

CB27 and CB28

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT ON

7 CHURCH STREET

This is a large side garden situated on Church Street immediately to the east of Robert Miles Junior School and west of the house. The boundary between the school and the side garden is a mud wall with a tile cover. This is the only such wall known to be left in Bingham.

Both pits were dug in the lawn; CB27 was the further one away from Church Street.

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CB27 and 28

7 CHURCH STREET

SITE HISTORY

For much of the period covered by our old maps project, the plots to the east of number 7

(numbers 9-19) were independently owned freeholds and not part of the main Bingham estate owned successively by the Stapletons, the Chesterfields and the Carnarvons. The house itself, however, was not a freehold in 1586.



In 1586 the holding that is now the side garden to the west of the house at number 7 was part of the estate and was occupied by the rector. The land to the west and north was also the rector's and remained as glebe land until the junior school was built in the 1960s.

The side garden itself, in which the pits were excavated, has a more chequered history. It only became part of the property known as number 7 Church Street in 1916 although it had been in use as a garden to number 7 in 1873. Thus ownership of the house prior to 1873 is irrelevant as far as the preceding archaeology is concerned but nevertheless of some general interest.

1586

Our reconstructed map for 1586 shows the whole of the side-garden plot as part of the "Rectory Lands". The house, however, now number 7, and the plot to north of it was occupied by Brian Richmond and was described as a "cottage, croft and small orchard". He was not listed as a freeholder. Our maps for 1586 were based on a text survey, which listed each property and those that adjoined it and referred to the disposition of boundaries from 1776. Allocation of each 1586 property based on the 1776

Land holdings in 1586. The house shown in blue is speculative, but it is known that there was a cottage on the site rented by Brian Richmond. The side garden to the present No 7 belonged to the rectory and was either garden or pasture.

Background topography

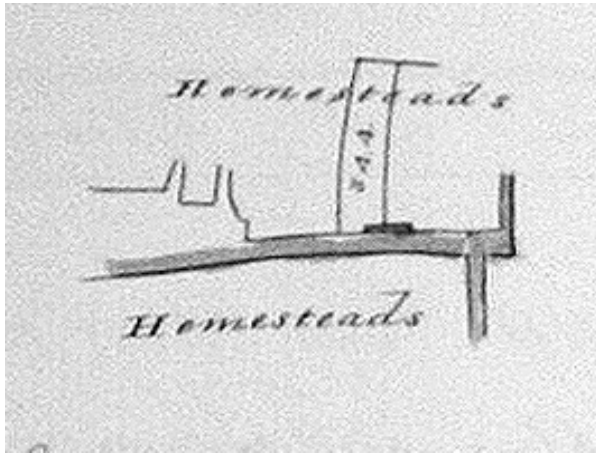
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boundaries resulted in the map shown. Thus the (now) side garden is shown with no buildings.

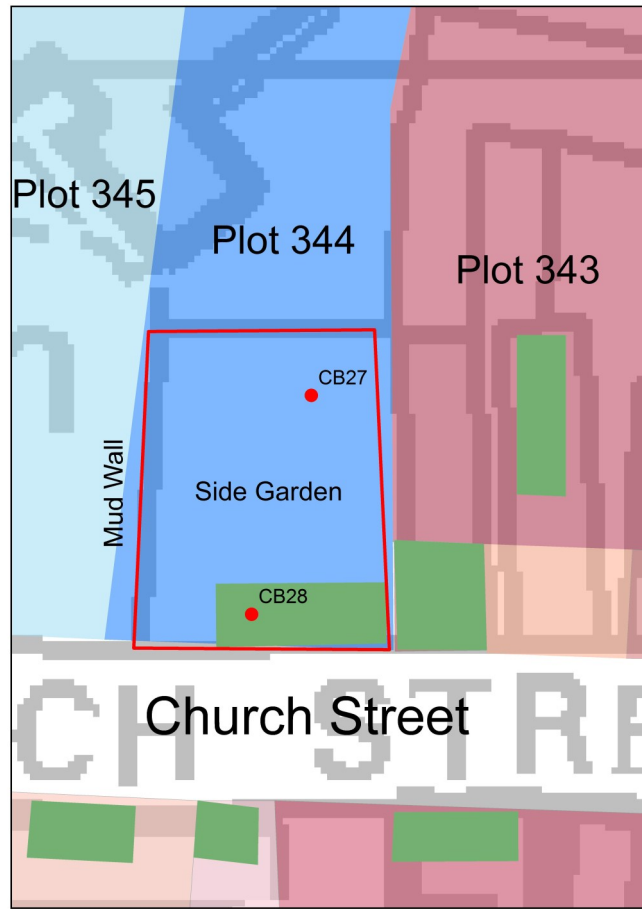
1683

The deeds for 7 Church Street note that on the 4th March 1683 Bryan Richmond (presumably a descendent of the 1586 cottager, also called Brian Richmond) 'leased and released' the land to Thomas Cooke for £25-6-8d. Richmond seems to have stayed on as tenant. Thus one might conclude that at some point during the preceding 100 years one of the Richmonds purchased the property from the Estate. Cooke sold it on to William Shelton in 1692.

