LA23

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT ON

THE OLD POST OFFICE, LONG ACRE

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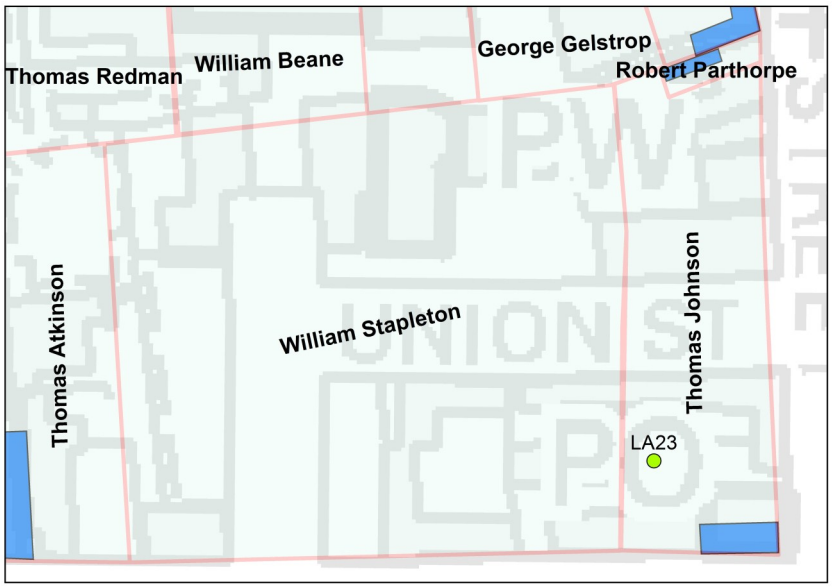
OLD POST OFFICE, LONG ACRE

SITE HISTORY

The present buildings on the site date from the Building Club's work of the early 1800s, when they purchased the freehold to a site owned by Joseph Oliver so as to develop Union Street and Needham Street for shops and houses.

1586



Conjectural map for 1586.

Our conjectural map of Bingham for 1586 is based on a written survey of the estate owned by Bryan Stapleton who lived in Yorkshire and owned about 90% of Bingham at the time. Long Acre was then called Husband Street, i.e. the street of the farmers, as most of the house and homestead plots were occupied by tenant farmers with various acreages of strips in the four open fields.

William Stapleton, maybe a brother of Bryan, was bailiff for the estate and was a tenant farmer with "a messuage or tenement and - bovates land with two barns and other buildings, two closes called *costes* or crofts both together". He farmed 50 acres divided into 139 strips in the open fields. This plot was described as a small close held by the bailiff of the estate, William Stapleton. His farmstead was on the opposite side of Long acre, now The Paddocks.

Thomas Atkinson, to the west, was a cottager, holding a "cottage next to the tenement occupied by Thomas Redman with its toft". He had just this plot on which to subsist.

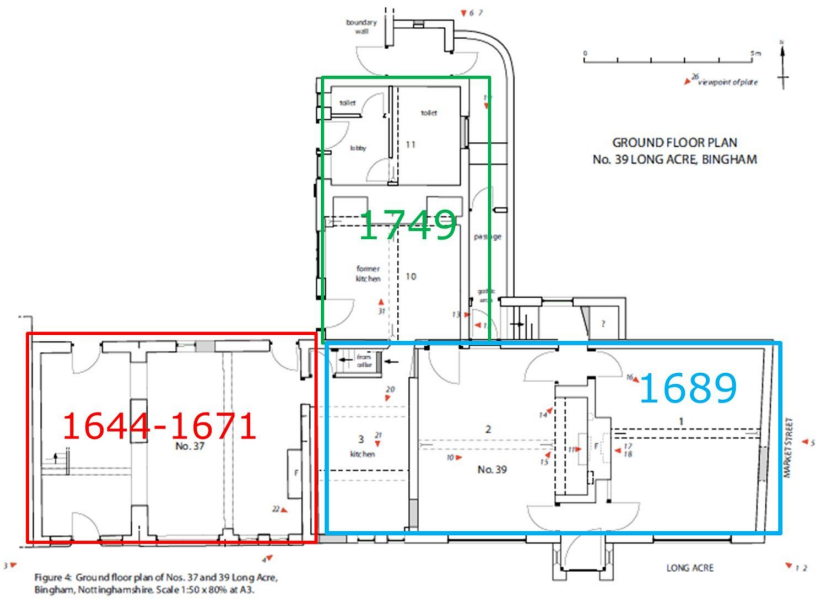
Thomas Johnson, on the east, was a freeholder with "A cottage and toft next to 'per cross' in Husband Street, the present house being in a corner by the cross and towards the market." He was described as a "a calcionarius - a spurrier or shoemaker. Military service due". He also had some freehold strips. This plot has therefore always been freehold and never owned by the successive estates of the Stanhopes, Earls of Chesterfield or Earls of Carnarvon. The "Per Cross" may have been "Poor Cross" and would have been at the cross roads of Husband Street, Market Street and Fisher Lane. The pit LA23 is on this piece of land.

