

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT ON

3 RUTLAND ROAD

CB31

CONTENTS

SITE HISTORY

LOCATION AND PROTOCOL

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

 Description of pit

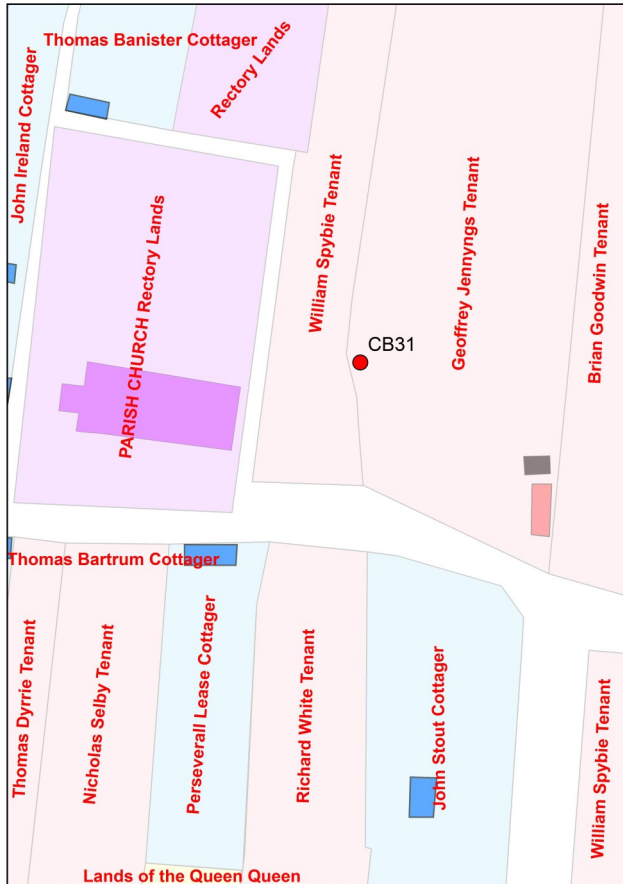
 Finds

 Interpretation

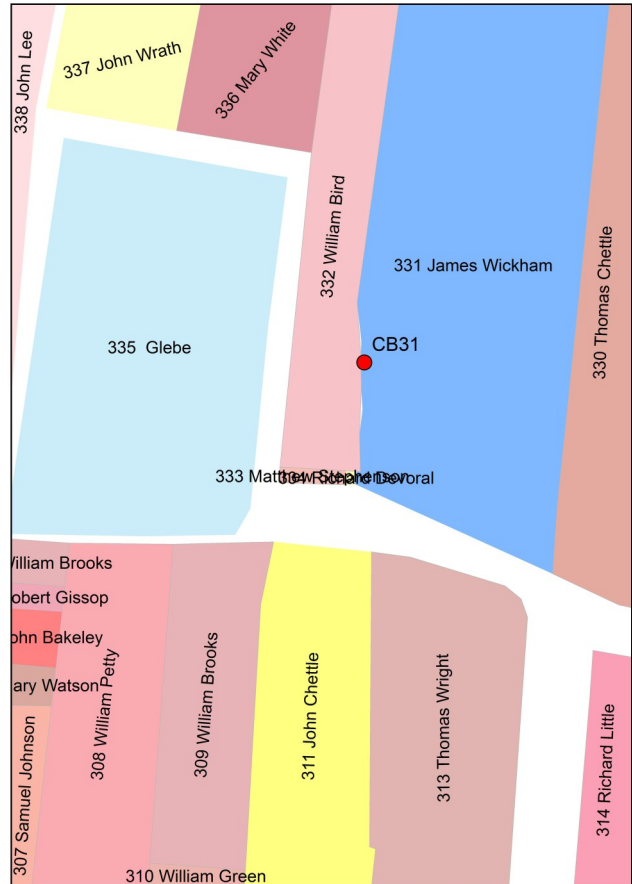
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

**CB31
3 RUTLAND ROAD**

SITE HISTORY



Conjectural map of 1586



Map for 1776 drawn from the manorial records for that year.

