Form	Description	Wt	No	Rim	EVE	Comment	Date
1003	BAET	Baetican amphora	Dressel 20	amphora	192	0	1	27	Martin-Kilcher type 27	mid C2
1003	?ECCW	?Eccles ware	bodysherd		6	1	0	0		pre-Flavian
2007	SAMCG	Lezoux samian	Drag. 27	cup	2	0	1	7		C2
2008	BAET	Baetican amphora	Dressel 20	amphora	285	1	0	0		C1-C3
2008	ERSI	iron-rich grey sandy ware	bodysherd		26	1	0	0		C1
2008	AHSU	Alice Holt type grey ware	bodysherd		15	2	0	0		Roman
3009	HWB	Highgate B ware	Jar	handmade jar	186	5	3	25	one vessel	c50-100
3009	AHSU	Alice Holt type grey ware	bodysherd	storage jar	42	1	0	0		Roman
3009	NKSH	North Kent shelly ware	bodysherd		22	1	0	0		Flavian-C2
3009	COAR	misc coarseware	bowl	necked bowl	42	0	1	5	sandy with	50-100

<b>Cxt</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Wt</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Rim</b>	<b>EVE</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Date</b>
									calcareous voids	
3009	ERMS	early Roman micaceous ware	bodysherd		15	1	0	0		pre- Flavian+
<b>Total</b>					<b>833</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>64</b>		

*Table 1: Roman Pottery Archive*

## Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

*By Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 20 sherds with a total weight of 374g. It was all late medieval or later, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (e.g. Vince 1985), as follows:

BLUE:	Blue Stoneware, 1800-1900. 1 sherd, 21g.
BORDG:	Green-glazed Border Ware, 1550-1700. 2 sherds, 47g.
BORDB:	Brown-glazed Border Ware, 1620 – 1700. 1 sherd, 11g.
CHEA:	Cheam Whiteware, 1350-1500. 1 sherd, 9g.
ENPO:	English Porcelain, 1745-1900. 1 sherd, 27g.
LMSR:	Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware, 1480-1600. 3 sherds, 33g.
LONS:	London Stoneware, 1670 – 1900. 1 sherd, 33g.
PMR:	Post-medieval Redware, 1580 – 1900. 8 sherds, 152g.
TGW:	English Tin-Glazed Ware, 1600-1800. 1 sherd, 30g.
TPW:	Transfer-printed Whiteware, 1830-1900. 1 sherd, 11g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The pottery appears to be from typical domestic assemblages of the period, and consists of various earthenwares mostly associated with the table, although cooking pottery in the form of a heavily sooted foot from a cauldron or pipkin was also present, in context 3009. The fragment of ENPO is a brightly-painted polychrome head of a doll or statuette.

	CHEA		LMSR		PMR		BORDG		TGW		BORDB		LONS		ENPO		BLUE		TPW		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1002							1	23									1	21	1	11	MOD
1003							1	24													M16thC
2007			2	26	3	50					1	11			1	27					M18thC
2008									1	30											17thC
3008	1	9	1	7	4	74							1	33							18thC
3009					1	28															L16thC
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

## Ceramic Building Material

A total of nine fragments of brick and tile were noted. None of them retained any of their dimensions other than thickness. Their occurrence by number and weight of fragments is shown in Table 3. It was all post-medieval, other than a fragment of Romano-British tegula from context 3009. The flat tiles are all in a red, slightly sandy fabric and around 12mm thick. The brick appears to be hand-made, but none of its surfaces survived.

	Tegula		Brick		Flat Tile		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1002					2	53	Post-med
2007			1	20	3	302	Post-med
3009	1	349			2	110	Post-med
Total	1	349	1	20	7	465	

Table 3: CBM occurrence by number and weight (in g) of fragments per context by type

## Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985, The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review, *Medieval Archaeology* 29, 25–93

## Appendix 3: Clay Pipe and Glass

By Mike Wood

### Introduction

A mixed collection of glass and clay tobacco pipe was collected during archaeological investigation on land at 1 Bemish Road, Putney, Wandsworth.

### Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible for the clay pipe, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem-bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 4 and Table 5.

