

CB07

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT ON

9 CHERRY STREET

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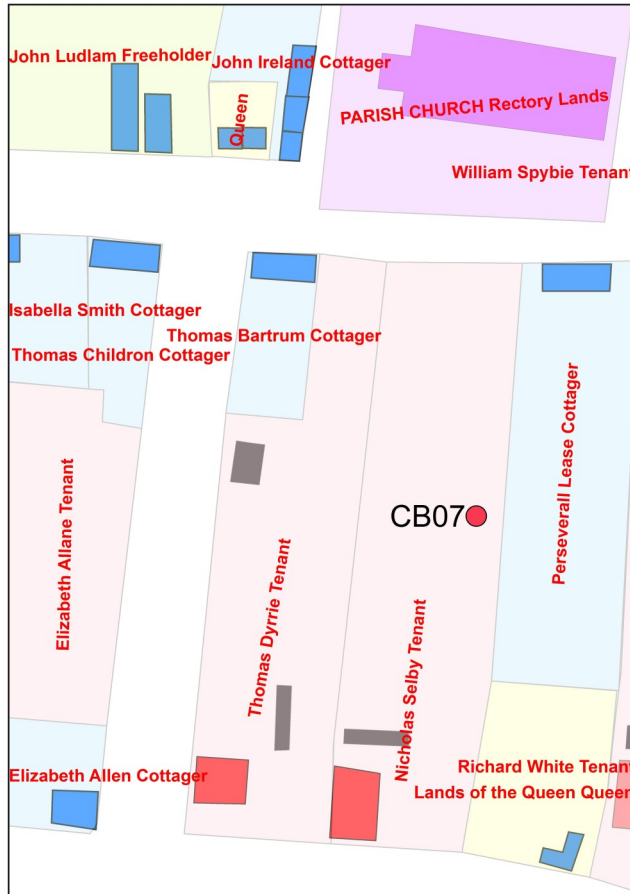
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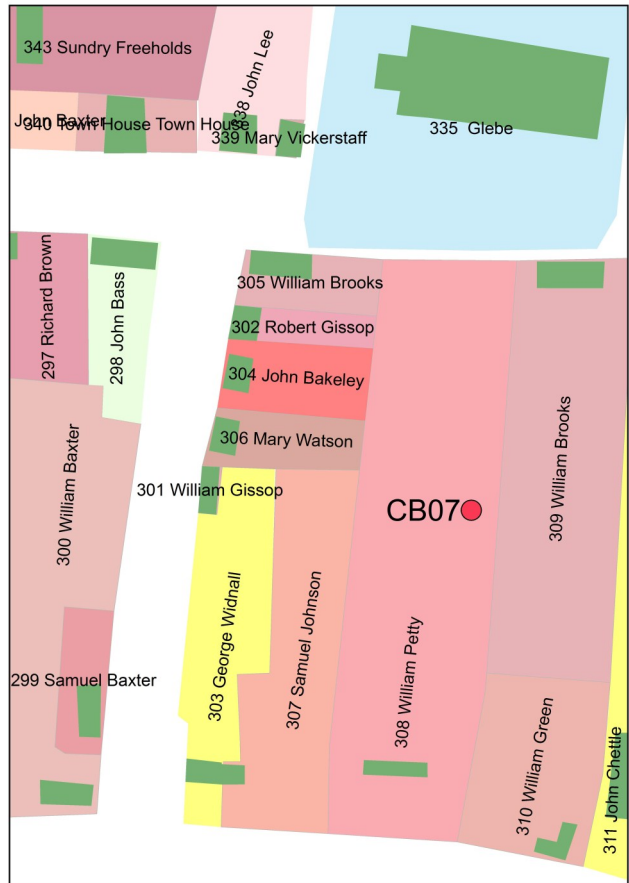
CB07
9 CHERRY STREET
(NOW 9a)

SITE HISTORY

A bungalow has now been built behind number 9, on the part of the garden on which pit CB07 was excavated; hence the address 9a.



