

LA19

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT ON

14, THE PADDOCK

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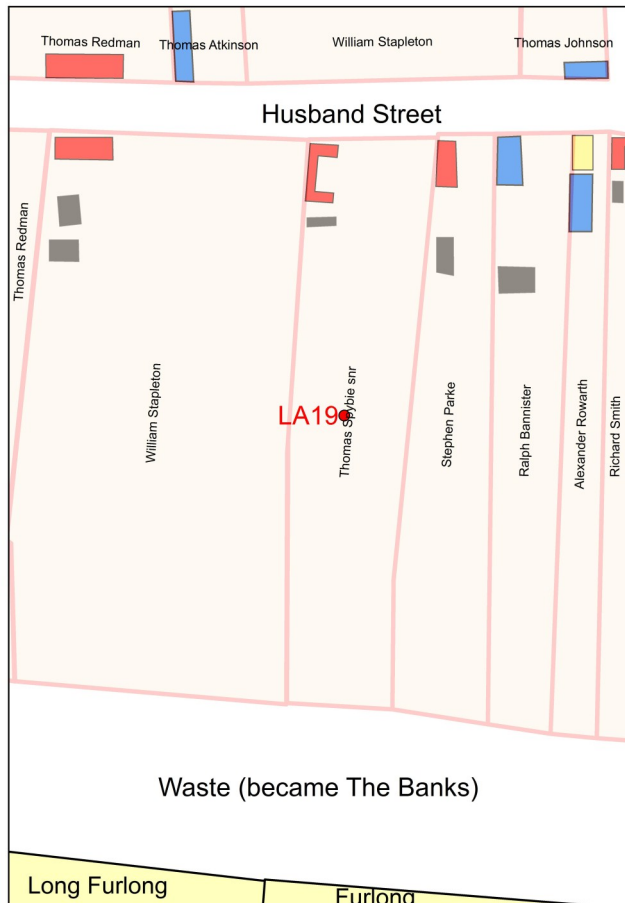
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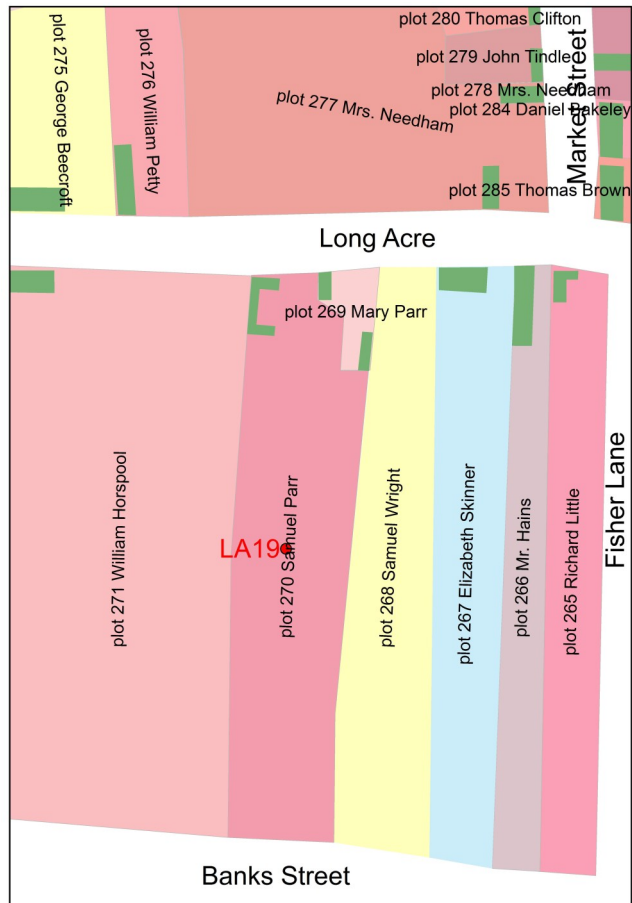
LA19 14, THE PADDOCK

SITE HISTORY

The Paddock was built on a green field site located between Long Acre and The Banks in the 1960s. Around the same time the field also saw the development of Walker's Close, Melvyn Drive and Banks Crescent. The paragraphs below suggest that the area has been pasture since at least the 1500s.