### Assemblage

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouths	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
1002	c. 1640-1660	8	1		48.2	6/64"	Mix of plain, abraded stems and a partial bowl. The bowl is waisted with a short stubby foot and a rilled rim.
1003	c.1660-1680		1		9.0		Small bowl with a simple flat foot, slightly waisted bowl and rilled rim.
2007	c.1660-1680	10	1		52.5	7/64"	Mix of plain, abraded stems and a partial bowl. The bowl is slightly elongated with a short stubby foot.
3008	c.1640-1660	5		2	39.3	5/64"	Snapped stems and two bowls. The bowls are both small and bulbous with rilled stems and short stubby heels.
3009	c.1682-1757	1			2.6	5/64"	Snapped stem.

Table 4: Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments
3008	Bottle	Brown	Post-med	1	11.8	Discoloured curved fragment of bottle.

Table 5: Glass

### Discussion

The assemblage comprises a group of reasonably tightly dateable 17<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipes recovered from 1002, 1003, 2007, 3008 and 3009 and include several examples of mid-late 17<sup>th</sup>



century bowls (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). The glass comprises a single shard of abraded and discoloured glass of post-medieval date.

### **Recommendations for further work**

This is a fairly limited assemblage of 17<sup>th</sup> century or later material and offers little opportunity for further study, with the material all suitable for returning to the landowner, going into a teaching collection or for discard.

### **References**

Atkinson, D and Oswald, A, 1969, 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes' *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, Third Series XXXII, p171-227

Higgins, D A and Davey, P J, 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in S D White, *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800*, *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, XVIII, *British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374)*, Oxford, 487-490 (567pp)

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist* BAR 14, Oxford

## **Appendix 4: Animal Bone**

*By Tania Kausmally*

### **Introduction**

This is a report on the non-human animal remains uncovered from 1 Bemish Road, London SW15. The excavation yielded a very limited number of animal bones (7 fragments) from layers (1002, 2007, 2008 and 3008). The remains were of limited archaeological significance due to the size of the assemblage, but revealed the presence of cattle, pig and sheep/goat. The remains were uncovered from garden soil and was not possible to date. Pottery from Roman to the post-medieval periods were uncovered in all layers.

### **Methods**

The bone was identified using guidelines by Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1996).

Portions of the bones was recorded, as proximal, shaft and distal, to produce a fragment count based on Number of Identifiable Fragments (NISP). To identify the relative distribution of body parts within each species a Minimum Number of Elements was recorded (MNE), this was calculated from the sum of the most frequent portion of an element present. A Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was produced based on the single most frequent element of each species identified taking fusion into account.

Bones that could not be identified to species were assigned size categories, Large (cattle-size), medium (sheep/goat/pig size) and small (cat/rodent size).

Taphonomy was recorded to identify fragmentation in 20% intervals. Surface preservation were divided into four categories following the York system (Harland *et al.* 2003). Modifications to the bones, such as carnivore gnawing, chop marks, knife marks were recorded and location on the bone noted. Butchery marks were recorded by location and type (cleaver (chopping), knife (skinning) and saw (cutting) (Harland *et al.* 2003 and Seetha 2006).

Fusion was based on Sisson and Grossman (Getty 1975). No dentition was recovered.

Measurements were carried out following guidelines by von den Driesch (1976) and compared to measurements provided on ABMAP (Animal Bone Metrical Archive Project) database (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/abmap/>)

### **Results**

Seven fragments were available for analysis. The preservation was excellent with no evidence of weathering or trampling and only one element (1002) exhibited evidence of excavation damage. No root etching was recorded on the bone. The overall completeness was good with 57% being almost complete (these were mainly teeth) (Chart 1). The surface preservation was excellent allowing reliable observations on butchery and animal activity. There was no evidence of any carnivore or rodent activity on the bone. This with the limited fragmentation and weathering suggests that the bones were buried shortly after disposal.