Conjectural map for 1586



Map for 1776 made from the estate survey.

1586

Our conjectural map shows that the orientation of plots of land has changed from north-south to east-west. Originally, this plot stretched from the Churchyard in the north to Husbandman Street (Long Acre) in the south. Husbandman Street was “the street of farmers” where just about every tenant had his homestead and farmhouse and also held strips in the open fields. All were tenants of the Stapleton Estate that owned 85% of Bingham in the 1500s.

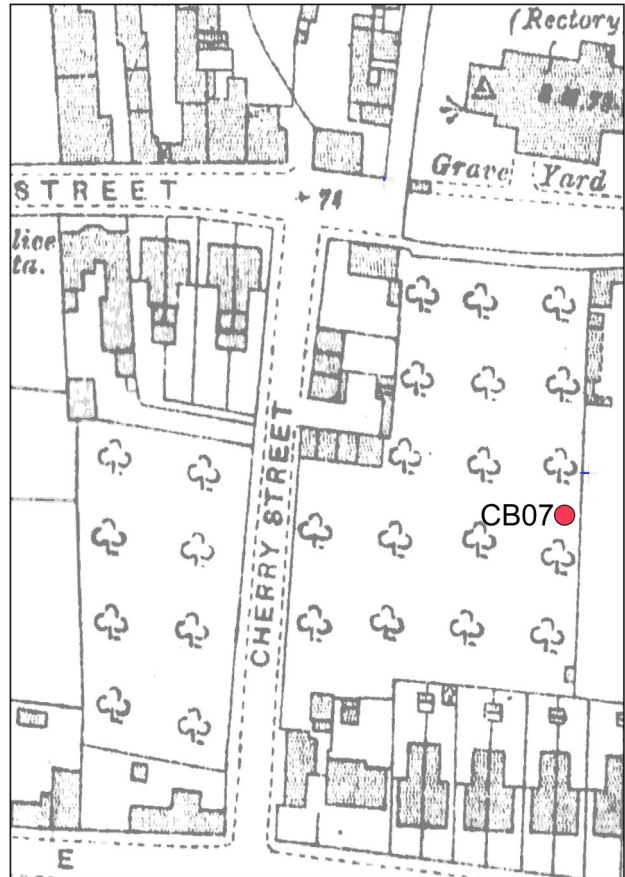
This plot was occupied by Nicholas Selby who held a “messuage and 4 bovates of land with barn, yard and croft”. He farmed strips in the open fields totalling 33 acres. It is thought that the cottage would have been on Husbandman Street.

1776

In 1776 the plot was occupied by William Petty who, amongst other things, was Bingham’s first



Tithe map of 1841



O.S. map of 1910



Modern map. OS Licence No 0100031673

post master. He also held 21 Long Acre, which being more in the middle of the town was perhaps more likely to have been “the post office”. Besides some arable land he held a few acres of gazing so perhaps he ran cows or sheep as well.

1841

Land holdings were still oriented north/south. The pit is in plot number 190, which was occupied by William Waywood, who was described as having a house and garden. He is listed in the 1841 census as a shoemaker of Long Acre, so we have assumed that the house and two outbuildings near pit LA13 and set back from Long Acre is the house. We have also assumed that the L-shaped piece of land in front of these buildings is the front garden. He was not there in 1851.

There is a problem with Plot 191 because the number 191 on the original map overlies a boundary. This boundary does not have on it the S symbol used on the tithe map to denote a boundary between land under common ownership, which leads us to assume that the number is wrongly placed and should be further to the left. This makes sense

because 191 was listed as a house but with a blacksmith’s shop and occupied by John Stubbs Senior. The house would be on Long Acre (with the red dot) and the three buildings behind would be

the blacksmith's outbuildings. He is in the 1841 census as a blacksmith, with one son a journeyman blacksmith and two more as apprentices. The family was still there in 1851 but not 1861.