1694

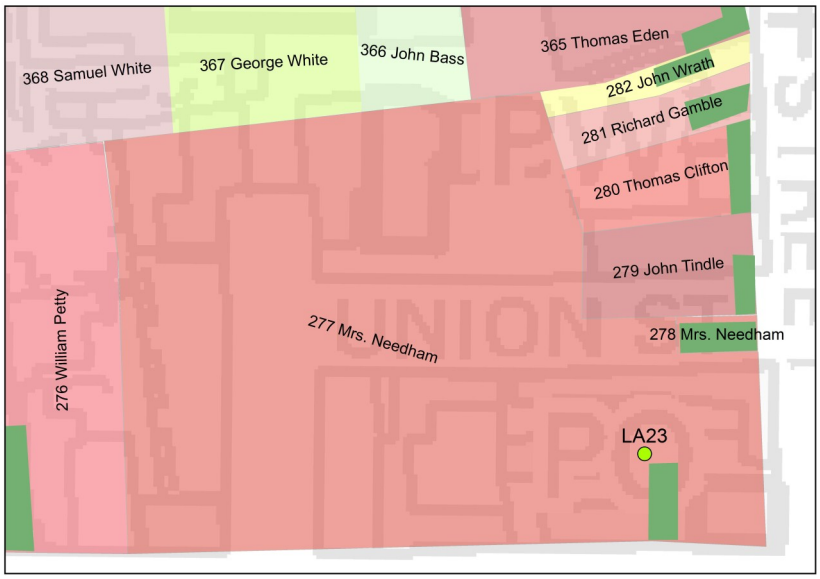
We know from an abstract of title found with the deeds of 7 Church Street that letters of administration were granted on the 9 May 1694 to Sarah Needham following the death of her late husband John Needham of Bingham, who had been the sometime purchaser of the property. Needham was a considerably successful yeoman farmer.

1776

Another Estate Survey was commissioned in 1776, for the coming of age of the then Earl of Ches-



Phases of building in the Old Post Office



Map for 1776, made from data in the estate survey

terfield. The majority of the site was now in the freehold possession of "Mrs Needham". The 16th century bailiff's plot had clearly been sold off and joined with Johnson's freehold. She leased the house at plot 278 but owned the freehold of plot 277 described as a homestead. The survey gave no detailed information about freehold land so we can only assume there was a house here too. Our separate house history report notes that the house is believed to have been the home of, and probably built by, yeoman farmer John Needham, whose inventory of 1694 has reference to rooms that include an Old kitchen and an Old parlour. Three key building phases were identified: 1644-1671, 1689 and 1749.

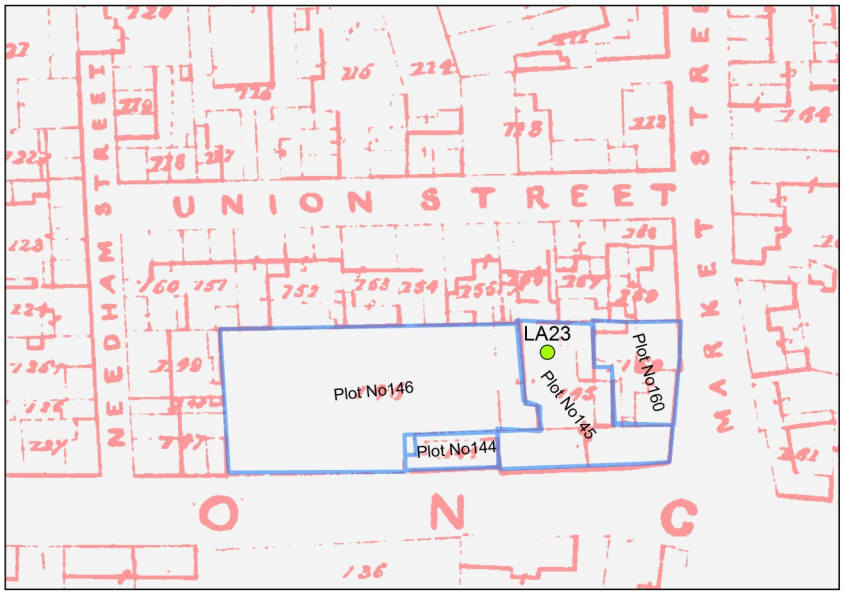
1801

In April 1801 Matthew Needham (Sarah's son) sold the Bingham property to Ruth Timms, whose late husband, Richard Oliver, had been the tenant in 1795, and her son Joseph Oliver, a maltster. Richard Oliver had died in December 1781 aged only 35. The newspaper of the time described him as a maltster of great business. She subsequently married John Timms in March 1783, who was described as a wealthy grazier and maltster. His farm was no 8 Newgate Street. Ruth and her son (Joseph Dodesley Oliver) paid Needham £785, a tidy sum in those days! She died in 1818 at Shelford.

Joseph Dodesley Oliver is described in the 1822 directory as a tanner and wine and spirit merchant of Long Acre. Can one assume this was the beginning of the former use of the post office as the Vaults public house? He was also described in trades' directories from 1828 to 1835 as a bobbin net maker. A later conveyance quotes him as having erected a "*stable with the room over the same formerly used as a machine shop*"...