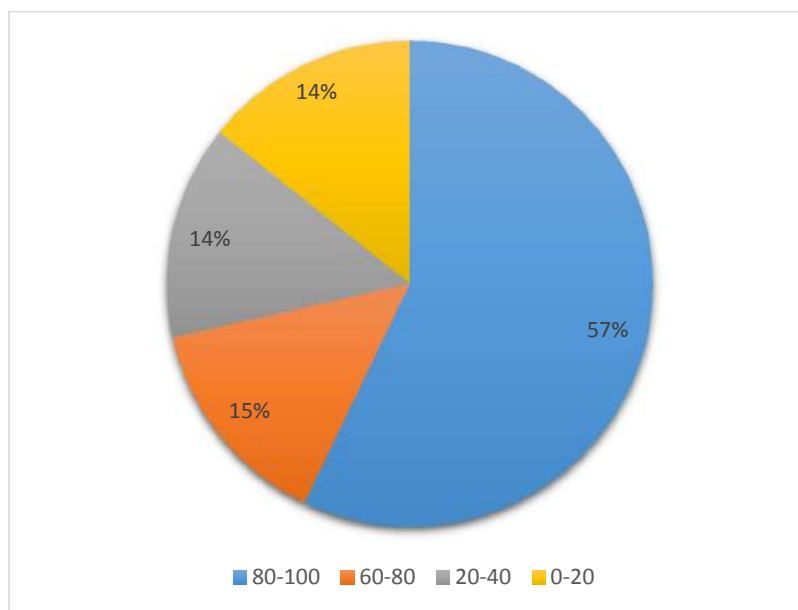


Chart 1: Skeletal completeness in 20% intervals (N=7)

The species identified were cattle, pig and sheep/goat (Table 6:). The MNI yielded a total of at least three animals one from each of the identified species.

	NISP	MNE	MNI
Cattle ( <i>Bos.</i> )	2	2	1
Pig ( <i>Sus</i> )	1	1	1
Sheep/goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra.</i> )	4	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 6: Number of fragments, elements and individuals present.

Ageing evidence was limited. The cattle were represented by one adult sized astragalus and one maxillary molar, displaying extensive wear. This suggest that these were from fully mature cattle. One pig scapula was unfused, providing an age of less than 12 months. The sheep/goat were presented by one fully fused scapula, one fully fused second phalange (>5-7 months) and two mandibular molars with slight to moderate wear (>18 months).

Elements identified in cattle are classified as butchery waste, in pig the scapula would be considered domestic waste whilst sheep/goat were represented by both butchery and domestic refuse. This perhaps suggests a small-scale cottage industry, where animals were butchered and consumed on site, though any interpretation with a very small number of bones must be approached with some caution.

Evidence of butchery was recorded in cattle where the astragalus had a large cut removing half of the trochlea surface, consistent with dismemberment (Binford 1981, 139). The same bone had extensive modern damage. The scapula of pig had been chopped across the blade immediately mesial to the neck and displayed fine knife marks on the margins of the glenoid cavity, also indicative with dismemberment.

Metric analysis (Table 7) was only available on three bones one astragalus from cattle and one scapula and one phalange 2 from sheep/goat. It was not possible to compare them to the ABMAP data set due to the lack of period allocation.

Species	Element	Measurement (mm)
Cattle (Bos.)	Astragalus	GLI= 86.1
Sheep/Goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	Scapula	GLP=33 BG=20 LG=26.6
Sheep/Goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	Phalange II	GLpe =25.5

Table 7: Metric results

## Conclusion

The well preserved skeletal remains from 1 Bemish Road, London SW15 revealed the presence of domestic species including cattle, pig and sheep/goat. Ageing suggested the cattle was slaughtered at a mature age whilst the pig was slaughter before the age of 12 months. The elements present from sheep/goat fuse at a young age and are not a good indication of age of slaughter. The dentition suggested that the animals were over 18 months at the time of death as they exhibited slight wear. Butchery was recorded on cattle and sheep/goat and were consistent with cuts produced during dismemberment. Information on body part distribution was limited but tentatively suggesting a mixture of butchery and domestic refuse, which may be indicative of a cottage industry where animals were butchered and consumed on site. The site has no fixed date due to presence mixed pottery of Roman to post-medieval date in all contexts and it is therefore not possible to place these bones into a broader context (Table 8).