Conjectural map for 1586.



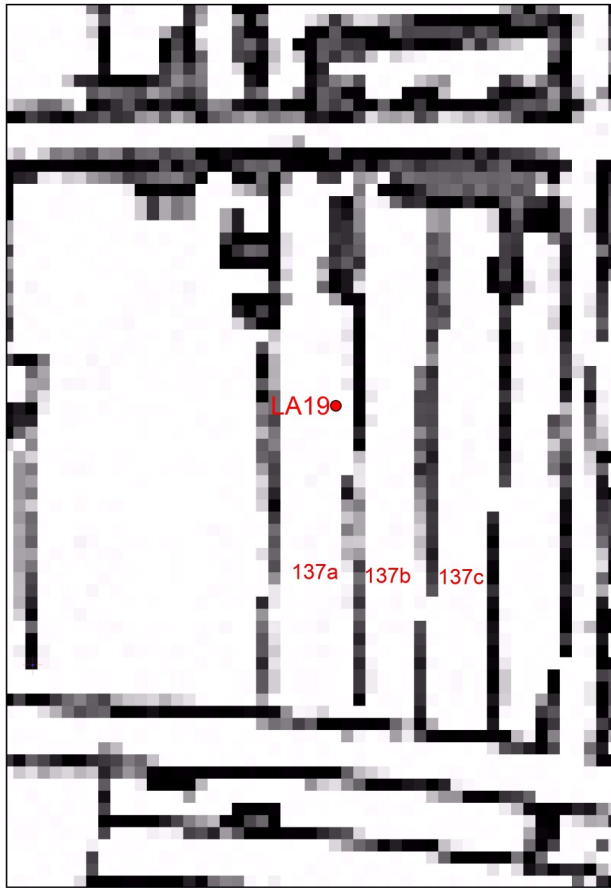
Map for 1776 made from the estate survey of that year.

1586

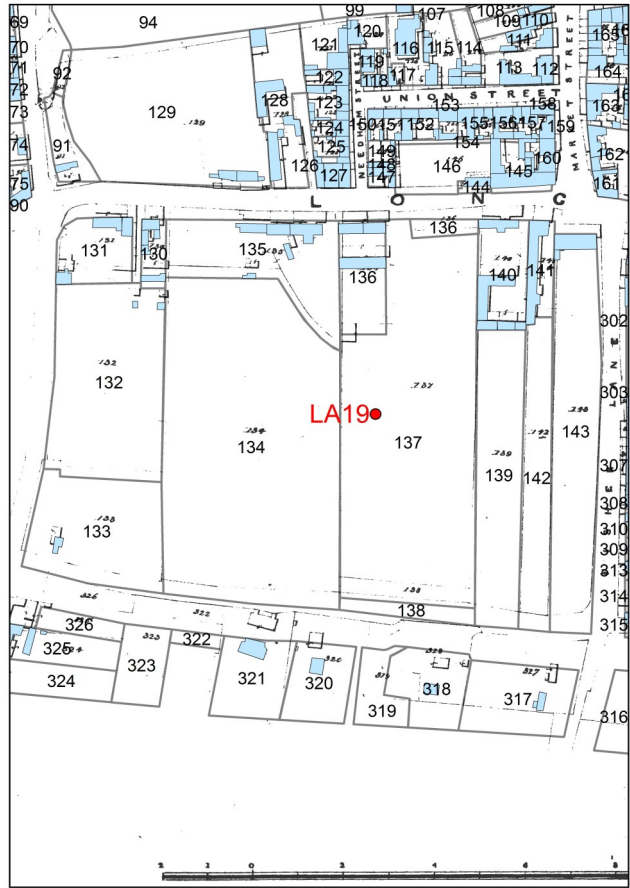
In 1586 the site on which pit LA19 was dug was part of the farmstead of Thomas Spynie snr. He leased the land together with 134 strips in the four open fields (amounting to some 36 acres) and grazing in the common meadows and moors outside the town. His landlord was Bryan Stapleton, of Carlton in Yorkshire, who owned most of the Bingham Estate, before selling it to Sir John Stanhope of Shelford in 1590. Most farmers had their farmsteads on Husband Street (street of the farmers), the modern Long Acre.