1807

In April 1807 Oliver and his mother sold land measuring 6885 square yards for £860-12-6d to a consortium of George Baxter, Val Buxton, John Strong, Richard Doncaster and Henry Crooke, who were described in the newspaper of the time as "The Building Club". Oliver retained the house and enough land for the yard now called Old Post Office Yard". The Building club developed the houses and shops that became the west side of Market street together with Union and



Tithe map of 1841

O.S. Map for 1883

Needham Streets.

1841

Plot 145 on the 1841 tithe map was described in the tithe apportionment as a house and buildings in the ownership and occupation of Joseph Oliver, a wine and spirit merchant. Plot 146 was as a garden piece (now "Old Post office Yard") similarly owned and occupied by Joseph Oliver. He remained in occupation until he died sometime before 1851. Plot 160 was in the ownership and occupation of James Slack, who was a shoe maker.

Plot 144 was a house leased from the Chesterfield Estate by Benjamin Watson, an agricultural labourer. He was 76 and his wife 69. Mrs Watson and a daughter and an unmarried son continued to live there until at least the 1861 census and a son and daughter until 1871.

1851 and following

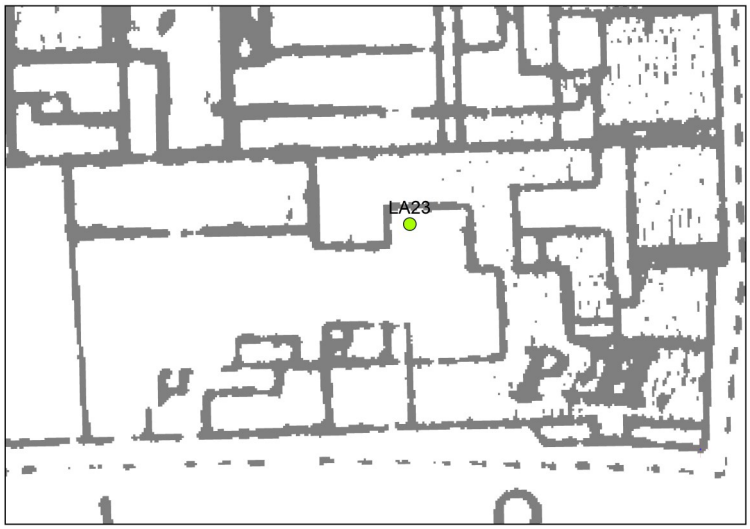
In 1851 Henry Orton, a wine merchant, was in residence. In 1865 Samuel Hall, wine and spirit dealer from Wirksworth, purchased the property from Orton for £1100. At some point after that it was bought by Alton and Company, brewers and spirit merchants of Derby. By 1891 it was occupied by Henry Johnson.

The 1851 conveyance described the property as:

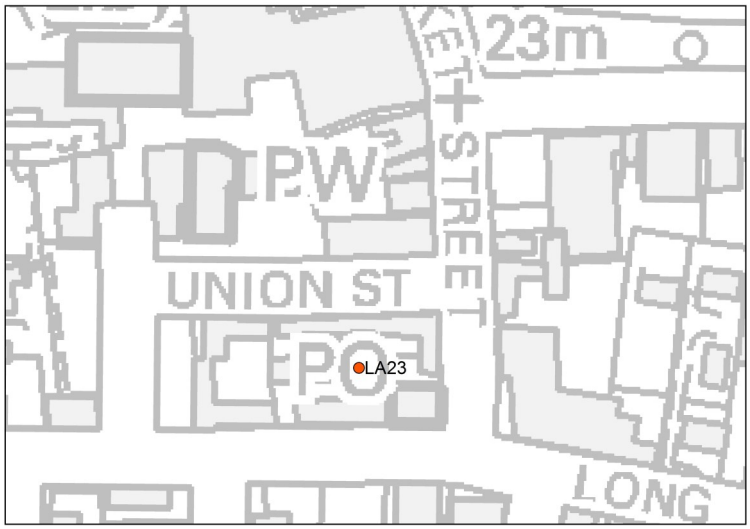
> "Messuage, in Bingham, with "the liquor warehouse, yards, gardens, shed and warehouse" adjoining and also "*stable with the room over the same formerly used as a machine shop erected and built by Joseph Doddesley Olliver, deceased, on part of the same premises*. All of which were formerly in occupation of Oliver, but now of Orton. The trades' directories show that as well as being a wine and spirit merchant JD Oliver was a bobbin net maker from 1830 to 1835, which would explain his need for a machine shop.

1930

The first mention of the property being called the Vaults was in Wrights 1893 directory, which



O.S. map for 1910



Modern map

might indicate when it was purchased by Alton's. Directory entries after this mention innkeepers at the vaults as agents of Alton's; whether this meant they were tenants or not is not known. A conveyance 1 September 1930 records the sale of the property by Alton and Company, 15 Wardwick, Derby to Joseph Walker of Bingham, butcher.

The post office moved from the Market Place to here in 1936 and the property was sold in 1957 by Walker's descendants John Marrison Linley of the Post Office, Bingham, postmaster.