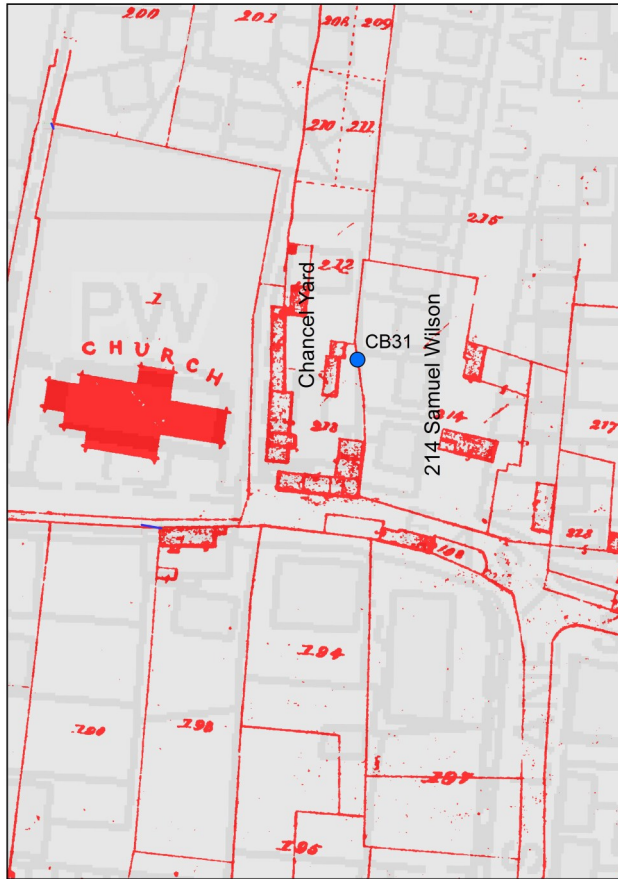
The pit was dug close to the western fence and consequently appears on most maps as actually on the western fence line but occasionally on the “wrong” side of the fence line, depending on how well the maps of various ages fit each other.

1586

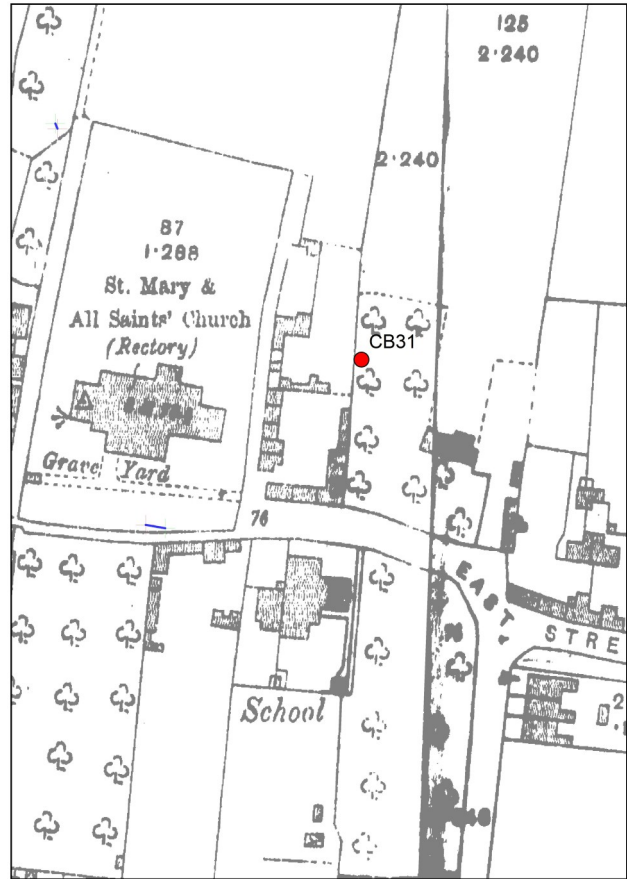
In 1586 it seems likely the pit is on the boundary between two holdings. William Spybie held what became Chancel Close (to the west) and Geoffrey Jennings held the plot of which 3 Rutland Road is a part. Both were substantial farmers with strips in the open fields. These were their home-steads and farmhouses.