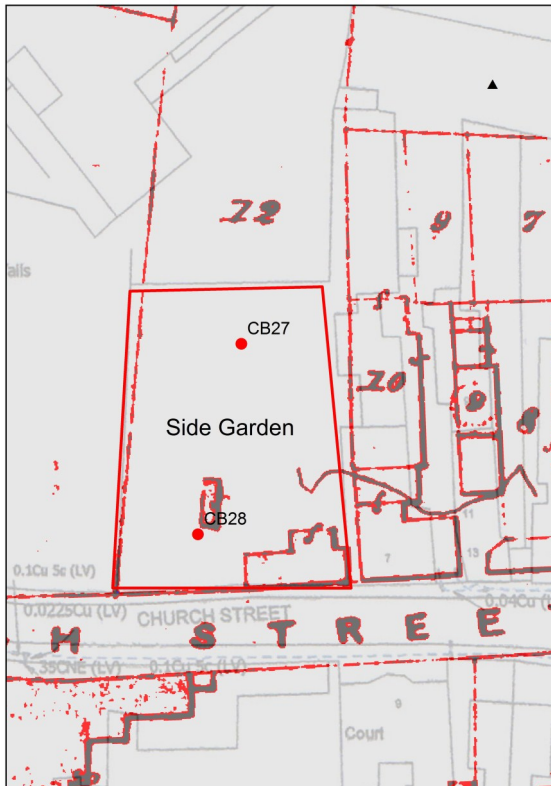
There is no indication that there was any development on the site of the side garden at this time, but the mud and brick garden wall (Grade II listed) on the west of the side garden is probably seventeenth century or older and is reputed to be the oldest structure in Bingham, except for the



Extract from the Chesterfield Estate survey book showing a sketch plan of the house occupied by James Widdowson. He held only plot 344, but the house shown crosses the boundary between two plots. There is no plan for plot 343, next door, which was the house occupied by William Spencer. There were clearly two separate houses, so it would appear that the plan above shows both.



Map for 1776 made from the estate survey data.
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This tithe map for 1841 shows the modern house (near the road) in lot 10. In the side garden there is a cottage and a workshop to the left of it. The present wall of the side garden shows no sign of an entrance or gateway through it. OS Licence No 0100031673

church.

1776

By 1776 a house had appeared on the garden plot, overlapping the boundary between it and the footprint of number 7. This was plot 344, leased to James Widdowson. The side garden makes up the southern third of this plot. It was presumably detached from the glebe land as part of the changes needed to accommodate an expanding town. The plot was described as a house and homestead, and is shaded blue on the plan. "Sundry freeholds" were to the east and "Glebe land" to the west. Widdowson was not recorded in the 1795 trades' directory but a man of the same name was in the directory for 1822 as a joiner in Church Street. He was succeeded by his son Thomas who was listed from 1828 to 1853 as joiner in Church Street.

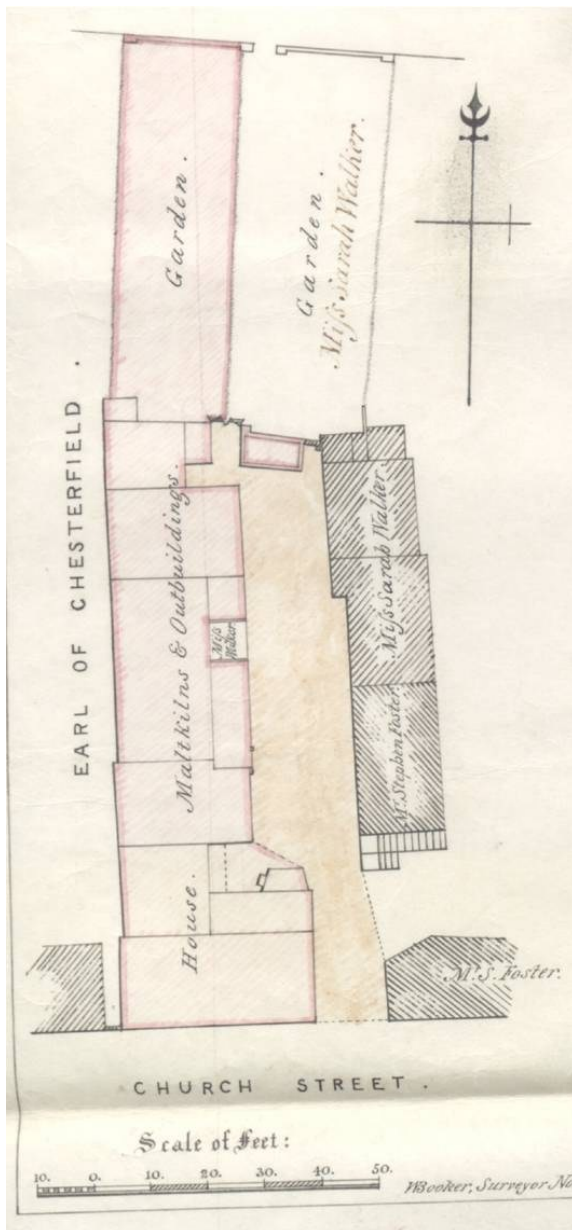
1835

An intriguing question arises when the Sanderson map of 1835 is examined, as it does not show the cottage that is evident on the 1776 map in the side garden. Either the 1776 plan showing the cottage overlapping the garden plot boundary is in error or it is not there or

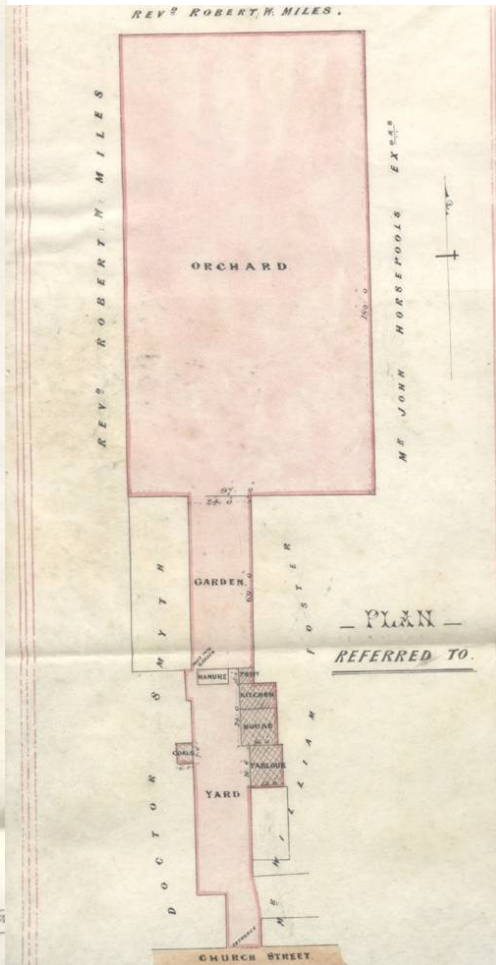
Sanderson missed it. Given the detail of Sanderson's map this seems unlikely. If Sanderson is correct then the cottage that is shown on the 1841 tithe map must date from after 1835 and the house shown in 1776 was either fully on the site of number 7 or was demolished before 1835 and rebuilt by 1841. We know from the deeds that William Pilgrim rebuilt number 7 around 1840; perhaps the whole of the building shown on the 1776 map was demolished. Widdowson built a new cottage in the side garden and moved into it after 1835, while Pilgrim redeveloped the house on the site of number 7.