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Context	Species	Element	Side
1002	Cattle	Astragalus	L
1002	Pig	scapula	L
2007	Sheep/goat	Molar	
2007	Sheep/goat	Molar	
2008	Cattle	Max. molar	
3008	Sheep/goat	scapula	L
3008	Sheep/goat	Phalange II	R

Table 8: Animal bone archive

## Appendix 5: Context Summary List

### Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1001	Layer	Dark brown, sandy silt. Seals 1002	1.55	1.55	0.06	Topsoil and turf
1002	Layer	Dark brown, sandy silt with frequent sub angular stones, occasional ceramic building material fragments, clay pipe fragments and animal bone. Sealed by 1001, seals 1007	1.55	1.55	0.55	Garden soil
1003	Layer	Dark to mid brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and frequent sub angular stones, cut by [1006]	1.55	1.55	0.50	Made ground
1004	Layer	Light yellowish brown sand with angular stones. Sealed by 1003	1.55	1.55	>0.20	Natural geology
1005	Void					
1006	Cut	Linear feature containing 1007 and 1008, cuts 1003	1.40	0.60	1.70	Construction cut for house foundation 1008
1007	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with concrete blocks, broken paving slabs and plastic. Sealed by 1002, seals 1008	1.40	0.60	1.70	Backfill of construction cut [1006]
1008	Structure	Concrete foundation within [1006], sealed by 1007	0.90	0.20	0.80	Concrete house foundation within [1006]

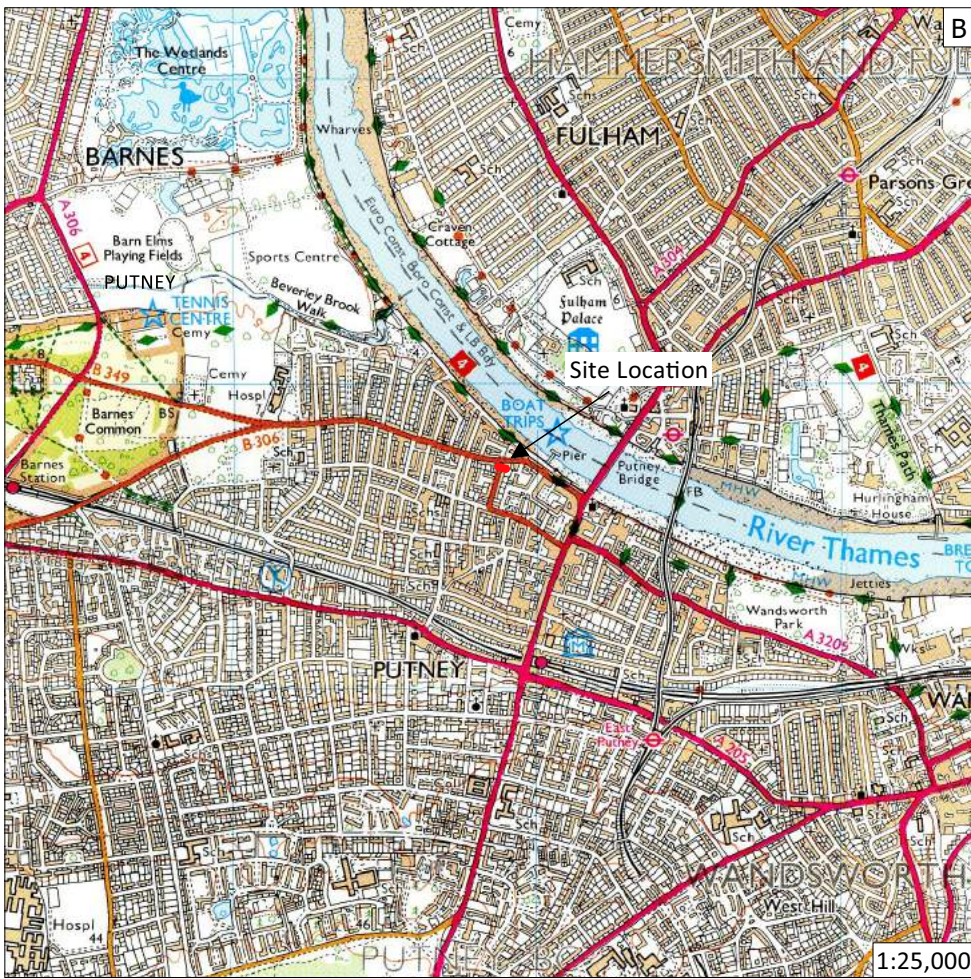
### Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
2001	Layer	Gravel, seals 2002	1.5	1.0	0.07	Gravel surface
2002	Structure?	Red bricks and mortar, sealed by 2001, seals 2003	-	1.0	0.14	Possible garden feature
2003	Layer	Concrete, sealed by 2002, seals 2004	-	1.0	0.06	Part of possible garden feature
2004	Layer	Sand and concrete sealed by 2003, seals 2005	-	0.35	0.07	Part of possible garden feature
2005	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt, sealed by 2004, seals 2006	1.5	1.0	0.1	Dumped deposit
2006	Layer	Thin lens of cement, broken glass and fragments of ceramic building material, sealed by 2005, seals 2007	1.5	1.0	0.05	Bedding layer for possible garden feature