1776

Bingham had been enclosed by 1776, but the plots here probably had the same boundaries as 1586, occupied respectively by William Bird and James Wickham. Bird held only the freehold of this plot so is unlikely to have been a farmer. Maybe he or a descendent built the speculative housing development that became Chancel Row. James Wickham farmed 84 acres in holdings scattered around the parish. Wickham’s house was almost certainly that shown on the 1841 map, astride



Tithe map for 1841. Modern topography. OS Licence No 0100031673



O.S. Map for 1910

what is now Rutland Road.

1841

The Chancel Yard plots were now owned by Thomas Emmison. Most poor quality housing in Bingham built around this time was erected on freehold plots not owned by the Chesterfield Estate. They were cramped, but usually, as in this case, included garden spaces for growing vegetables. There was a row of allotments from the back of the housing northwards to the railway line.

In 1841 the plot containing pit CB31 was occupied by Samuel Wilson, a wheelwright. His son was an apprentice with him and an older son Thomas, also a wheelwright, lived at plot 217. By 1851 Thomas was living in Chancel Row. By 1861 he had become a coal dealer with an address in East Street and his father was a cottager. Thomas was still a wheelwright; in 1871 he was listed as a cottager. In 1881 he was a farmer of six acres. It is not known if any of them still occupied the CB31 site, but it is likely.

LATER

Samuel Wilson's house was still present on the 1883 and the 1910 OS maps and was not demolished until the 1960s to make way for Rutland Road.

On the 1883 and 1910 maps the land was occupied by an orchard, with Chancel Row immediately to the west. As the 1910 map shows this area of the town contained a number of orchards, usually plums which were generally sent to market in Nottingham. The orchard was a separate plot by then and we have no way of telling if the two plots were under the same tenancy.

The Chancel Row site is now occupied by the Church House and Cranmer House commercial



buildings adjacent to the church.

Although some of our mapping work was “conjectural” it seems likely that the western boundary of all the houses on this side of Rutland Road is an ancient one, dating back at least to the sixteenth century and probably further back still.

Modern map

OS Licence No 0100031673

CB31

LOCATION AND PROTOCOL

Site code	CB31
NGR	470800.339965 (mid point of north edge)
Height OD (mid point north edge)	22.817 m [error 0.021]
Address	3 Rutland Road
Dig dates	23-24 th April 2013
Pit site	<p>Back lawn in small garden attached to a 1960s bungalow. The site is in the garden of a 1960s bungalow, which was built on ground between a farmhouse that existed from the 18th C to mid 20th C and a 19th courtyard, Chancel Row. There is no evidence that before the 18th C this area was anything other than farmland, the site being at the top of a slope that leads to the north down to the edge of the post-glacial lake deposit. This puts it near the limit of the area of north Bingham that would have been prone to flooding until modern times and is likely to be the furthest north that there were any houses.</p>
Pit protocol	<p>1-metre square, 10 cm spits. Sieved down to the rubbish layer, then only selectively sieved. Finds kept from the rubbish layer given one number, rather than differentiated by spit. The pit was dug to about 95cm.</p>

CB31

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Description of the pit

The probable succession is:

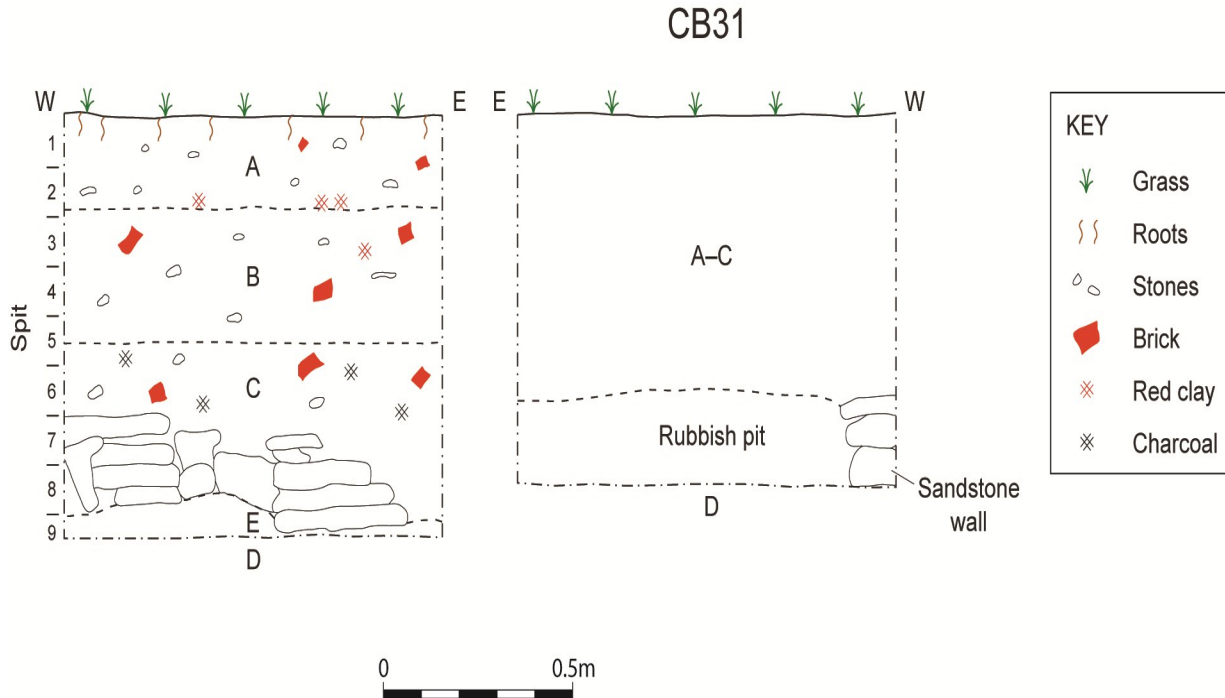
Topsoil to 19cm

Made ground to c57cm

Rubbish tip to 74cm

Red-brown Anglian till forming the basal deposit.

A stone wall feature was encountered at 66cm depth on the north side of the pit.



- A* Topsoil of grey-brown sandy clay soil with stones 1-3 cm, brick and clay lumps at base
- B* Made ground of dark brown-grey silty clay with brick, rounded stones, clay lumps at 30 cm depth.
- C* Made ground of brown-grey clay soil with stones, brick and charcoal
- D* Red-brown sandy clay with grey mottles

Stone wall is yellow-brown sandstone resting on a bed of grey sandy clay up to 5 cm thick (E)



All of the sequence above the top of the rubbish tip at 57 cm is disturbed ground. The top 19cm are grey-brown sandy clay soil. This overlies dark brown silty clay to 57cm. This soil forms the matrix to lumps of reddish brown clay, builder's rubble, stones, bitumen fragments, pottery, glass, metal objects, old batteries, paint tins, slate and beer bottles. The age range of the pottery is similar in the two parts of this disturbed succession. At around 40 cm there is a layer of clay over about 60% of the pit. Brick pieces are 2¾ inch thick.

General view of the dig in 3 Rutland Road

The rubbish tip consists mainly of metal objects. The top is

at 57 cm, the bottom at 74 cm. It is set in a rectilinear cutting into the basal clay, one corner of which is revealed. The rubbish consists of sheet metal, batteries, including a pack of nine 1.5 volt batteries, fabric bags, bottle tops, metal window fittings, stoneware jars, beer bottles, bicycle parts, iron guttering, pony-sized horse shoes, cast iron grill for a fireplace, steel springs, lead wire, copper wire, light bulb glass, zinc rings, rubber seal ring, window glass, gas cooker burner, curved bay window handle. An 82 cm long pipe, internal diameter of 6 cm overlies all.