1841

Plot 12 on the tithe map, of which the side garden is part, was owned by the Earl of Chesterfield and in the occupation of Thomas Widdowson. The property was described as a house with a garden, but the tithe map shows a small building in the garden in addition to a building that fronts onto Church Street and which is likely to be the cottage. Pit CB28 is likely to have hit the edge of the structure in the side garden which we assume is the workshop. The wall along the front of the side garden has recently been rebuilt, but the one that pre-existed it did not have any indication of a gate or entrance through it, which would have given access to this cottage. This suggests that the wall was built after the cottage was demolished, but the narrow brick used in it would seem to date from the 18th C not 19th C.



This plan (left) accompanied the sale documents for No 8 Church St in 1852 at one time under the same ownership as No 7. It shows that there was a building in the side garden west of No 7; i.e. the Widdowson's cottage and that the side garden was not yet part of the No 7 curtilage.



This plan accompanied the sale documents for No 9 Church St in 1873. It shows the side garden now owned by Dr Smyth, not the Earl of Chesterfield. The cottage in the side garden had gone by this date. This is the earliest date at which the archaeology could be affected by the occupants of No 7.

Plot 10 was a house owned by William Pilgrim, landlord of the Chesterfield Arms opposite. Pilgrim also owned plot 11, an orchard, to the north of plots 9 and 10. Number 7 passed into the occupation of Dr. Luke Smyth before 1851 and he purchased it in 1852.

The census of 1841 records Thomas Widdowson, his wife Jane, both aged 55, son Samuel also a joiner (probably finishing his apprenticeship at age 20), Elizabeth and William. By 1851 Thomas and Jane were on their own. The census was not necessarily taken in house order so once the connection between the Widdowsons and the tithe apportionment is lost we cannot be sure who inhabited the cottage after 1851.

1852

Dr. Smyth purchased number 7 in 1852. The deed plan show the Widdowson cottage as close to the west wall of number 7. It is not shown on the 1883 OS map. There was no sign of patching in the garden wall (recently replaced by a rebuild), which seems very odd. The means of access to the Widdowson cottage remains a mystery.



1914

The pits were dug in a side garden, which was purchased from the Chesterfield Estate in 1914 by Doctor Smyth for £150. The Smyth daughter's memoirs (see BHTA web site) of around this time mention that 'a new garden had evidently been taken in on the other side of the house, where there was a small lawn outside the dining-room window'. At that time Smyth must have leased it from the Earl. Pit CB28 actually found the foundations of the workshop or the cottage. The warping of the tithe map to fit the modern map makes it difficult to be certain which.

*The site of the two pits in relation to the 2013 house and garden.
OS Licence No 0100031673*

CB27

LOCATION AND PROTOCOL

NGR	470633.339967
Height OD (mid point rim of N face)	22.928 m [error 0.048] Too many trees here. Site measured is 20 m to the south of the pit, but at the same level.
Dig dates	26 – 27 th Sept 2012.
Pit site	One of two sites in the garden of No 7 Church Street. This one is the furthest from the road. Both are situated in the lawn area to the west of the house.
Pit protocol	1-metre pit, 10 cm spits, all sieved. Pit orientated N-S. North face sections only described and measured unless otherwise stated. Photographs taken facing north unless otherwise stated.