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
2007	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt with frequent stone and ceramic building material fragments. Sealed by 2006, seals 2008	1.5	1.0	0.5	Garden soil
2008	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions, occasional ceramic building material fragments, charcoal flecks, sealed by 2007, seals 2009	1.5	1.0	0.4	Made ground
2009	Layer	Yellow sand with occasional angular stones, sealed by 2008	1.5	1.0	>0.5	Natural geology

### Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
3001	Layer	Gravel and membrane, seals 3002	1.7	1.3	0.07	Gravel surface
3002	Structure?	Brick and mortar, sealed by 3002, seals 3004	-	-	0.14	Potential garden feature same as seen in tr2
3003	Void					
3004	Layer	Mortar, sealed by 3002, seals 3008	-	-	0.12	Associated with the potential garden feature 3002
3005	Layer	Paving slabs and concrete, seals 3006	1.7	1.3	0.05	Surface
3006	Layer	Coarse yellow sand, sealed by 3005, seals 3007	1.7	1.3	0.08	Bedding layer for 3005
3007	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt with ceramic building material, glass and rubble, sealed by 3006, seals 3008	1.7	1.3	0.07	Dumped deposit, levelling deposit
3008	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt with sub angular stones, sealed by 3004 and 3007, seals 3009	1.7	1.3	0.48	Garden soil
3009	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and frequent stones, sealed by 3008, seals 3010	1.7	1.3	0.50	Made ground
3010	Layer	Yellow orange sand, sealed by 3009	1.7	1.3	>0.55	Natural geology