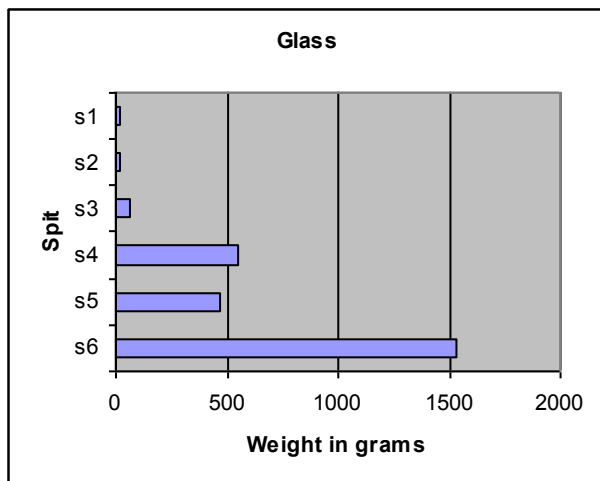
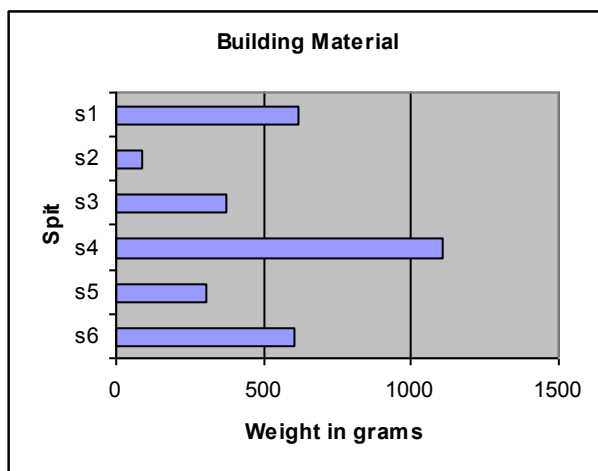
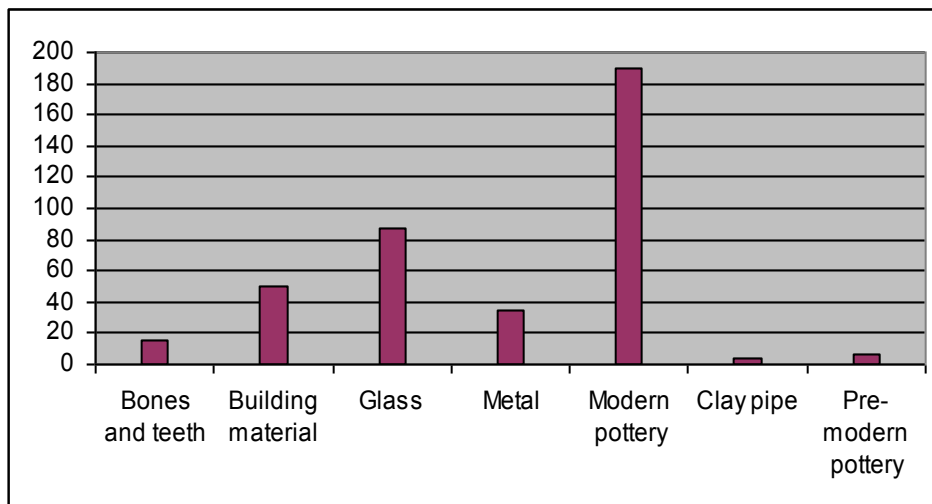
On the north side of the pit is a stone feature in the form of several courses of yellow-brown sandstone slabs forming a wall. The top is at 66 cm and it is 15 cm high. Its function is unknown.

The basal clay is red-brown and sandy with grey mottles and is probably the glacial till. A layer of sandy clay 5 cm thick lies on the surface, which is a fairly common characteristic of the weathered top of the till.