CB27 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

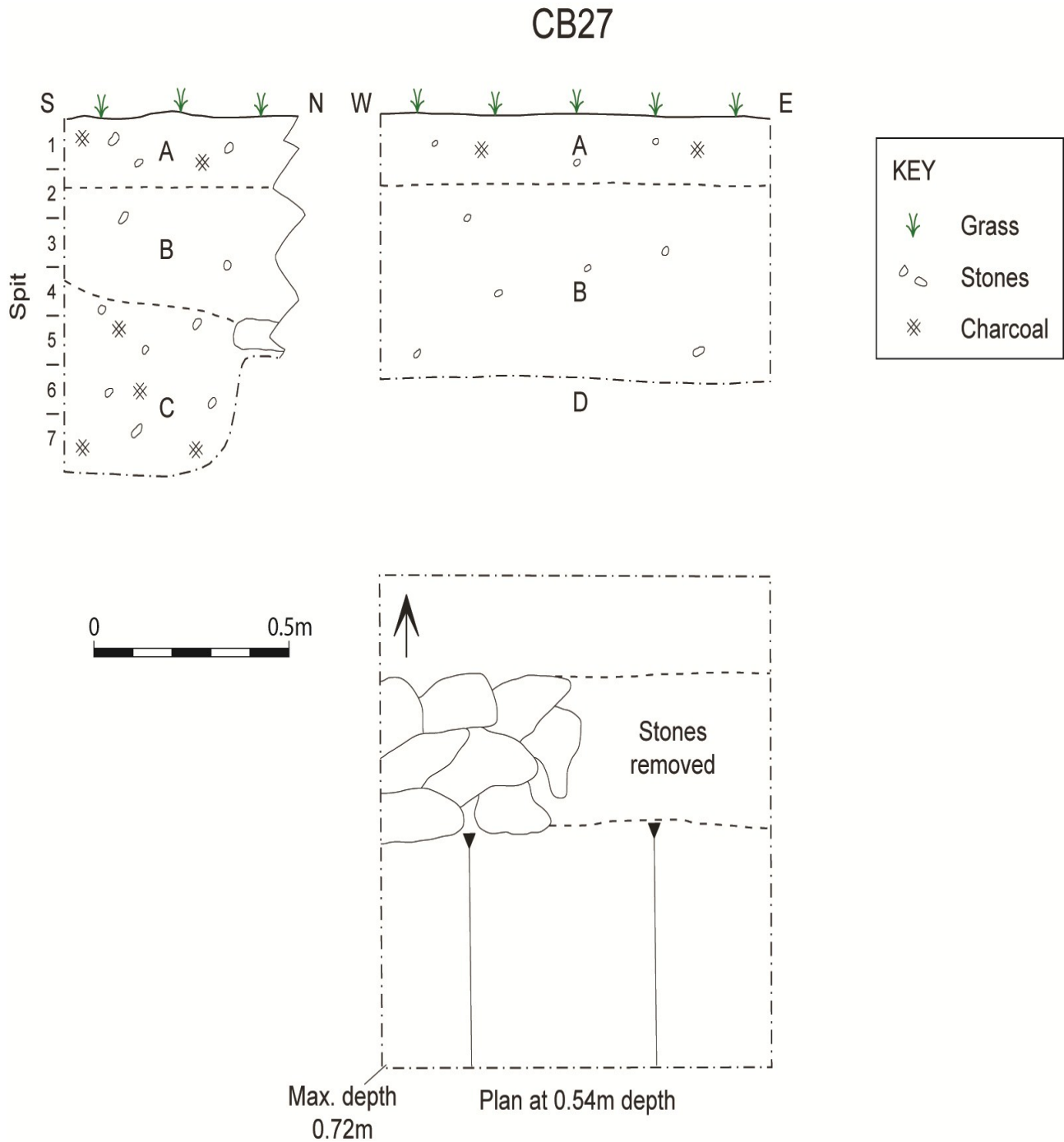
Description of pit

The sequence is:

Topsoil 13cm thick

Subsoil 41 to 59 cm thick

Bedrock



- A* Topsoil, dark brown-grey sandy loam with charcoal and sparse pebbles up to 1 cm.
- B* Subsoil. Gradual downward change to dark brown-grey clay loam with sparse pebbles
- C* Pale brown clay loam with charcoal and some stones.
- D* Red-brown sandy clay, green-grey mottles c 50%. Yellow-orange sand with sandstone in the NW corner.



IMG_1908 CB27 at 50 cm, view north. It shows the sandstone feature, possibly bedrock and the fill in front of it.

IMG_1920 CB27 north face. Complete section showing upper dark topsoil and subsoil beneath. It rests on clay.

The topsoil is dark brown sandy loam with charcoal and sparse pebbles up to 1 cm immediately beneath the turf.

This passes down gradually into the subsoil, which is dark brown-grey clay loam with sparse pebbles.

At about 40 cm on the north side of the pit skerry pebbles appear and they overlie the bedrock. To the south, however, the subsoil continues downwards becoming lighter in colour to pale brown loam with charcoal and stones. This continues downwards to bedrock at around 70 cm.

The bedrock is interbedded skerry and red-brown sandy clay with green-grey mottles making up about 50%. There is a yellow-orange sand with sandstone in the NW corner of the pit.

Finds

The yield from this pit was rather low and there was no evidence that the boundary between topsoil and subsoil was significant regarding the finds content. Several classes of find occurred at all levels from the topsoil downwards.

Building material consisted of brick, concrete, roof tile, stone tile, plaster and floor tile and was found down to 60 cm depth.

There were two clay pipe stems, one 17th-18th C and the other mid 18th to 19th C, a piece of wrought iron and one of brass, a piece of coal all in the top 40 cm.

Seven pieces of glass showed an interesting range of type and age. There was a clearly modern tubular piece that might have been part of a piece of medical kit, pieces of a flat-sided bottle, possibly for medicine, a green bottle, possibly wine and older than 20th C. Three pieces of thin, window glass ranged 1/16th to 3/32nd inch thick. One piece had a marginal stain where it had been set in lead. Another piece had a very heavy gold patina from the chemical reaction between soil and glass. This window glass is likely to be older than 20th C.

13 bones and teeth ranged down to 70 cm depth.

All the pottery except the Coarse Earthenware was found within the top 40 cm, suggesting that the soil had been turned. The finds, which showed no significant stratigraphical order were:

Modern	9 items	spits 1-4
Stoneware	3	spit 1

Post medieval	4	spits 2, 3
Medieval	10	spits 1-4
Coarse Earthenware	4	spits 3-6

The modern was mixed in date range. It included White Ware (1830-2000), Cream Ware (1740-1850), Transfer printed blue and white (1800-2000), a sherd of Flow Blue (1840-1860) and Staffordshire White Salt-glaze Stoneware (1720-1780). There was one small multicoloured piece that might be a 20th C sherd.

The stoneware is all brown salt glaze and part of the modern assemblage, dated from 1840 to 1950.

The coarse earthenware consists of 3 sherds of pink-bodied black glazed and one of brown glazed. There is no reliable date range for these types though both are thought to be present in the 18th C.

There were only 4 post medieval finds: a Cistercian Ware cup sherd, a piece of Coarse Black Ware and two sherds of Staffordshire Slipware dishes. Cistercian Ware was being made from around 1450 for a about a century, while the Staffordshire slipware was common in the late 17th and first half of the 18th centuries.

The oldest part of the collection consists of the medieval material. There were 10 finds and six fabric types ranging from the 12th to 14th centuries. The fabric types are Medieval Sandy Ware (1100-1300), Shelly Ware (1200-1300), Nottingham Coarse Orange/Pink Sandy Ware (1200-1350), Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glaze (1270-1325), Nottingham Reduced Green Glaze (1300-1400) and three sherds of Light-bodied Gritty Ware (1300-1400 and 1350-1400). The forms that were identified include jugs, bowls and cooking pots.