NOTE: Background topography OS Licence No 0100031673

LA 23

LOCATION AND PROTOCOL

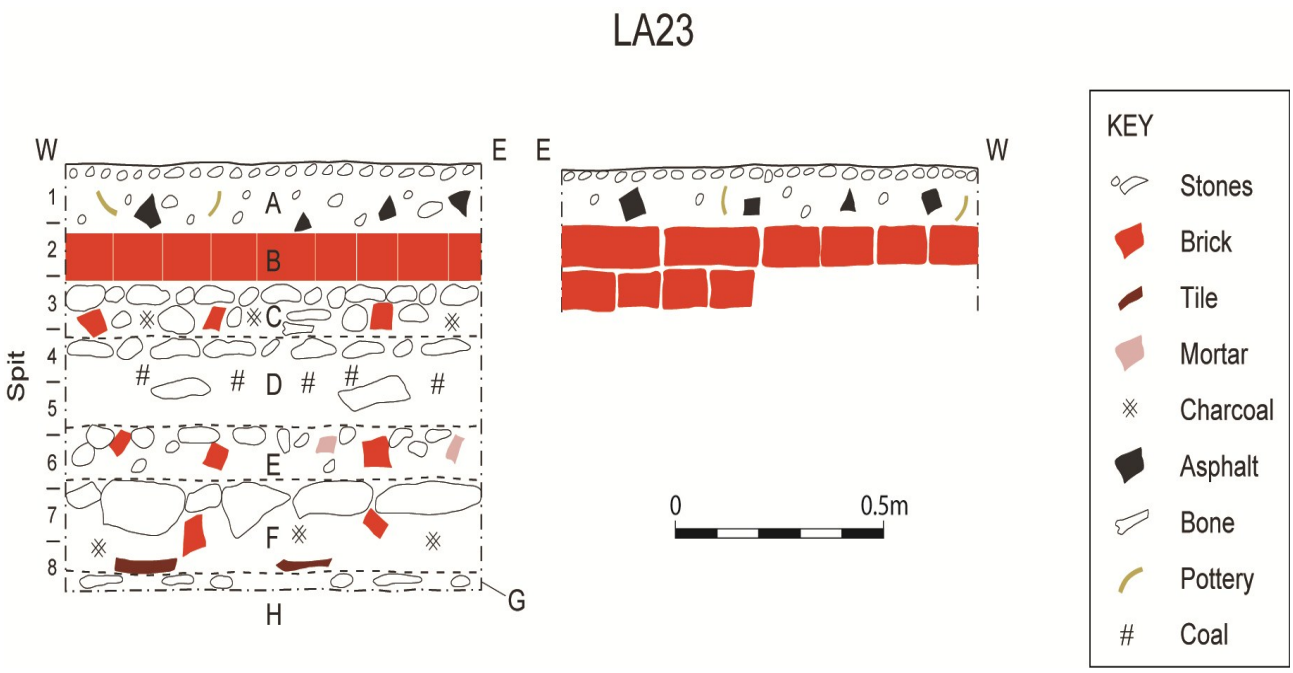
NGR	470423 339863
Height OD (mid point north edge)	24.536m [error 0.034]
Dig dates	26 –27th June 2013
Pit site	Gravel-covered back yard behind the old Post Office. Gravel lay on a membrane.
Pit protocol	1-metre test pit, 10 cm spits, all sieved. Dug to 85 cm.

LA23
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Description of pit

This pit was unique in the project in that it penetrated six courtyard surfaces, the lowest of which rested on the basal clay. The surfaces were:

	Surface
Present-day gravel	1
Brick surface top at 12-15 cm	2
Cobbled surface top at 22 cm	3
Cobbled surface top at 32 cm	4
Uneven stone surface at c52 cm	5
Large stones surface at 60 cm	6
Top of basal clay unit at c75 cm	



A *Layer of gravel at surface overlies a mix of stones, pot, tarmac and fines*
B *Layer of bricks (2)*
C *Cobble layer on stones, brick, bones, charcoal (3).*
D *Cobble layer on a layer of coal fragments in slack (4).*
E *Brick, stones, mortar forms a well-made surface at 52 cm (5).*
F *Well-made surface of large stones with some brick. A layer of tiles lies at the base of this context, set in orange-brown clay (6).*
G *Layer of small, tabular stones*
H *Orange-brown clay with green mottles, sand and bits of shale.. Probably the basal glacial clay.*

Right-hand diagram is the 'wall' in the south face. It is two courses wide. Context A is above it.

The ground level at the time of the dig was a thin layer of gravel laid on a membrane. Beneath this was a mix of black soil, rubble, bits of pottery, clay pipes and tarmac to a depth of 12-15 cm. Since then the area has been landscaped and it is now a brick courtyard.

The surface below this, the second surface, is closely packed bricks. A feature of bricks two wide

IMG_2386 View east of brick surface at 15 cm depth. (1)

IMG_2389 View south of cobbled yard surface beneath the bricks at 22 cm. The wall feature is at the top of the picture (2).

IMG_2390 Close up view south showing the partial brick wall along the southern side of the pit.

IMG_2393 View south of brick wall and the fourth surface at 30 cm.

IMG_2394 at 52 cm depth. View north of the fifth surface.

and two courses high in part, one in the rest, runs along the southern edge of the pit. This does not look like a wall, but may be a retaining feature for the brick yard surface. It occurred at the edge of the pit and was not investigated behind it.