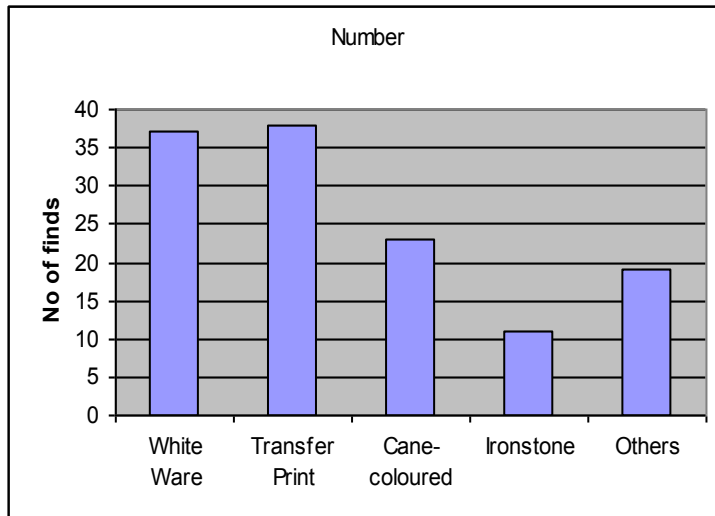
Finds

Building material is mostly brick with plaster, mortar, floor tile including a Minton type, roofing tile, Welsh slate tile and ceramic tiles. They are well distributed through the whole succession including the topsoil.

Nearly all of the glass is modern. Most if it is



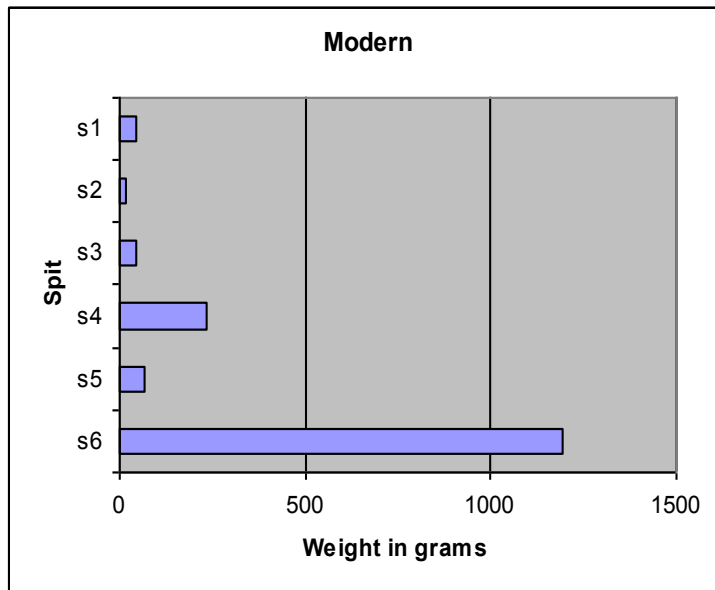
clear or a clear-green bottle glass. The bottles range from c 2 inch to three inch cylindrical and are mostly wine, beer or fizzy drink bottles. Several of them have embossed lettering and parts of the name NOTTINGHAM appear on some of them. There are only a few green bottles and even fewer brown jars. One large bottle is a three-inch green square sectioned bottle and there are several fragments of small, fine clear bottles. Jam jars of various kinds and a whole meat paste jar were found. Some of the glass is 1/8th inch window, but there is some 1/16th inch and 3/32nd inch window glass. There were some fragments of flat-sided, rectangular clear or clear-green bottles, possibly for medicine. It shows a tendency to concentrate in the lower parts of the pit. Much of it is clear glass often embossed. The only glass clearly not 20th C is thin (1/16th or 3/32nd inch) win-



dow glass. This cannot be dated, but is likely to be earlier than 20th C, though it may not have been broken until later.

Four clay pipe stems were found in spits 2, 4 and 6; that is from 10 to 60 cm depth. All are 19th to early 20th C.

In the soil above the rubbish dump there are miscellaneous items like pencil leads, carbon rods, bottle tops, a thimble, various metal objects including a spanner, bronze door catch and door knocker.