Interpretation

The building material is varied and probably reflects on the work done on the house over the years. This house has always been occupied by doctors and it is interesting that one of the pieces of glass found resembled a miniature test tube. The window glass may have come from an earlier building, one piece having marks suggestive of it having been set in lead.

The pottery ranges from the 12th century to modern times and though not prolific it seems to indicate continued activity through this time. The medieval pottery is so varied in form and fabric that it must reflect a vigorous trading culture from the 12th C onwards. The presence of fabric types that came after the Black Death is also worthy of note here. One piece of Cistercian Ware indicates some sort of continuity from the late medieval period.

All the pottery is domestic in origin, but the lack of any sort of stratigraphical order seems to indicate that the ground has been disturbed either by agriculture or horticulture since the middle ages. The garden has probably been cultivated for much of the nearly 200 hundred years that the house has been there.

CB28

LOCATION AND PROTOCOL

NGR	470628.339945
Height OD (mid point rim of N face)	22.869 m [error 0.22 m]
Dig dates	26-28 th Sept 2012
Pit site	Side garden lawn site, nearest Church Street. Site chosen to find a shoemaker's workshop that is shown on the Tithe map.
Pit protocol	1-metre pit, 10 cm spits, all sieved to top of stone floor at c100 cm. Below that only the material retrieved from a narrow slot along the northern wall was sieved. Dug to 120 cm here. Natural base not found except by digging with a spade in one corner and encountering orange sand and red-brown clay at 120 cm.. Pit orientated N-S. North face sections only described and measured unless otherwise stated. Photographs taken facing north unless otherwise stated.

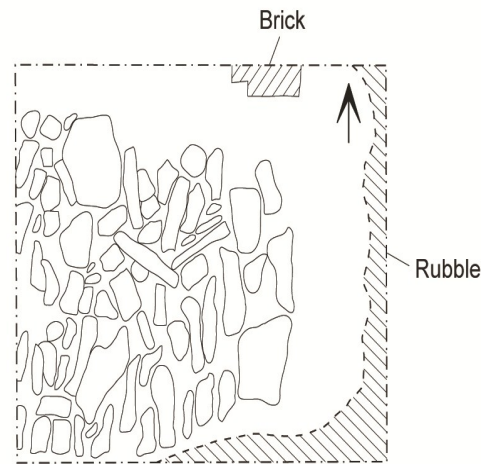
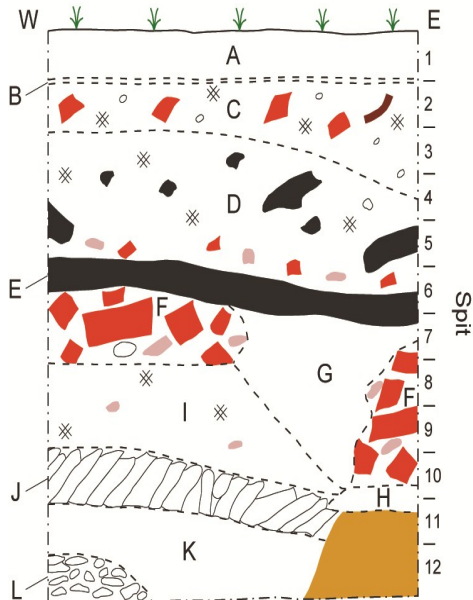
CB28 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Description of the pit

This pit was sited in a place where it is thought that there was a workshop in the early 19th C. The sequence in it has a dozen different contexts and records a long and complex history. The sequence is:

Topsoil	10cm thick
Sand layer	1 cm thick
Made ground	c 60 cm thick
Asphalt	8-10 cm thick
Building rubble	c35 cm thick
Stone floor	c15 cm thick
Subsoil	c20 cm thick
Till	

CB28



Plan at c. 0.9m depth

Note: the stone floor feature slopes to the east under mortar



- A Topsoil of dark brown silty loam.*
- B Brown sand 1 cm thick, impersistent.*
- C Made ground of dark brown, gritty loam with sparse 2 cm stones, brick, roof tile. Thickens to the east and south.*
- D Made ground of dark brown gritty loam with abundant asphalt pieces to 4 cm with some very large lumps up to 20 cm long, charcoal*
- E Asphalt surface 8–10 cm thick*
- F Building rubble with bricks, mortar and lime mortar.*
- G Dark brown loam*
- H Red-brown clay with green mottles*
- I Brown-grey silty clay with mortar and charcoal.*
- J Stone feature. Skerry slabs laid on edge, inclined at 45^o to the west. Surface stops short of the north face.*
- K Dark reddish brown sandy clay with worm holes and clay pellets.*
- L Closely packed small, tabular skerry pebbles with gritty matrix.*



IMG_1898 CB28, view north at 10 cm depth.



IMG_1899 CB28 view north at 30cm showing the first appearance of the asphalt pieces.



IMG_1905 CB28, view north at c50 cm. Surface of the asphalt layer.



IMG_1900 CB28 view north, close up of the asphalt and bricks.

The topsoil is about 10 cm thick and is dark brown silty loam, probably laid here from elsewhere in the garden to cover the underlying works. Beneath the topsoil is a 1 cm-thick impersistent layer of brown sand. This is likely to have been a bed on which new soil or even turf was laid in a relatively recent landscaping exercise.

Beneath the sand is a thick unit of made ground. There are two parts to this, but they differ only in the quantity of content. The matrix is dark brown, gritty loam in each case. There are inclusions of brick, red clay roof tile, charcoal, cinder, coal, clay pipes, glass and dead roots in the upper part, thickening to the east and south. The lower part contains slabs of asphalt as well as brick and small pieces and charcoal. There are voids beneath the asphalt slabs. The asphalt slabs contain gravel, the odd clay pipe stem and bits of brick and dressed sandstone. The brick pieces are 2 ¼ inch, 2 ½ and 2 ¾ inch thick, and some have mortar attached.