The highest cobbled surface (surface 3) is a single layer of stones ranging from 1 to 10 cm diameter, well packed together. The stones are mostly fine sandstone. Red clay used as a filler in patches. There is a thin spread of mortar over it in the NE of the pit. Beneath it is a mix of loam, sand, brick pieces, bones, glass, charcoal and pottery.

The fourth surface is also cobbled and the top is at 32 cm. The stones are smaller than in the surface above it and well packed. Beneath the cobbled layer is complex mix of large stones, includ-

IMG_2402 North wall

IMG_2403 South wall

IMG_2405 West wall

IMG_2406 East wall.

ing skerry to 25 cm long, and grit on top of a layer of debris from a fire. This includes fire-cracked quartzite, multicoloured slag, coal ash and coal dust, bricks, large pieces of coal, bone, concrete and pottery. One large boulder of sandstone measures 28 x 17 x 15 cm. A layer of slack is about 7 cm thick. It is thickest on the west side of the pit and thins to the east.

The fifth surface is a mix of several materials and not as well made as the surfaces above it. They are well packed however, and there is little doubt is was a courtyard surface. The components include medium-grained sandstone, both hard and soft Triassic types and one dressed, fine-grained tabular sandstone, mortar, bits of brick, multicoloured slag, bones, pot, tiles and metal objects.

The sixth surface consists of closely packed, well-laid large stones. Most of the stones are sandstone including very fine-grained and medium-grained probably local varieties. There is some red Triassic sandstone that is not local. They range up to 15 cm long. Red clay with grey-green mottles has been used as a filler and as a basal layer. A piece of brick was found in with the stones.

Beneath the sixth surface is light orange-brown clay with charcoal, pottery, brick and a few stones. There is a layer of tile resting on small tabular stones beneath this. The clay beneath it is orange-brown with green mottles and containing sand and small bits of shale. It is probably glacial in origin.

Finds

Building materials were found at all levels in the pit. They included the full range to be expected from a demolished building including brick, plaster, mortar, floor tile, roof tile and ceramic tile possibly from a fireplace. Many of the bricks were measurable. They ranged from rare 2 inch to the most common 2 ¼ inch. A few were 3 inches thick including a whole brick marked Cafferata, which was made in Newark. The main period of production for this brick was 1911 to closure of the works in 1974, with the period after 1930 being the most productive. The “wall” feature near the top was made of variable sized bricks. The outer row were 3 inches and the inner row 2 ¾ inches thick. At spit 5 one brick was measured as 2 ½ inches.

There were a few pieces of clinker and indistinct metal objects

IMG_2396 View north of the sixth stone floor feature at 600 cm depth.

IMG_2398 Close up in SE corner of stones beneath the sixth surface showing red-brown clay filler

IMG_2401 View N of base of hole at 80 cm. Note the layer of ash and coal slack in north wall.

Coal was confined to the interval 40-60 cm, which is below the fourth surface.

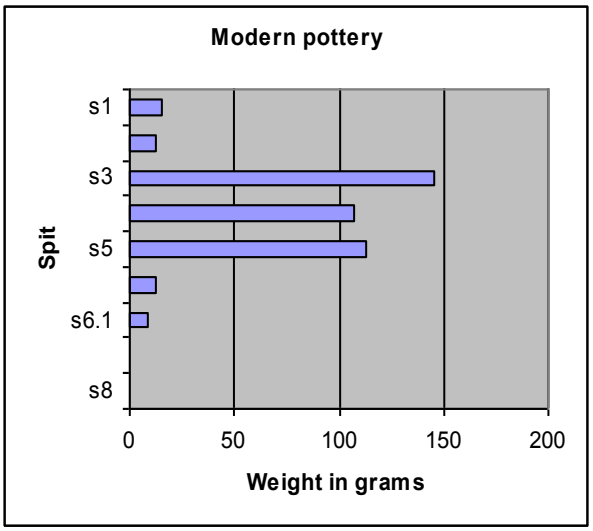
Oyster and mussel shells were found beneath the third and fourth surfaces, while a gunflint was recovered from beneath the third.

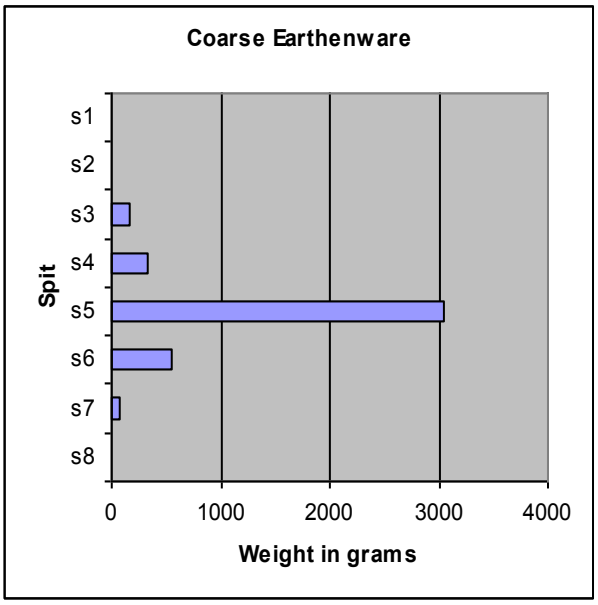
The clay pipes found above the fifth surface are all post 1750 and one of them found in the top ten cm can be dated to 1880-1910. This is a stem with the logo PLAY UP NOTTS on it. Clay pipes with this logo were made in large numbers in support of the local football teams. The majority of clay pipe fragments were recovered from just above the sixth surface. Out of 16 fragments, three of which were from one pipe bowl, 12 were mid 18th to 19th C. Four were earlier. These were made of brownish clay. They had wide holes through them and they were thicker than the later pipe stems, but they were not as thick as the definitive 17th C pipe stems. They are probably early 18th C.