There is more Modern pottery in the pit than any other class. In all there were 127 sherds. Few were found in the upper levels; most was concentrated in the lower parts, just above the rubbish dump. It is here that the very large sherds were recovered.

Transfer printed wares were nearly equal to White Ware in number of sherds and between them they accounted for 59% of the total retrieved. The transfer printed types were mostly blue and white, including Willow pattern. This was being made from late in the 18th century, but it is likely that the sherds found in this pit were mostly 19th C. There were some

pale blue and white, which were definitely only made after 1800 and green and white, one black and white and three red and white. These coloured variations came into production after 1840. One green and white sherd is a rather pretty steep-sided dish, 8 cm in diameter and 2 cm deep. The red and white ones were all the same design, but two different vessel types. One was a fluted jug or vase with a crenulated rim and the other a plate. A small number of blue and white transfer printed were a very distinctive dark blue and white and they appear to be from the same vessel. There were also some Flow Blue. This design came about when the blue colour ran during firing and merged into the white. It was very popular between 1840 and 1860, but late in the 19th C was rediscovered and popularised again.

White Ware came in several forms. It first appeared early in the 19th C, but came to dominate production after around 1830, when it was used as a base for other types, such as transfer printed wares, as well as being used solely in white. Many of the finds were indeterminate, but likely to be utilitarian ware or plates. In some the glaze was crazed and among these sherds was half a small plate, 19 cm in diameter. There were bowls of various sizes, one big enough to have been a wash bowl and some pieces were likely to be from a chamber pot.

Cane-coloured Ware was the next in abundance (18%). One or two pieces of Mocha Ware were clearly identified. This is usually cane-coloured with bands of blue separating an area of white in which tree-like forms are illustrated. There is no way of telling if small sherds of wholly cane-coloured pot are part of a Mocha Ware pot or not. Some of the sherds, however, were from small

lidded pots and jars and large sherds, often with a white internal glaze were from mixing bowls or colanders. The mixing bowls often had embossed designs on the outer side and do not differ from the modern equivalents. Cane-coloured wares were made from early in the 19th century, but most came in at about 1850 and remained popular to recent times.

Ironstone-type wares comprise about 9% of the total. This type of pottery was patented by Charles James Mason in 1813 and became one of the most popular ceramics made in the 19th C. They were often transfer printed, but some were made with over-glaze printing. They are invariably colourful. Eight sherds, most of them badly rust stained, were found between 50 and 60 cm deep. Several fit together and they are thought to be from the same shallow bowl, 16 cm in diameter. The pot has a colourful band, 2 cm deep from the rim with flowers and patterns in it. Two more sherds in carmine and green on white are from plates 26 cm in diameter. They are very similar, but not from the same plate.

One sherd described as Pale Blue plus Blue is very distinctive and has been found in several other pits including the large one dug in Robert Miles School. The glaze chips off easily, but usually shows signs of a fern-like pattern in dark blue on a light blue base. It is thought to be an 18th C piece.

Among the rest of the sherds are some clearly 20th C types, including Art Deco and a coloured, shaped cup. Others that cannot be dated include a white porcelain cup and some Late Brown Glaze sherds including a cup handle. An unusual piece was from an Art Deco patterned moustache mug.

Unglazed Red earthenware (UGRE) was found at all depths. Most are thought to be from plant pots and one was marked Sankey and Son Ltd Bulwell.

37 sherds of brown stoneware were recovered, only two of which were 18th C Nottingham made. There was a wide variety of forms including preserving jars (the majority), bowls, bottles, mugs, a plate, a ginger beer flagon and a whole ink well. They ranged in date through the 19th C up to the 1950s.

Coarse earthenware was all either red bodied or brown glazed. The sherds were mostly from large kitchen wares such as pancheons that were used for separating cream to make butter and cheese. The red-bodied type is thought to be 19th C, but little research has been done to date this type of ware.