**Figure 2:** Site location outlined in red

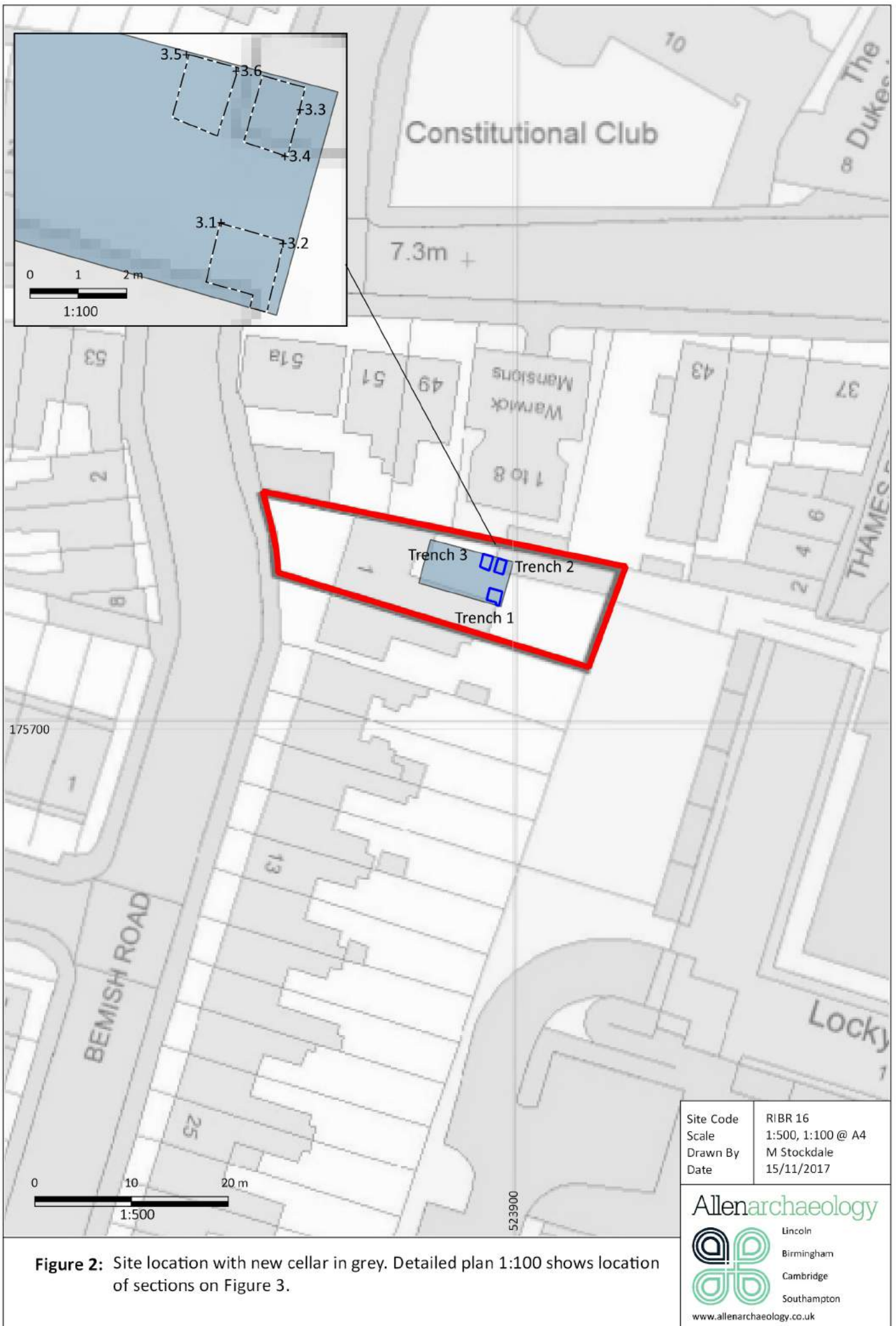
© Crown copyright 2000. All rights reserved. Licence Number 100047330

Site Code	RIBR 16
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	C Cooper
Date	03/03/16

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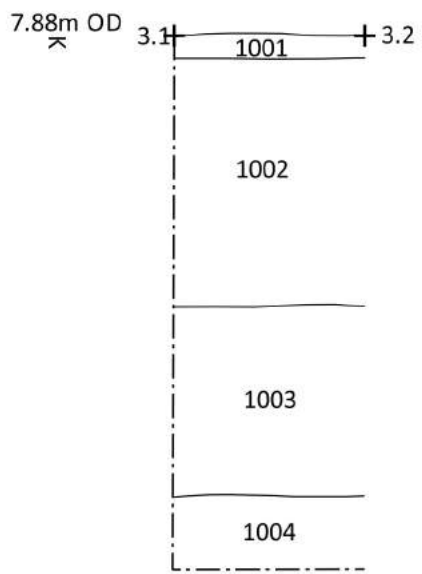
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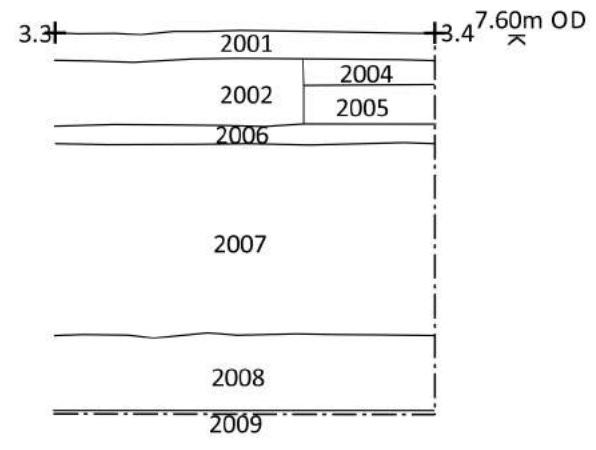
**Figure 2:** Site location with new cellar in grey. Detailed plan 1:100 shows location of sections on Figure 3.