1776

The Stanhopes became Earls of Chesterfield and an estate survey of 1776 shows that a very similar set of boundaries were in place as in 1586. Plot 270 was leased to Samuel Parr, with a small portion held by Mary Parr, presumably his mother. By now the open fields had been enclosed and Parr held about 100 acres as a number of fields spread around the parish. His mother still had 13



Extract from Sanderson's map of 1835



The tithe map for 1841



acres. Samuel was clearly a prominent member of the community as he was listed in the 1793 trade's directory, as a farmer.

1835

Sanderson's map of 1835 shows that plot 270 had by now been increased in size and broken up into three strips of land, still stretching between Long Acre and The Banks. These are marked on the map as 137a, 137b, 137c, as by 1841 they had been recombined into tithe map plot 137 (the red lines on the map).

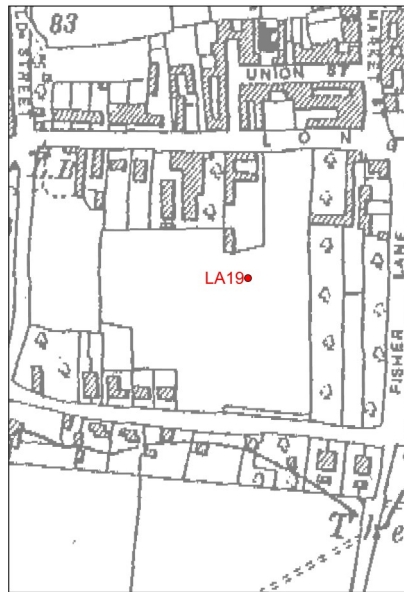
1841

By 1841 the three 1776 plots 268, 269 and 270 had been combined to form one large enclosure, plot 137. This was described as a close and was probably down to pasture. It was in the occupation of William Pilgrim, together with 136 (house) and 138 (garden). He was also the landlord of the Chesterfield Arms Inn on Church Street, where he had another house and malt office. Plot 134 was freehold, owned and occupied by Mary Horsepool of the family of butchers. Plot 133 was occupied by Samuel Walker, who later took over

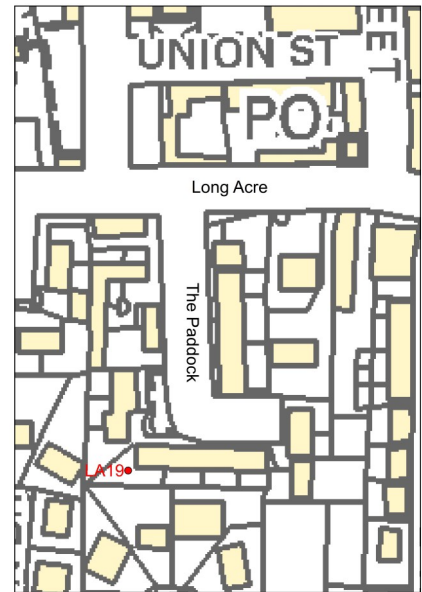
the plots on which LA19 was dug.