Beneath this is a layer of asphalt 8-10 cm thick covered the whole pit. The surface was encountered at 48 cm on the south side and slopes down to 57 cm on the north of the pit.

The sequence below the asphalt layer is complex. Much of it is builder's rubble with 2 ¼ and 2 ½ inch bricks, some of them complete. Occasional 1 ¾ inch bricks were observed. Mostly the brick is in pieces with plaster, lime mortar, rare coal and miscellaneous rubbish. Some large pieces of dressed sandstone with rusted iron embedded in it could be flooring. This unit seems to have been



IMG_1907 CB28 view north. Demolition layer at 70 cm. The black layer marks the position of the asphalt layer



IMG_1910 CB28 view N. Demolition layer removed to show a possible foundation trench on the right.



IMG_1926 CB28 view East. Stone surface ending to the N.



IMG_1932 CB28 view N. Stone feature partly removed. Sandstone boulder in NE corner. Packed skerry in the NW corner.



IMG_1934 CB28 view north, North wall full section.



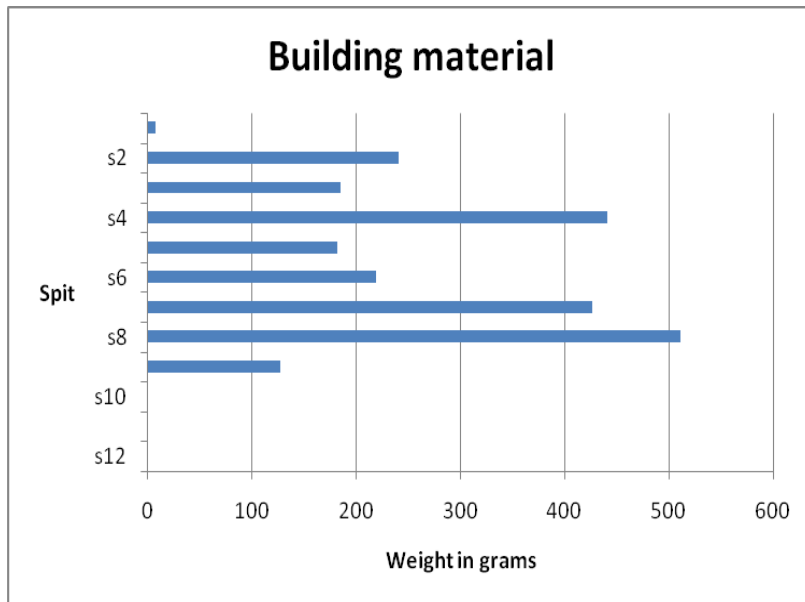
IMG_1936 CB28 View S. showing the foundation trench on the left.

dug into and the excavation filled with dark brown loam. On the other side of this the building rubble was followed down to about 100 cm depth and it was thought that this was a footing for a structure.

A beautifully made stone floor was encountered at c100 cm depth. It was made mostly with skerry, but with one or two medium-grained sandstone. The stones were laid on end and inclined at about 45° to the west. The floor stops short of the northern edge of the pit where there is a thin layer of red-brown clay abutting it. The floor is undisturbed by the activities that have gone on above it. Mortar seems to have been smeared over the stones so that it is embedded in the surface of the floor.

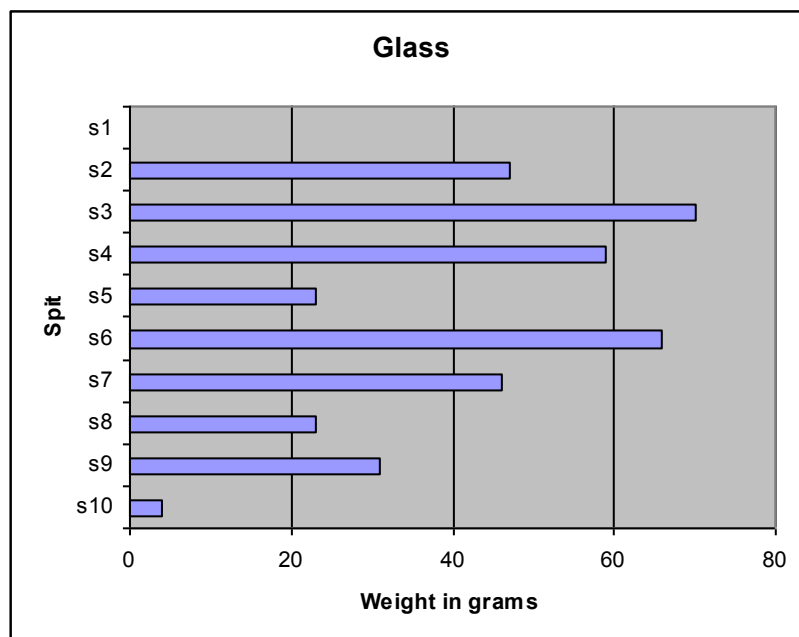
The floor is laid on a red-brown sandy clay with worm tubes and clay pellets. There is a pile of stones in the north-western corner. They are skerry and mixed with soil. A large sandstone boulder is in the north-east. An animal burrow in the north wall has done some disturbance to the soil.

The base of the pit was dug into orange sand and red clay pellets. This is suspected to be the weathered top of the underlying till. This was encountered at about 130 cm depth.



Finds

All the building material was recovered from the top 90 cm; that is the part of the pit above and including the layer of building material encountered below the asphalt layer. Included are brick, some whole ones, plaster, some pieces with reed impressions on the underside, dressed stone, floor tile, roof tile, one of which was smoked, modern drain and a single piece of slate. Coal was encountered in the top 40 cm, while clinker, some pieces fused to brick, was recovered down to 100 cm, which is above the level of the stone floor.