The pre-Modern pottery covers medieval and post medieval periods and includes Nottingham Splashed Ware (12th C) and Nottingham green-glaze from mid 13th-early 14th C. A small number of post-medieval pots includes black slipware, Midland Black Ware, Coarse Black Ware and Nottingham brown-glazed stoneware. They would date from the late 17th C to mid 18th C.

Finds from the rubbish tip, the top of which is at 57 cm depth, are given above in the description of the pit and are all 20th C.

Interpretation

The top c 57cm in this pit can be divided into four layers: topsoil overlying two layers of made ground with a rubbish dump below this. Building material mixed with pottery from all the ages is found throughout this pit.

Among the included building material is Welsh roofing slate. All the houses around here have clay roof tiles, so the slate must relate to an earlier build. We know that there was a house situated where Rutland Road now is, roughly opposite No 9 until it was demolished to make way for the

new houses in 1962. We do not know if it was there in 1776, but it was certainly present in 1841. It is likely that the demolition of these buildings contributed to the contemporary 1960s builder's rubble mixed with the soil. Most of the land hereabouts, however, was paddock, orchard or farmland. Field walking shows that the fields have a pottery scatter representative of all ages on the surface. This would explain the inclusion of the medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments, which probably lay on the surface of the field before the building phase.

The top 19cm consists of soil that was probably stockpiled during building work and then re-laid during landscaping when building was finished. Beneath it to 57cm are two layers of made ground separated by a clay layer at 40 cm depth. 80% of the glass was found between 40 and 60 cm depth. It is sharp edged and is likely to be still in the position where it was deposited. It is nearly all 20th C, with a few very thin fragments of window glass that would be much older, though it may not have been broken until the 20th C. The implication of this is that the material below the clay layer could be 20th C rubbish dumped here.

The pottery and other material in the soil is strongly mid to late 19th - 20th C with very little definitely 18th material. It is most likely to be domestic rubbish deposited near the house that was on this site.

Though there is little of it the pre-19th C material fits the pattern set in other sites in this general area. That is, there is a gap in the dating sequence where there is nothing that fits in the period late 14th to 17th C. This starts with the Black Death (1348-49) and continues to when the land came back fully into production. In this area it is difficult to say when this was because there are so few finds, but close by it is in the mid 1400s. The mapping data we have suggests that there were no buildings here in 1586.

The rubbish dump encountered beneath the made ground seems to have been deposited in a rectangular pit dug into the basal glacial till. The top of the pit is not clearly defined. It has tentatively been put at a level with the base of the made ground, that is at 57 cm, but there is a possibility that the rubbish identified in the made ground below 40 cm may be part of it. The content of this pit, particularly the bicycle parts and batteries clearly indicate a 20th C date. The site of the pit is not on the land that was associated with Chancel Row. It contains horseshoes, which may indicate that a carrier who used a horse-drawn vehicle to collect scrap metal lived nearby, maybe in the house that was demolished to make way for the modern buildings.

The low stone feature along the north edge of the pit, presumed to be a wall, cannot be explained.

RECORD OF THE PIT



IMG_2002 CB31 view north at 10 cm depth



IMG_2004 CB31 At 60 cm 82 cm long pipe on top of rubbish dump



IMG_2007 CB31 Bottom of rubbish pit at 80 cm with excavated walls preserved on west and north.



IMG_2029 CB31 66 cm to top of stone feature on north wall. Pit bottom in clay



IMG_2043 Stone feature cleaned up



IMG_2043 Stone feature cleaned up



IMG_2047 CB31 East wall



IMG_2049 CB31 Close up of stone feature in north wall.

MATERIAL FOUND IN THE RUBBISH PIT



IMG_2008 CB31 Finds from rubbish pit



IMG_2010 CB31 sandal



IMG_2011 CB31 Pony horseshoe



IMG_2015 CB31 parts of a bicycle



IMG_2019 CB31 types of chain



IMG_2020 CB31 heavy duty bolt



IMG_2022 CB31 grill from fireplace



IMG_2031 Brake block and fitting



IMG_2036 CB31 Bay window handle.



IMG_2040 CB31 Gas oven burner.