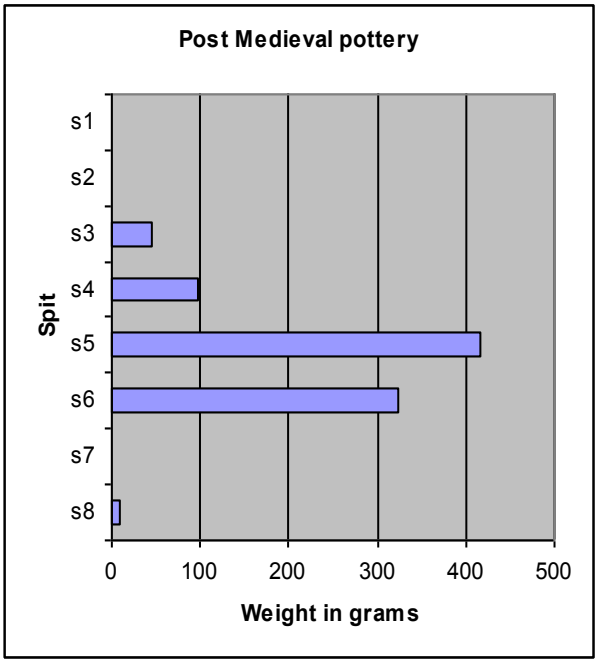
Of the 55 pieces of glass found in the pit, 50 were from bottles. Most were green or nearly black and they all had a patina from the chemical reaction between the soil and the glass. In about a third of them the patina was a strong gold colour and it rendered the glass opaque, so that the glass colour could not be determined. There were some flat-sided clear or very light green bottles, a clear jug handle and a clear rounded rim of a bottle or jar. Only three of the pieces were flat window glass and the thickness ranged from 1/16th to 1/8th. There was no clear glass below the fifth surface. It is difficult to date this glass. The nearly black bottles are likely to be from onion bottles widely used for wine in the 17th to 18th C, but the remainder of the green bottles and clear glass could be 19th or even 20th C.

The pottery was dominated by Modern (95), post medieval (106) and coarse earthenware (265) sherds. Among the post-medieval and coarse earthenware sherds all the known varieties found elsewhere in Bingham were found here. The Modern pottery, however, has a unique range of fabrics and was found only above the sixth surface.

Among the Modern pottery 46% was classed as White Ware and 19% as Flow Blue. All the other fabric types occur in single figures making up the balance of 33%. These include Transfer Print (4) sherds, all of which are Willow pattern and which in most pits makes up roughly the same proportion as White Ware.







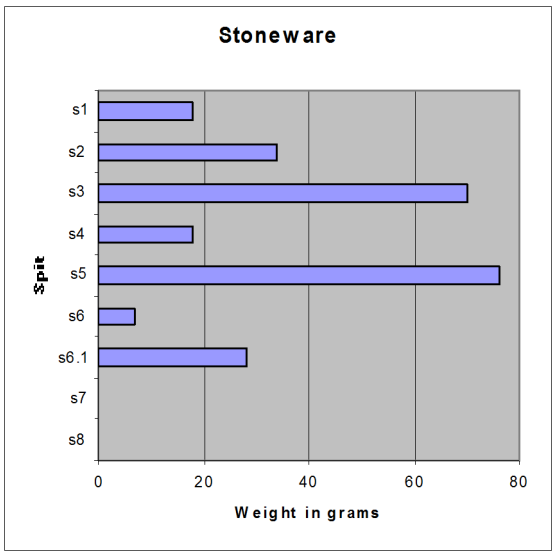
There was a rough stratigraphy in the distribution, but it is clear that there had been a considerable amount of churning with sherds likely to be from the same vessel present at all depths from 20 to 60 cm; that is above surfaces 6 to 4. There are three significant finds types here. One is Jackfield-type, of which there were only a few sherds all likely to be from the same pot. They were recovered from spits 3 and 4; that is above and below the fourth surface. Jackfield Ware was made in Ironbridge in three periods. The first was between 1740 and around 1780 when the body was dark grey purple and the glaze a shiny black. Many of the pots made had a characteristic moulded pattern rather like neat wickerwork. The several pieces found here, one of which had the moulded pattern, look like they are from the same pot and the body colour confirms it to be from the early period.