Glass was found down to 100 cm, also above the floor, with one piece of thin window glass actually on the floor. It showed a similar distribution to the building materials with a median at spit 4. A second median was at spit 6, which is above that for the building materials. There were 65 pieces of glass most of which fell into two categories: octagonal medicine bottle and window. Several of the pieces of bottle, which were aqua or pale green

generally, had narrow panels on the ends and wide panels on the front and back, were probably from the same bottle. Two bases were found, but neither showed a pontil. This would not have been present in mould-made bottles in the second half of the 19th C. One pale green glass octagonal bottle differed from the rest in having equal width panels all round. The window glass was mostly in the thickness range 1/6th to 3/32nd inch. Several pieces showed marks around the edges from having been set in lead. One such angled piece had been square, but another was angled at 70 degrees. This would have made the other opposing pair of angles 110 degrees. This size has been found elsewhere in Bingham. These diamond-shaped pieces of glass were originally made from crown glass discs because this size and shape yielded the maximum return from the spun crown glass. They vary in thickness even within a single piece. This method of making glass was used widely from the Tudor period into the 17th C, though it is not certain that these small pieces were actually made this way and they cannot be given a reliable age. Much of the glass had a patina from the chemical reaction of the glass with the soil. There were only two pieces of green bottle glass, possibly from a wine bottle and one from a purple bottle. Two pieces of clear 1/8th inch glass with a hard brown residue on one side are thought to be from a mirror.

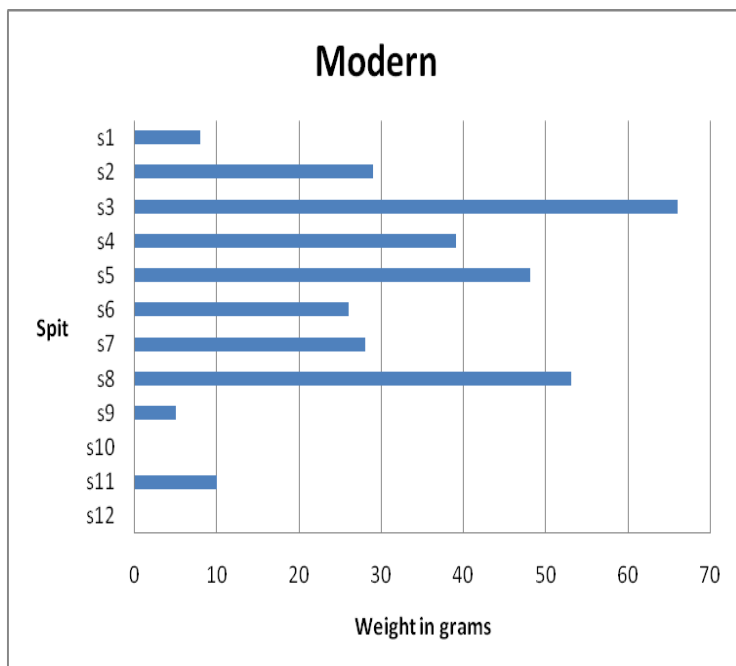
35 clay pipes fragments occurred down to 120 cm. Except for three in the top 20 cm that were 17th C all the pipes above 90 cm were mid 18th-19th C. Those below this level were mostly 17th-mid 18th C. Two bowls could be tightly dated and were both attributable to the second half of the 19th C.

Metal objects include nails, bolts, blades, wrought iron and were found entirely above the layer of building rubble at 80 cm.

Miscellaneous items are a cuff link or collar stud, button, fossil shell and two pieces of a broken sharpening stone. These also were found down to 110cm. Mussel shells were found at all depths including below the stone floor.

Bones and teeth were found at all depths down to and beneath the stone floor.

Modern pottery was found at all levels above the floor and one sherd was found alongside it in the clay that abutted the floor along the northern edge of the pit. 75 sherds of modern pottery were collected and they were present at all levels down to and including the soil alongside the stone floor.

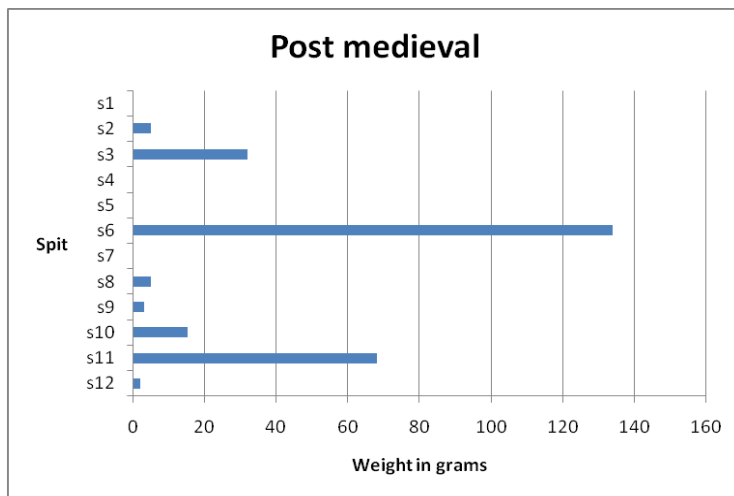


They were all most likely to be 19th century fabrics, though some pieces looked modern enough to be from the 20th C. 60% of the finds were White Ware and 23% were Transfer printed. One unusual type of White Ware with an embossed lilac pattern was found in spits 3 and 11. They were undoubtedly from the same vessel. Among the Transfer printed sherds were Willow Pattern, but most were light blue and white and probably 19th C. There were two sherds of grey and white Transfer Printed, an unusual colour and probably mid 19th C. Among the small number of others there were some cane-coloured sherds likely to

have been from 19th-20th C kitchen ware. Also a piece of colour banded ware that resembles Mocha in concept.

Unglazed Red Earthenware, largely plant pots was found only above the asphalt floor.