1883

By the time of the 1883 OS map the entire plot behind the houses on Long Acre had become the orchard shown in the 1910 map. Orchards bordered both sides of Cherry Street, hence its name, although they were more likely to have been plums than cherries. Test pit CB07 lies right on the eastern border of the orchard. The houses on and near Long Acre have been demolished and the Porchester villas have been built over the site.

CB07

LOCATION AND PROTOCOL

NGR	470740.339873
Height OD (mid point rim of N face)	27.722 m [0.02 m]
Dig dates	3 – 4 Oct 2012
Pit site	Vegetable patch in the back garden of 9 Cherry Street. About 50 ft from the Rectory pit.
Pit protocol	1-metre pit, 10 cm spits, all sieved. Pit taken to full depth. Pit orientated N-S. North face sections only described and measured unless otherwise stated. Photographs taken facing north unless otherwise stated.

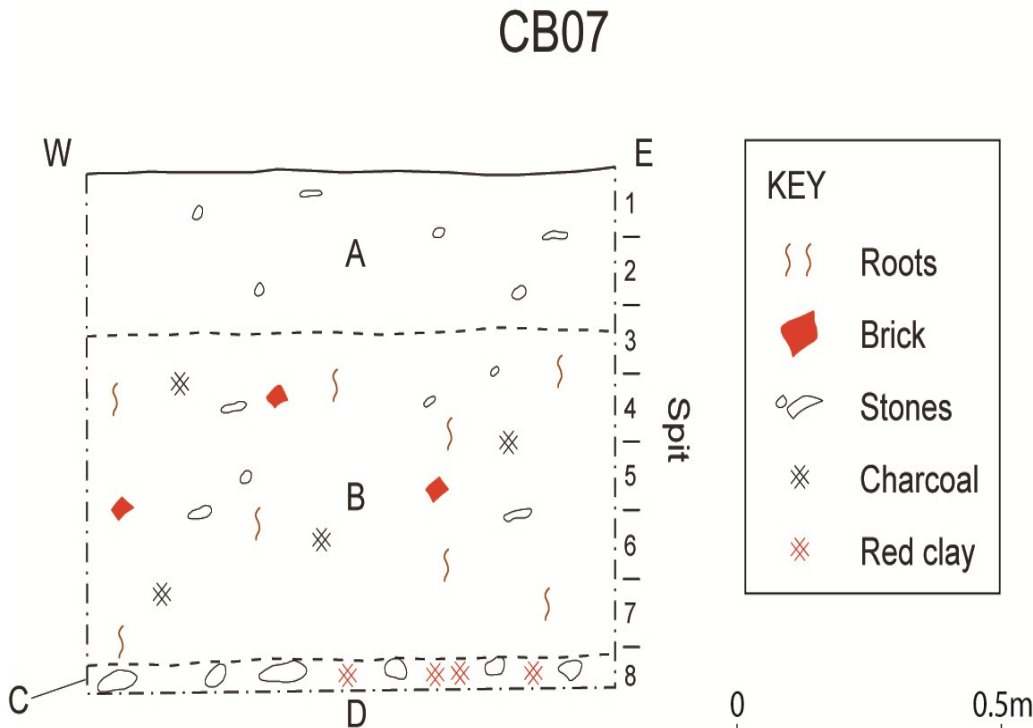
CB07

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Description of pit

This was one of very few pits dug into a vegetable garden, so the topsoil was well dug and distinct from the subsoil.

Topsoil to 23 cm
Subsoil to 72 cm
Basal clay



- A Topsoil of black silty loam, sparse (1%) pebbles of skerry and sand stone.*
- B Subsoil of brown-grey sandy clay with charcoal, sparse brick, stones. Some vertical worm tubes.*
- C Top of basal clay. Mixed skerry stones, orange sand and red-brown clay with subsoil and worm tubes.*
- D Red-brown clay with some sand.*