Flow Blue was found in spits 3 to 5; that is above and below surface 4. All the sherds are the same type and likely to be from the same, wavy-rimmed plate. Flow Blue is a type of transfer printed pottery in which the blue colour runs into the white. The sherds found here are all of a type in which the blue forms a spiky pattern inwards from the edge of the plate and they are all likely to be from the same plate. It was made from about 1820 to about 1860 and then underwent a revival some years later. Their presence above surfaces 4 and 5 shows some churning.

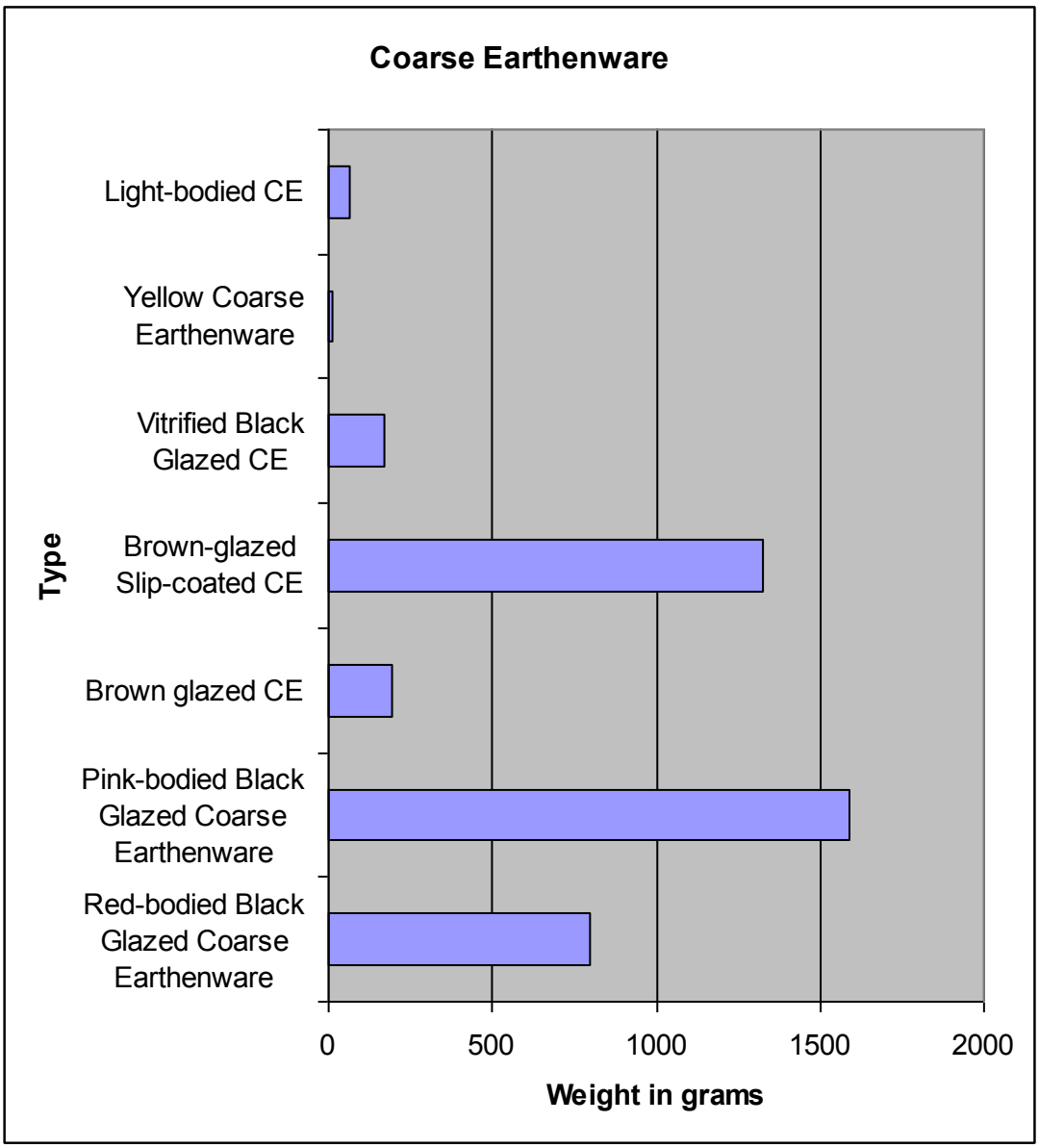
Another significant find is two examples of a pale yellow glazed plate edge with a distinctive embossed pattern. They almost certainly come from the same plate. They were found in spits 3 and 4. This means that the two were separated by the 4th surface. It is not possible to date these sherds.

Very little Modern pottery was recovered above the third surface. It included the only Cane-coloured Ware, a single sherd of Willow pattern, some White Ware and two sherds from a 20th C plate with a dark blue upper side and a white underside.