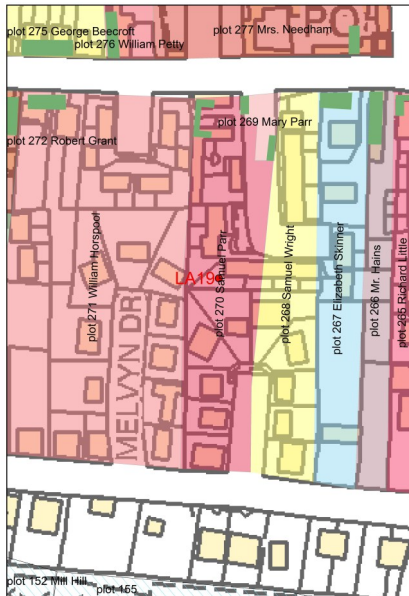
O.S. map for 1901



O.S. map for 1915



*Modern O.S. map
OS Licence No 0100031673*



Map A showing tithe boundaries overlain on the modern map.

1883

The first Ordnance Survey map of Bingham shows the same disposition of two large fields with orchards on either side. It is reasonable to suppose they would have been pasture rather than arable.

1901/1910

By 1901 the two large fields had been combined into one. This situation continued to 1915, the only change being the addition of some houses on The Banks, in particular two Wesleyan Manses.

Unchanging boundaries

This area of Bingham has some classic examples of the survival of ancient boundaries. In particular the western boundary of the houses along the western side of The Paddock is the same as on the tithe map (Map A) which had not changed since the 1500s, and probably before that. The three tithe plots to the east have similarly ancient north-south boundaries.

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LOCATION AND PROTOCOL

NGR	470364.339745
Height OD (mid point rim of N face)	29.03 m [error 0.017 m]
Dig dates	26 th -27 th July 2012
Pit site	Side lawn of a bungalow; limited space to work.
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. A channel was encountered in spit 8 and was cleaned out to a depth of 100 cm.

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ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

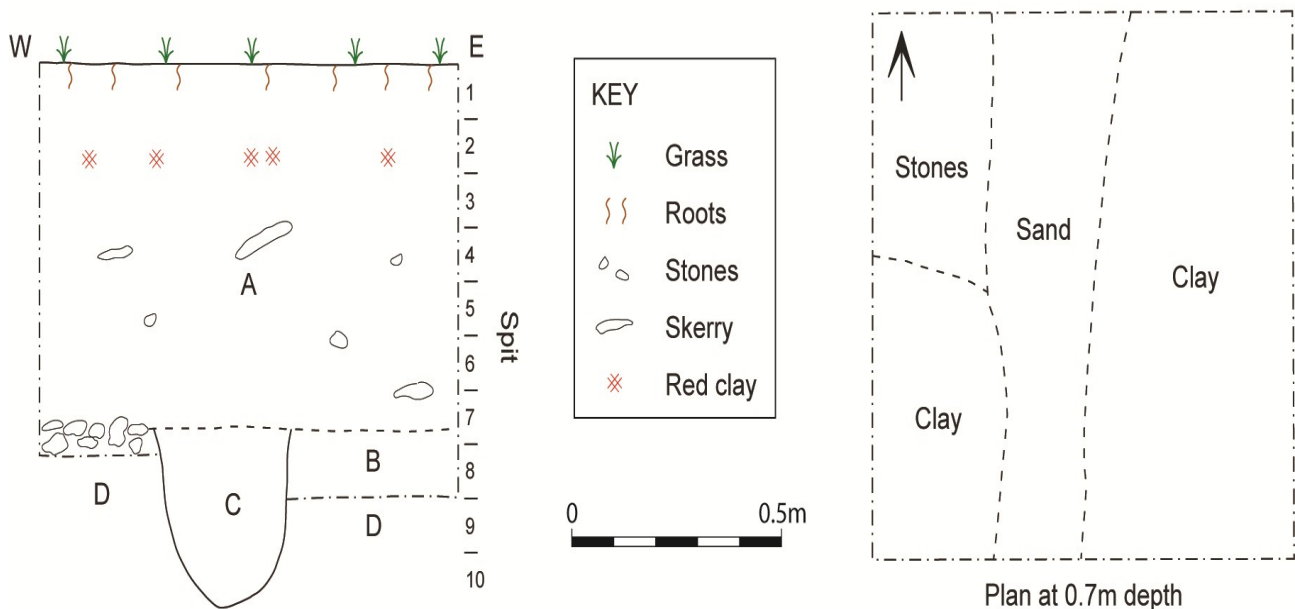
Description of pit

There was no organic topsoil in this pit; the soil was laid directly on brown sandy loam.