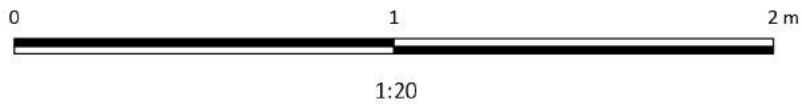
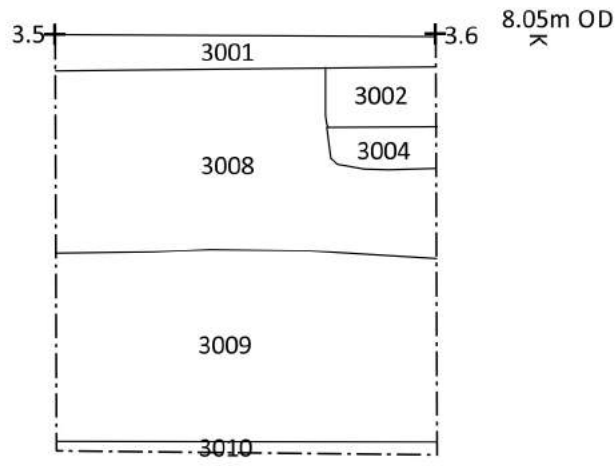
Trench 1  
Southwest-Facing Section



Trench 2  
Northwest-Facing Section



Trench 3  
Southwest-Facing Section



Site Code	BMI 16
Scale	1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	M Stockdale
Date	15/11/2017

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Figure 3: Representative sections, for location see Figure 2.

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## Project details

Project name	ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT: 1 BEMISH ROAD, PUTNEY, WANDSWORTH
Short description of the project	Allen Archaeology Ltd was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 1 Bemish Road, Putney in Wandsworth during groundworks for a new extension and basement. Planning permission was granted subject to conditions which included a first phase of archaeological desk-based assessment (AAL 2016) and the second phase of an archaeological watching brief. The desk-based assessment showed great potential for prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval archaeology. Within 100m of the site Roman remains of burial urns and scatter of pottery and metal finds had been found and settlements have been recorded to the south, east and to the north. There have been scarce evidence of medieval activity around the site but abundant evidence of post-medieval activity. Three pits or trenches were excavated and monitored measuring between 1x1.5m and 1.3-1.6m to a depth of approximately 1m. No evidence of early archaeological features were encountered but there were well preserved residual Roman pottery and animal bone mixed in with post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and fragments of 17th century clay pipes in the subsoil and the garden soil. The fact that the early material and the animal bone was found in an un-abraded condition would suggest they were found in close distance to their original deposition. Brick and mortar was recorded within the garden soil which is likely to relate to a recent garden feature. The groundworks had limited impact upon the archaeological resource within the development area and the watching brief has allowed for it to be preserved through records.
Project dates	Start: 17-10-2016 End: 19-10-2016
Previous/future	Yes / Not known

work

Any associated  
project reference  
codes

RIBR16 - Sitecode

Any associated  
project reference  
codes

BMI16 - Museum accession ID

Any associated  
project reference  
codes

2015/6833 - Planning Application No.

Type of project

Recording project

Site status

None

Current Land use

Other 5 - Garden

Monument type

GARDEN FEATURE Modern

Significant Finds

POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds

POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds

CLAY PIPES Post Medieval

Investigation type

"Watching Brief"

Prompt

Planning condition

### Project location

Country

England

Site location

GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH PUTNEY 1 BEMISH ROAD

Study area

335 Square metres

Site coordinates

TQ 2388 7571 51.466283626012 -0.216392464788 51 27 58 N 000 12 59 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Allen Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Mark Allen
Project director/manager	Chris Clay
Project supervisor	AOC Archaeology

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	BMI16
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	BMI16
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	BMI16
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING REPORT: 1 BEMISH ROAD, PUTNEY, WANDSWORTH
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stockdale, M
Other bibliographic details	Report Number AAL 2017172
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