

LA15

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT ON
60, LONG ACRE**

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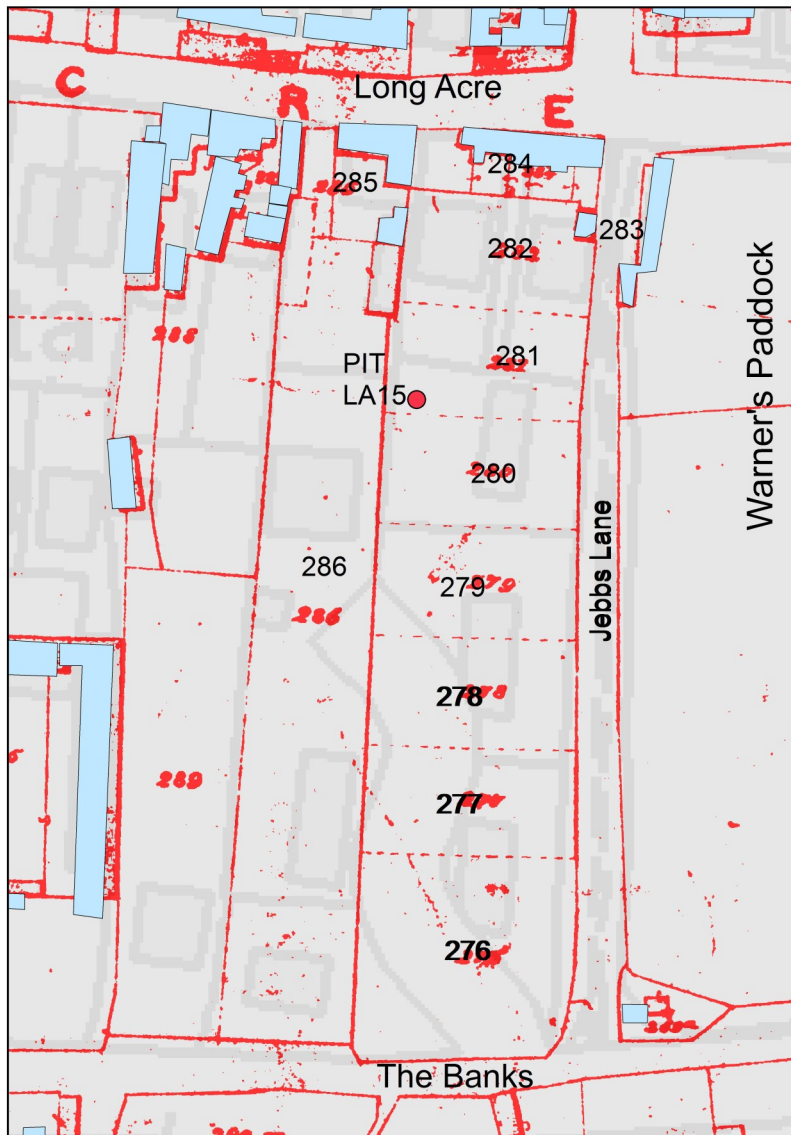
60, LONG ACRE

SITE HISTORY

Five pits were dug in Warner's Paddock, four of them along the eastern boundary with Jebb's Lane; one pit was dug on the western side of the lane in the garden of No 60 Long Acre. This pit was LA15. It was sited more or less opposite LA21.

1586

The earliest record of any activity on this site is in the records of the 1586 manorial survey. Robert Selby, who farmed the western side of Warner's Paddock had his homestead on the western side of Jebb's Lane, which at this time was called Selby Lane. He appeared to rent a strip of land along the lane from Long Acre (then Husband Street) to The Banks. The location of his homestead is not known for sure, but it is most likely to have been fronting on Long Acre.



1776

In 1776 Selby's land, including the part on the west of Jebb's Lane and presumably the homestead, now known to be fronting onto Long Acre had passed on to John Johnson.

1841

By 1841 the land on the west of Jebb's Lane was divided into eight plots. Plot 284 on Long Acre was occupied by a terrace of cottages leased to John Derry. The apportionment lists only one property, although the photograph shows this was a row of cottages. Normally the apportionment gives the number of properties: there may be an error in this case. These cottages, or tenements as they were described in the apportionment, were not demolished until the 1950s to be replaced by the three modern bungalows, one of which is the site of the pit LA15.

Plot 283 was described as a blacksmith's shop and let to Robert Holt.