Soil to 68-71 cm
Basal clay
Channel in basal clay

The brown sandy loam was fairly uniform throughout the whole pit. At 17 cm depth there is a lay-

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- A* Topsoil of brown sandy loam
B Stiff red-brown clay with skerry and grit.
C Brown clayey sand
D Skerry gravel in brown clayey sand

er of small lumps of red clay. Beneath this there are a few finds and some small stones, probably <1%. However, there are one or two anomalously large skerry stones scattered about in it.

The base of the soil section is irregular. Beneath it is about 10 cm of red-brown clay on the eastern and south western sides of the pit. In the north west corner there is a layer of skerry stones 2-3 cm thick on gravel in brown clayey sand and on the eastern side the red-brown clay overlies the same sand. This was dug to 100 cm and not bottomed.

A channel has formed in the basal clay/sand. The fill is brown clayey sand similar to the natural deposit, but it contains some sherds and small polished pebbles. The relationship between the stones in the NW corner and the fill is not clear. The channel was bottomed at 100 cm.

Finds

There is a suggestion of a stratigraphy in this pit, primarily in relation to the distribution of medie-



IMG_1532 view north at 10 cm depth.



IMG_1537 view north at 70 cm. First appearance of the channels. Note stones in the NW corner



IMG_1538 view north. Channels excavated. Stone layer in NW now taken out.

val and older finds in spits 4 to 6 and the younger sherds mostly above this.

Building materials, miscellaneous objects, glass and metal objects are all found above 40 cm with the greater concentration above 30 cm. The building materials are brick, plaster, slate, roofing tile and floor tile, all probably related to the building of the current house.

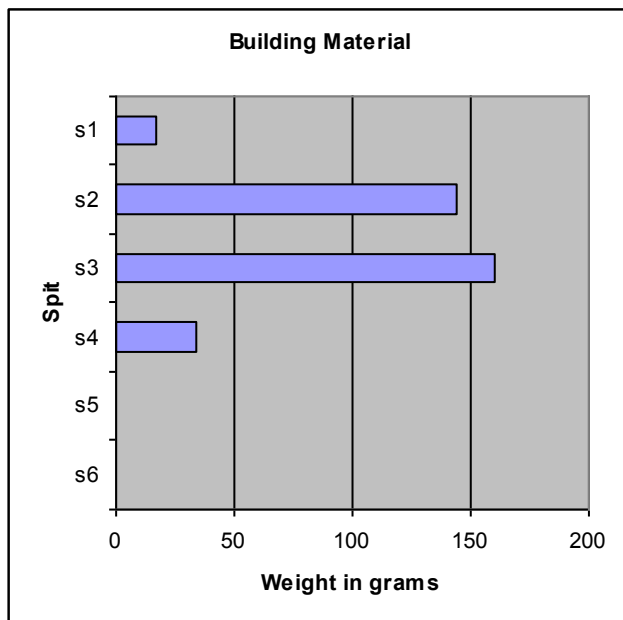
Miscellaneous objects include a plastic handle to a toy sword and two 3d pieces, one dated 1941 the other 1942.