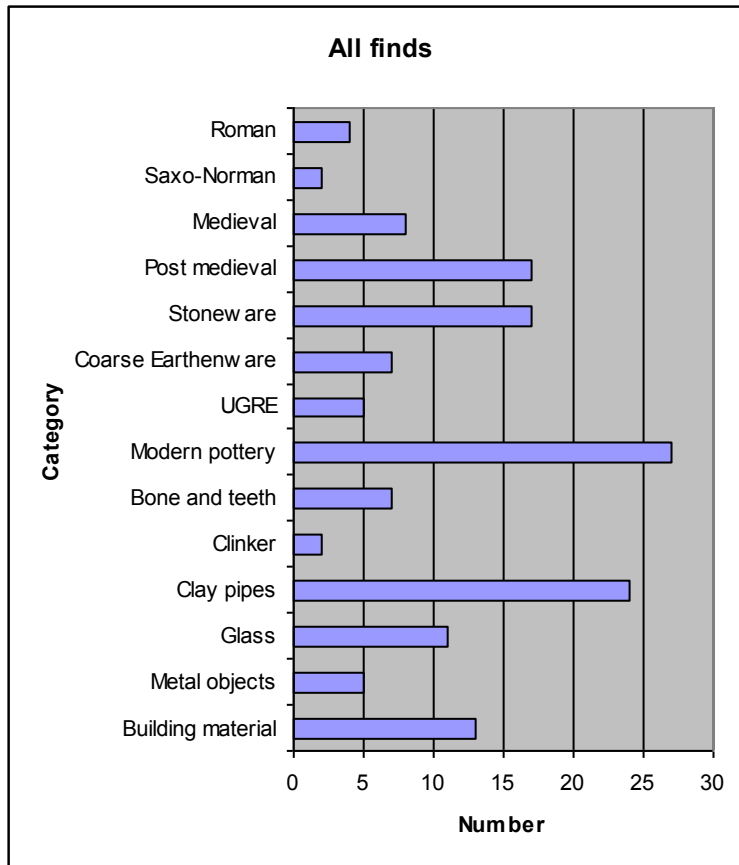
The topsoil is black silty loam with c1% small stones of skerry and sandstone. It has a sharp base

The subsoil is brown-grey sandy clay with sparse pebbles to 5 cm, brick pieces and charcoal. The charcoal may be carbonised roots. The subsoil is hard and dry, but is disturbed by root action.

The basal clay is red-brown with some sand, but it is overlain by about 10 cm of mixed material probably the weathered top to the basal glacial



IMG_1945 North wall full depth showing the dark, organic topsoil and the underlying subsoil.



clay. The mixed zone consists of sand, clay, subsoil and stones.

Finds

Except for the Roman and Saxo-Norman pottery, clinker and all the bones and teeth, which appeared only in the subsoil, all the recorded finds were present in both the topsoil and the subsoil.

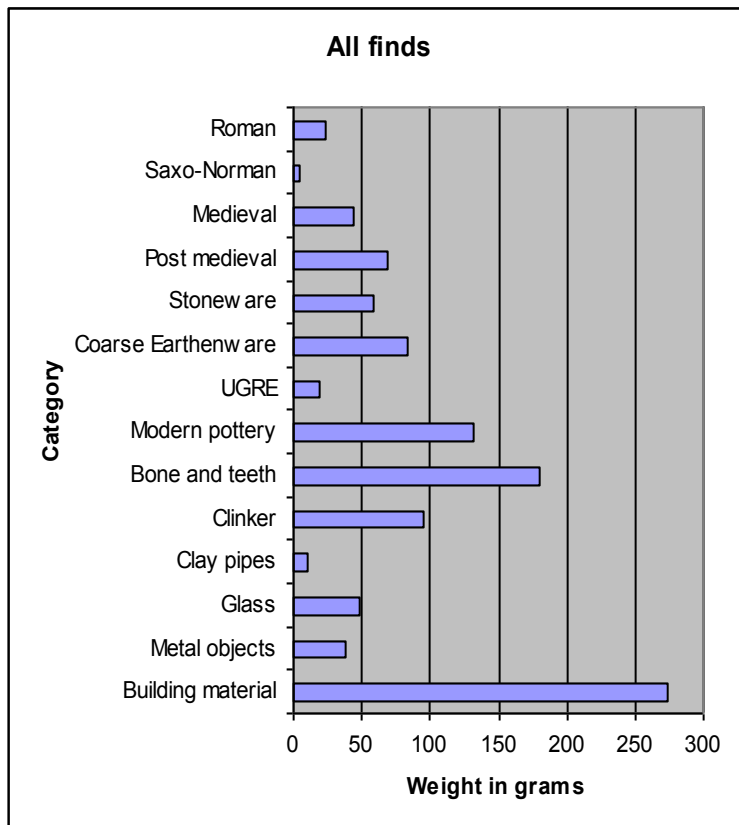
The building material included brick pieces, plaster and floor tile. They were present down to 60 cm. Metallic objects, mostly nails and a hook, were found from 10 – 80 cm. A plant label and burnt wood was found in the topsoil.