The tithe map of 1841 showing the division of the land to the west of Jebb's Lane into eight plots

Background topography OS Licence No 0100031673

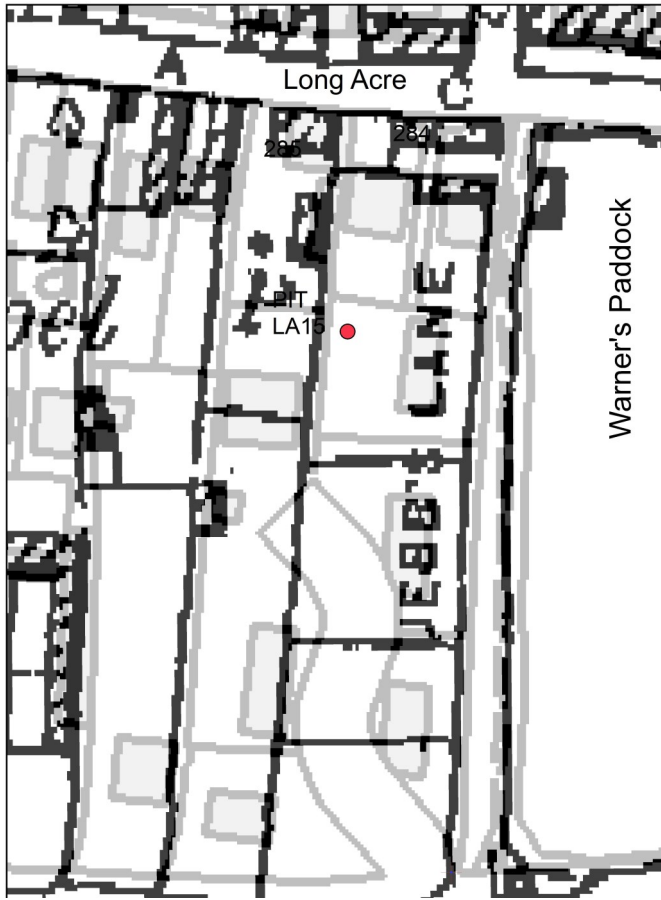


View west down Long Acre. The nearest house on the right is Regency House at the corner of Long Acre and Cherry Street. The cottages opposite are the ones listed in plot 284 on the tithe map.

The plots at the rear, 276 to 282, were described as garden pieces, generally for the use of the tenants of the cottages in plot 284 and elsewhere nearby. These were listed as below:

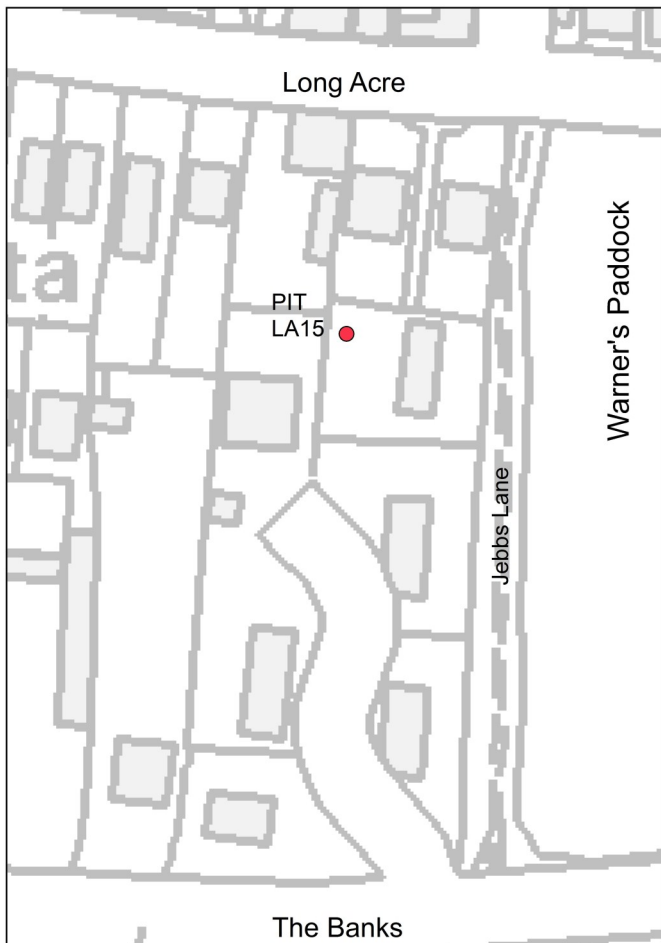
| Plot | Surname | Fore-name | Property description | 1841 census location |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 276 | Johnson | William | Garden/Garden Piece | Banks Street |
| 277 | White | Charles | Garden/Garden Piece | Long Acre – grocer at Regency House, opposite |
| 278 | Hitchcock | William | Garden/Garden Piece | Not listed |
| 279 | Goodwin | John | Garden/Garden Piece | Long Acre |
| 280 | Derry | John | Garden/Garden Piece | Long Acre – in apportionment list |
| 281 | Parr | John | Garden/Garden Piece | Not listed |
| 282 | Holt | Robert | Garden/Garden Piece | Long Acre – ag lab, but may have used blacksmith shop as well. |