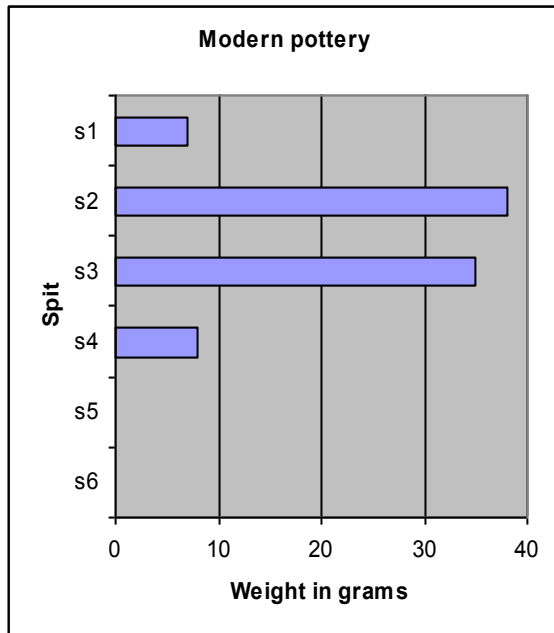
All the glass fragments were found above 40 cm depth. Included are clear and aqua bottle fragments, a deep green thick bottle and a 1/16th inch thick piece of pale green window glass with a weak patina. The window glass and dark green bottle could be 19th C or older, but the rest are clearly 20th C.

Metal objects, also mainly between 10 and 30 cm, include a variety of modern items. Among them are bolts, pieces of lead, a nut, part of an iron hinge, a 3/8" coach bolt and washer and nails.

There are five clay pipe stems. Four of these are clearly 1750 to 1900, but one looks older. It is thicker than the younger stems, brownish clay and has a wider hole. It may be early 18th C.

Coal interestingly is found only between 30 and 50 cm, which is the range in which the medieval





finds were collected.

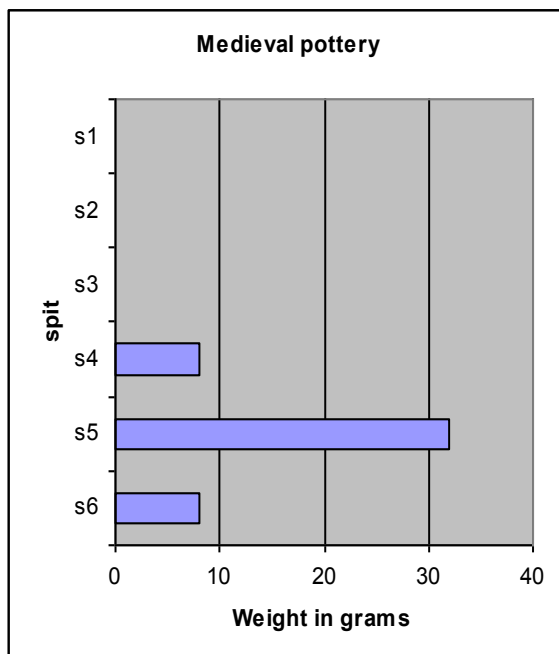
Among the pottery sherds all the coarse earthenware, stoneware, unglazed red earthenware and post medieval pottery was found above 40 cm depth. The modern pottery was similarly restricted except for a single piece of cane-coloured ware that was found in the channel fill below 70 cm. This is the only non-natural find from the channel.

The modern pottery is dominated by the number of sherds by Mocha Ware. This is cane coloured, but there are bands of white, cane and blue on it. This is typical of the decoration on jugs and tankards made of Mocha Ware right through the 19th C. There was one piece of cane-coloured Ware that could not be attributed to Mocha Ware. Other than that there is White Ware of unknown form dating from the 19th to

mid 20th C, and Transfer Print both in dark blue and white and pale blue and white. The darker blue may be Willow pattern. The pale blue is from a 20 cm diameter plate and is not well made. The transfer has been poorly placed and overlaps the rim. There are some pieces that may be Cream Ware. This has a creamy glaze on a creamy body. It may be a variety of White Ware, but if it is Cream Ware it could date from 1740-1850. As white Ware it would be later (1930-1950). Two sherds of hard, white porcelain with a pale blue-grey glaze and a gold decoration are quite unusual.