Several pieces of glass including embossed clear, flat clear, flat green, patinated and moulded rose coloured glass were found within the topsoil, while there were two pieces only in the subsoil. These were brown bottle glass and flat clear, possibly window glass. All are most likely to be 20th C.

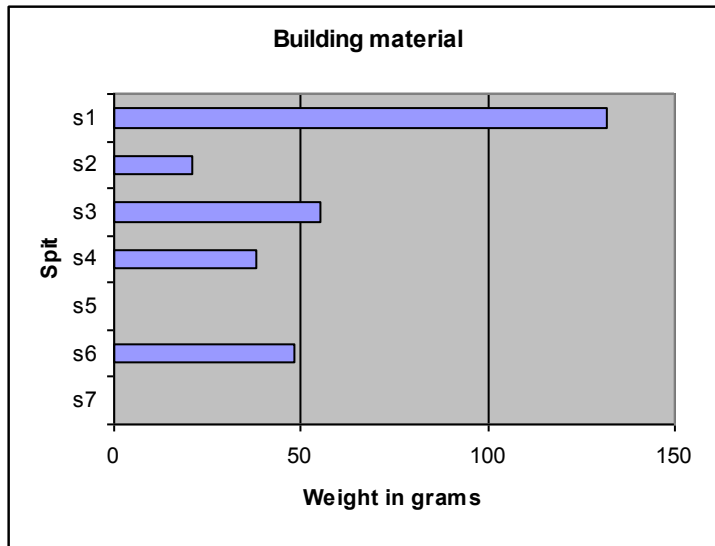
The clay pipes were also divided on age. All the stem fragments found in the topsoil were dated to 1750-1900. There was a mix of ages in the subsoil, but 72% were earlier than 1750. One complete bowl was dated 1650-1670. Several pipe stems were thin, but had a wide hole and are likely to be later in this period than earlier.

The bones and teeth were found only in the subsoil. They included a possibly cremated human bone, pig and sheep bones and an antler handle with a rusting metal piece still attached; either a knife or a saw.

One flint seems to be a core, date unknown.



Unglazed Red Earthenware, most likely to be Modern, was mainly in the topsoil, but one piece was found in the subsoil just above 30 cm down. Modern glazed pottery is the most numerous of the pottery types and was found down to 60 cm. In the topsoil most of it was Transfer printed, White Ware, cane-coloured and clearly modern commercial ware types. These are likely to be mid



to late 19th C and early 20th C, but there were two sherds of moulded Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware with a date range of 1720-1780. In the subsoil the sherds were mainly 18th C types, predominantly Cream ware, but there was one sherd of a colour-banded kitchen ware that may be much younger. One unusual type has been called Grey Earthenware. The sherds (3) seem to have come from a cup. Its body resembles stoneware. It is a type that has not been seen elsewhere and cannot be dated.

All the Stoneware, coarse earthenware, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post medieval pottery was found above 50 cm in both the contexts, while the only Roman pottery was found below 60 cm.