The photograph seems to show three cottages, which would have been occupied by Goodwin, Derry and Holt. By 1901 some of the garden pieces had been amalgamated.



Map dated 1901 showing the amalgamation of some of the eight garden plots shown on the tithe map into five. The grey tone elements of the map are the modern buildings. These are also shown on the modern map below.

Background topography OS Licence No 0100031673



LA15

60 LONG ACRE

LOCATION AND PROTOCOL

| | |
|--|---|
| NGR | 470643.339754 |
| Height OD (mid point rim of N face) | 25.892 m [error 0.028 m] |
| Address | 60, Long Acre |
| Dig dates | 2 –3 August 2012 |
| Pit site | Lawn at side of a bungalow well set back from Long Acre. |
| 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. |

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ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

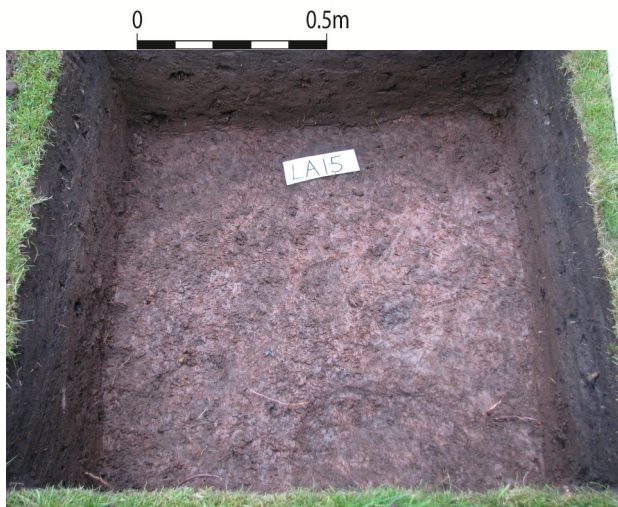
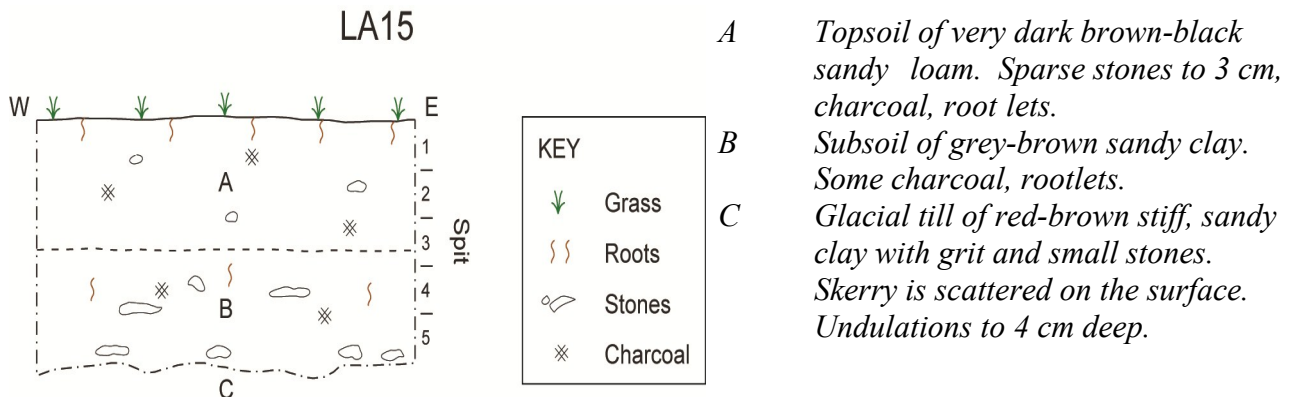
Description of pit

The sequence seems to be a conventional one with little evidence of disturbance:

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| Topsoil | 27 cm thick |
| Subsoil | 23 cm thick |
| Till | |

The topsoil is a very dark brown clayey loam with some brick and charcoal.