Only three pieces of coarse earthenware were found. They were small and eroded. Two were Red-bodied Black Glazed Coarse Earthenware, one of which is probably a base to a pancheon, and one was Light-bodied Black Glazed Coarse Earthenware.

The five sherds of stoneware spanned the 18th and 19th centuries. The oldest piece was Nottingham made with an orange fabric and dated to 1690-1715. Two other Nottingham-made pieces, both rims, were from 1720-1790 while there were two Derbyshire made pots, one a rim, dated 1840-1950.



The single sherd of Unglazed Red Earthenware, probably a plant pot, was found between 10 and 20 cm depth.

Only four sherds of post-medieval pottery were found. These were two Midland Black Ware, one Slipware and one Mottled Ware. The Midland Black Ware pieces may be from the same vessel. They have a typical shiny black glaze and red body. The slipware is not combed. All of these sherds are from vessels made in the late 17th to 18th C.

The oldest group of pottery consists of several medieval fabrics and a single Anglo-Saxon sherd. They are mostly from 40-50 cm depth. The medieval sherds include a Nottingham Splashed Ware cooking pot (1190-1250), Medieval Sandy Ware (1200-1350), a Nottingham Coarse pink/orange Sandy Ware bowl

(1200-1350) and Nottingham Reduced Green Glaze Ware (1300-1400), probably from jugs. The most common sherd, however, numbering 8 altogether is Shelly Ware. Only one of these was well enough preserved to be dated. This was a coarse Shelly Ware from 1200-1350. The rest were too small and eroded to date.

The single Anglo-Saxon sherd is quartz-tempered Central Lincolnshire Early-mid Saxon dated 450-750.

Interpretation

The layer of red clay at 17cm depth suggests that this is the base level for ground disturbance from during the building of the house here. Below this there is a rough stratigraphy with the youngest finds above 30-40 cm showing slight overlap with the oldest finds from the interval 30-60 cm depth. The sherds of stoneware and glazed pottery in the top 40 cm with the clay pipes give a date range right through the 18th and 19th centuries. One of the stoneware sherds is clearly a very early Nottingham-made ware type with a start date of 1690. Among the glazed pottery most are earthenware and probably table ware, but there are sherds that may be porcelain. These could be 18th C in origin. A number of sherds are of Mocha Ware, probably from a jug or tankard. This is usually described as a utilitarian ware from the 19th C. Only the porcelain hints at something expensive among the broken pottery. Although the modern pottery is the most abundant it is most likely that it came to this site with night soil, which traditionally was deposited in pits down the garden or in the adjacent paddock on a weekly basis in the 19th C.

Beneath the modern pottery there is very little of any age. The post medieval pottery is not common and could be the result of no more than accidental loss. The medieval sherds all pre-date the Black Death (1348-49) and coincide with the period in which Bingham was most highly cultivated. These almost certainly came here with farmyard manure during arable cultivation in the 12th-mid 14th C.

The significance of the sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery is not known.

The single sherd of cane-coloured ware type dating from the 19th-20th centuries that was found in the channel fill at 70-80 cm depth is problematic. This channel seems to have been cut into the basal deposit of sand and clay. The clay is about 10cm thick and on top of the sand. Whether these are *in situ* natural deposits is not clear, though they do resemble the local glacial deposits. The stones at 70 cm are typical of the weathered top to the glacial clay. They could, however, have been re-deposited during landscaping or concentrated around tree roots. The channel may be man-made during the 19th – 20th C, but it may also represent disturbance to the ground by a mature tree.

This throws some doubt on the interpretation of the apparently stratigraphically arranged soil above the channel. The channel fill resembles the supposedly natural sand adjacent to it, but is distinguished because it cuts through the clay and it is quite distinct from the soil above it. There are two likely explanations for this. One is that the soil is re-deposited over the channel. The other is that the channel is effectively a tunnel fill here with the sand in it washed down from the south.