The stoneware was classed as both Nottingham and Derbyshire made. The age ranges of the early pottery are 1690-1715 made in Nottingham/Crich and 1720-1790 made in Nottingham. Together these made up the most (70%). There were 4 sherds of Derbyshire-made pottery dated 1760-1840 and one from Derbyshire dated 1840-1950. Most of the sherds could not be fitted to a form, but one of the early ones was probably from a loving cup.

There was only red-bodied (5) and pink-bodied (3) coarse earthenware and the sherds were small. There was no stratification, though most red-bodied was in the topsoil.

The post-medieval pottery (17 pieces) was mainly Mottled Ware and Black Slipware with 3 Staffordshire Slipware sherds and one Cistercian Ware sherd. Except for the Cistercian Ware this is all mainly late 17th to first half of the 18th C.

There is a wide range of medieval fabric types. Among them are Medieval Glazed Ware (1400-1500), Light-bodied Gritty Ware (1350-1450), Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glaze (1300-1400), Medieval Sandy Ware and Nottingham Coarse Pink/orange Sandy Ware (1200-1350) and two Nottingham splashed Ware fabrics, one 1140-1180 and the other 1180-1250.

Two sherds provisionally identified as Saxo-Norman (850-1200) were made of a fabric that was hard to classify and they remain unidentified.

Four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered; three were Grey Ware of which one could be dated to 170-400. The other is grog-tempered and is clearly 1st to mid 2nd C. None of these was particularly distinctive except that these fabrics are from utilitarian ware types.

Interpretation

The organic topsoil is only 23 cm thick and shows evidence of having been well dug over the years. There is little distinction between the topsoil and the subsoil in terms of content with few categories being confined to either only one or the other. The basal clay has a weathered top that passes upwards into the overlying subsoil. This seems to indicate that the soil profile might be completely natural. The distribution of different fabric types with depth is only crudely stratigraphical. Modern pottery is found in almost equal proportion down to 60 cm depth and though there is a high density of building material in the topsoil this also is present in roughly even quantities down to 60 cm. The glass, which all looks 20th C tells a similar story. Only the Roman pottery is found in the lowest 10 cm of the pit, but even this is found as high as in spit 3. It is possible that this ground has been turned during agriculture throughout history with the maximum depth penetration by the plough at 60 cm below the current land surface, therefore leaving the lowest Roman pottery undisturbed.

This analysis echoes that for the Rectory pit, CB11, which is only about 20 metres away.

Only four sherds of Roman pottery were found, which contrasts markedly with sites on the other side of Cherry Street, but is similar to the Rectory pit (12). The date range for these four sherds is 1st to 4th C.

The Saxo-Norman fabrics are previously unknown in this area and little can be said about them. The following medieval sherds, however, tell a similar story to the Rectory in that though they are few in number they cover the full medieval date range from 12th century Nottingham Splashed Ware to 15th century Medieval Glazed Ware. There is no sign here that the Black Death put a stop to any activity. Though there is no Midland Purple Ware, a sherd of post-medieval Cistercian Ware (1450-1550) was recovered.

The other post-medieval sherds, less numerous only than the Modern, are in order of abundance Mottled Ware, Black Slipware and Staffordshire Slipware. These are late 17th and early 18th C fabrics, which fits well with the clay pipe data. Here the one bowl found was dateable to the period 1650-1670. The stoneware is predominantly 18th C with one sherd attributable to the earliest pots being made in Nottingham, c1690 – 1715.

It can be concluded that this is a natural soil profile that has been subjected to ploughing or digging throughout history and that it reflects activity from the Roman period to the present with few significant breaks. Together with the pits in the Rectory, 2 East Street and the four in Foster Lane this pit has a similar range and type of pottery up to the Black Death. At this time the Fosters Lane pits fell quiet and there is no post-Black Death pottery. Here, though, alongside 2 East Street and the Rectory, there was continuity through the 14th C. The quantities of finds in all three of these pits do not indicate that a domestic rubbish dump has been dug.