Brown stoneware, however, was present above and just below the asphalt in the building debris. The stoneware represented bowls, a pipkin, a colander, a mug and a bottle. Several sherds were 18th C Nottingham-made wares, but others spanned the date range 1760 to 1840 and 1840 to 1950. The coarse earthenware was mostly red-bodied and pink-bodied black glazed. These types range in age from the late 17th C to the 20th C with the pink bodied tending to be the earlier. All the sherds were found above the stone floor. Two of them; one a Vitrified Black Glazed Coarse Earthenware and another brown glazed were found immediately above the stone floor. The older pottery includes a single sherd of Roman, two of Saxo-Norman and three medieval all found in the top 10 to 30 cm.



The post medieval pottery ranges through more of the depth. Sherds of Midland Yellow Ware, Sandy Coarse Earthenware and Coarse Black Ware were all found under the stone floor and this was the only pottery found there. One sherd of Midland Yellow Ware was found resting on the stone floor. Other post-medieval pottery including Midland Yellow Ware, Coarse Black Ware, Surrey Whiteware, Cistercian Ware and Mottled Ware was recovered above the stone floor, some of it in the highest levels.

The medieval sherds are Medieval Sandy Ware (1200-1350), and two sherds of Nottingham Coarse Pink Sandy Ware (1200-1350 and 1350-1450). These clearly are within the original topsoil and have little significance.

The Saxo-Norman pottery is Stamford A (mid 11-12th C) and Stamford type (10-12th C).

Interpretation

The topsoil is totally devoid of finds of any kind. It has been laid on a thin, impersistent layer of sand and might have been brought in when a new lawn was laid. It is clearly a recent addition.

The asphalt layer covered the whole area of the pit. Its upper surface was encountered mostly at 48cm, but it dipped to 57 cm along the northern part of the pit. It was about 8 cm thick. Several large lumps of asphalt, one up to 40cm long, occur among the building debris above the layer. The asphalt layer was removed and small bits of asphalt were found underneath it. The asphalt was made with a gravel aggregate, but with the odd clay pipe stem, bits of brick and dressed sandstone in it. It was thought at first that the asphalt was an original surface, possibly a tennis court. However, the presence of broken asphalt bits beneath the "floor" cast doubt on this, suggesting that although it is 1 metre² in area it might be no more than a very large slab dumped here in the rubble from an old building. The earliest record of asphalt in Bingham comes from the Wesleyan School logbook for December 14th 1864, when it is recorded that a subscription was raised for... "asphalting the playground". This was not done until 1868, the subscription having been diverted to pay off school debts.

The building rubble above and below the asphalt contains bricks mostly from 2 ¼ to 2 ¾ inches thick. Among the whole bricks some measure 4 ½ x 7 x 2 ¼ inches, others 4 ½ x 9 x 2 5/8 inches. These are Georgian and Victorian sizes. One or two were measured at 1 ¾ inches and date from an earlier, possibly Elizabethan, period. Some of the bricks were whitewashed. Dressed stone with a flat upper surface and irregular under surface might be flooring flags. Lumps of plaster with reed impressions on one side are likely to be from walls. Some pieces of red clay roofing tile, slate and red clay floor tile were recovered. Pottery mixed in with this rubble includes stoneware and Willow Pattern earthenware.

It is known that there was a workshop here at the time of the tithe map in 1841 and this rubble could have originated during its demolition. The brick sizes seem to suggest that it was a Georgian structure originally, though the Elizabethan brick indicates that either they might have recycled material from an older building or there might have been something earlier here. Distinguishing the debris from these two structures is not easy.

A complication in this interpretation is presented by the glass that is incorporated within the builder's rubble. Much of it is bottle glass, mainly octagonal bottles. The window glass is difficult to date. Much of it is 1/16th to 3/32nd inch thick and from leaded windows. It is variable in thickness and one piece shows that it came from a small diamond-shaped pane. Another was square. It is difficult to date small pieces of this type of glass, but it could be any age from 16th C onwards. This sort of glass would not have been used in a workshop, but it might have been present in another building that was present hereabouts in the 19th C, but which had a much earlier origin.

Within the rubble there is a layer beneath the asphalt no more than 15cm thick and bottoming at 70 cm on the western side of the pit. This abuts dark brown loam with practically no building debris in it. On the east of this loam there is more building rubble, which bottoms at about 96 cm. The loam was interpreted in the field as being the natural soil. Nothing diagnostic was retrieved from it. For example the pottery included early 18th C Slipware and Modern earthenware from about a century later as well as 16th C Surrey White Ware and a medieval sherd. This sort of mix is not uncommon in a contemporary soil.

The rubble to the east of the loam horizon, which was orientated north-south, was interpreted as filling the footings for a building that had been dug into the loam. The filling is presumed to be from the demolition of that same building. The presence of Modern pottery and 19th C clay pipe stems beneath the footings rubble in the clay that abuts the stone floor is further evidence of the late date of this fill. In addition where the soil abuts the stone floor along the north of the pit (between 95 and 110 cm deep) a piece of White Ware with a lilac embossed ornament was found that was likely to be from the same pot as a piece collected in spit 3. This indicates that whatever the activity that caused the disturbance of the soil profile it was very deep and likely to be late 19th or early 20th C.

Where the asphalt fits into this story is hard to tell. The presence of the lilac embossed White Ware both above and below it makes it easier to interpret if it is a large slab than if it is a floor. If it is a slab it could have been from a new floor to the workshop or surrounding yard added in the mid to late 19th C and be part of the rubble generated when the workshop was demolished in the 20th C.

The stone floor encountered at 100 cm depth belongs to an earlier generation of buildings on this site. The pottery beneath it gives it a latest date of c1700. However, a sherd of Midland Yellow Ware was found resting immediately on the floor embedded between two stones. Although there is a wide range of dates for the pottery above the floor, this single find might suggest that the Midland Yellow Ware (late 16th to 17th C) dates it. This would make the floor a 17th C construction.

Significantly the clay pipe stems that were found immediately overlying the stone floor were 17th to early 18th C. Where the floor fits into the story of this site is not clear.

No evidence was found of anything older on this site. The glacial till that is thought to be the natural surface was not fully explored and it would be easy to have missed any older pottery that lay immediately on it.