The topsoil colour lightens downwards into grey-brown sandy clay subsoil. This overlies red-brown sandy clay. There are skerry stones at the interface and the upper surface of the till is undulating. This is typical of the boundary between till and the overlying soil (or subsoil) horizon.



IMG_1565 LA15 view north. Base scraped flat showing clay and subsoil.



IMG_1566 LA15 view north of the topsoil on subsoil

Finds

Apart from small brick pieces recorded while digging there were no building materials from here, even related to the current house build.

Various miscellaneous items were recorded from the topsoil, such as pennies from 1920 and 1921, a button, coal and a piece of a plastic comb.

The glass included clear, flat, 1/16th inch thick possibly window glass, an embossed clear bottle piece, a piece of a mirror & thin deep purple glass possibly from a wine glass.

There were nine clay pipe stems in the top 20 cm. Two were bowl fragments clearly attributable to them 19th C, as were all of the stems fragments.

Metallic objects included a radiator bleeding bolt and several pieces of wrought iron. However, there was also some slag. Slag that could be attributed to the Late Saxon period was found in four of the pits dug across the lane in Warner's Paddock.

Bones and teeth were recorded from the top 40 cm.

Pottery included 22 sherds of Modern glazed wares, a sherd of Unglazed Red Earthenware and a sherd of late 19th-20th C stoneware, all in the top 20cm of the topsoil.

The Modern sherds are quite diverse in type. Most were White Ware (7), which has a long date range, but most common after 1830. There were 7 transfer printed sherds. These include pale blue and white patterned wares mostly from the mid to late 19th C and darker blue and white that have a longer time range. However, one unusual multicoloured marbled pattern sherd strongly resembled Pratt-ware made mostly between 1850-1860. Another distinctive sherd was Mocha Ware. This piece had brown, white and cane-coloured stripes on one side and cane coloured on the other. It was a very popular design for jugs, mugs and bowls in the 19th C. Cream Ware sherds were also found, though it is difficult to be sure of this type when dealing only with tiny sherds. It ranges mostly from 1740-1850.

A single sherd of Cistercian Ware was recorded from the topsoil.

Medieval sherds were the commonest among all the pottery. A third of them were Nottingham Splashed Ware (1100-1250). Others included three Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glaze (1170-1325), two Nottingham Coarse Pink/Orange Sandy Ware (1250-1300), Nottingham Reduced Green Glaze (1200-1300), Nottingham Glazed Ware (1200-1350).

Saxo-Norman wares include Shelly Ware (1000-1200), a sherd of Early Stamford Ware with a yellow glaze (10th-11th C) and a Stamford Ware Fabric A sherd (10th-11thC).

One Early Stamford Ware sherd (late 9th –early 11th C) can be attributed to the Late Saxon period. There was nothing earlier than this except for a single sherd of Roman Grey Ware, recovered from the lower topsoil.

Interpretation

The soil profile is a normal one, but the overlapping of the ranges of the finds suggests that it has been cultivated possibly in the early post-medieval period.

The site is on Jebb's Lane, just to the east of the Warner's Paddock pits and it may be expected to have a common history with them. They all have Roman pottery, though there is only one sherd in this pit. However, there is a good collection of Late Saxon to early medieval pottery, with an end date for this collection in the early 14th C. Interestingly, as in Warner's Paddock there is a predominance of 12th-13th C pottery with few fabric types extending into the 14th C and Nottingham Splashed Ware is the dominant fabric here as well as there.

Several pieces of slag were found in this pit, but they were not specially identified. However,

there is a visual similarity with the slag found in Warner's Paddock and which was thought to have come from a Late Saxon smithy.

After the Black Death there is only one sherd of Cistercian Ware, a similar situation to that in Warner's Paddock.

There is little else to follow until the 19th C when the farm at the site of the bowling club was built. The Modern glazed pottery, the brown stoneware and the clay pipe stems are almost entirely 19th C which is consistent with this land coming back into full use in the 19th C.

This pit clearly tells a story that is consistent with that from the Warner's Paddock pits and suggests that the activity here is an extension of that on the other side of Jebb's Lane.