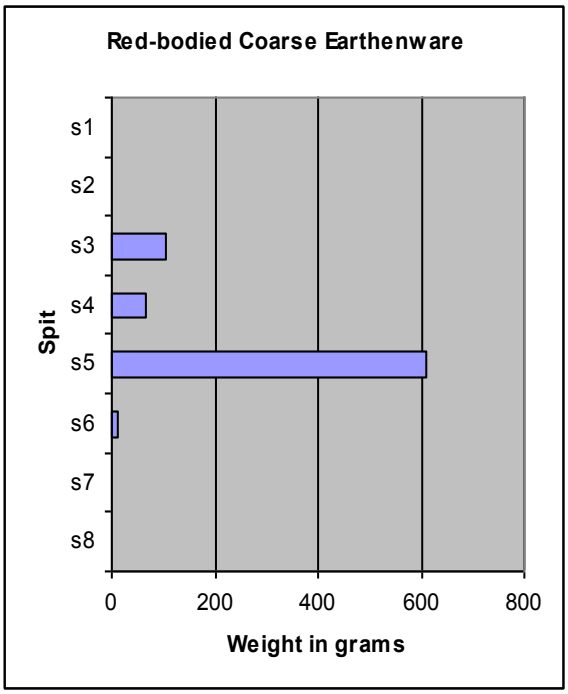
Beneath the third surface there is some evidence of mixing, but the oldest of the Modern pottery was found only below 40 cm depth, which is just above the fifth surface.

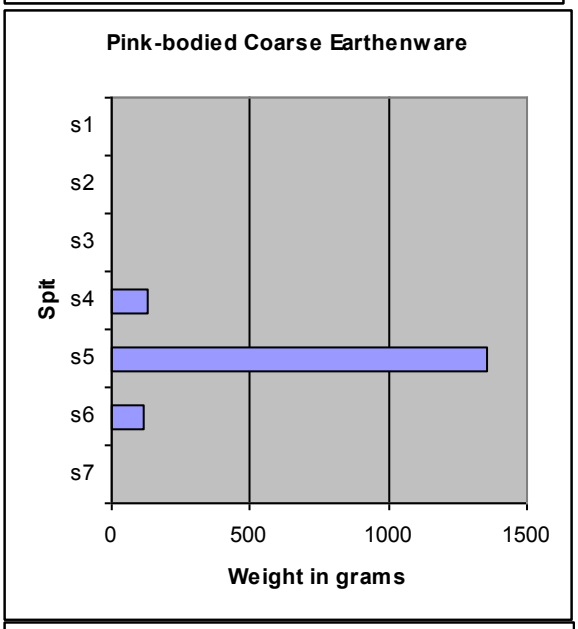


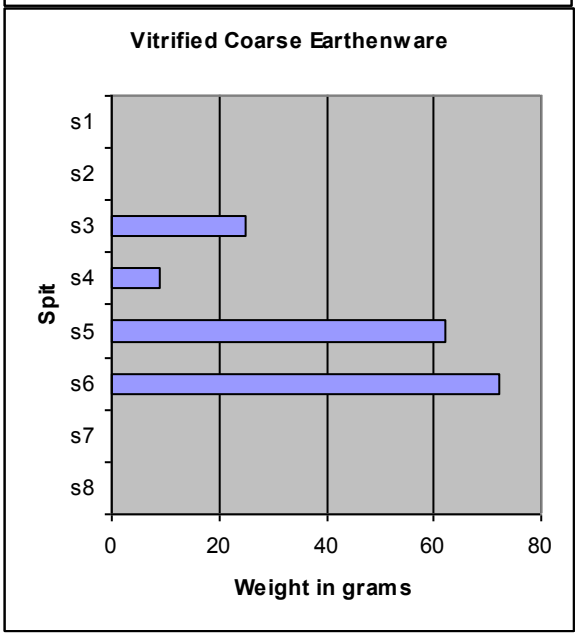
It is likely that many of the sherds come from a small number of vessels, particularly among what has been classed as White Ware. White Ware is a largely 19th C ware type that came in after Cream Ware, which was dominant in the 18th C. It was used in its own right as a white ware, but was also the base for many other types, such as transfer printed wares. In this pit White Ware constituted about 48% of the finds. Little of it was actually white, but among these sherds are some from plates, others with crazed or badly eroded glaze from utility wares. One sherd of a broad out-turned rim with a 20 cm diameter might be from a chamber pot.



The bulk of the finds come from three types. These have pale yellow, creamy and pale grey glazes. The pale yellow is the most numerous. Two of the sherds are rim pieces from a small plate with a distinctive embossed pattern and one or two are badly stained. The majority are from unidentifiable forms though among those that can be identified are a teapot, bowl and possible plates. Many of the sherds have a creamy colour. One is from a ribbed jar, two others that fit together form a lid 4.5 cm in diameter, but most are from forms that cannot be identified. The pale grey glaze is on 13mm thick sherds. These are clearly some kind of utility vessel, though there are no clues as to what it was. However, a similar type of sherd found in Robert Miles School was found to be from a chamber pot.







One distinctive type has been called Blue on Blue. This is a coarse ware with a poor glaze that chips off. An ornament in dark blue is possibly hand painted onto a pale blue base. A similar type of sherd to this was found in Robert Miles school where some of the sherds were large enough for a dark blue fern-like pattern to be recognised.

The only high quality pottery recovered is hand painted porcelain possibly oriental in origin and likely to be 18th C. However, there were also in the lower parts of the pit several sherds of Staffordshire White Salt-glaze Stoneware. This was made in large amounts in the period 1720-1780 and heavily marketed as tableware among the middle classes. A very similar fabric was found on sherds mostly from plates. The body and the colour of the glaze was similar, but it was not dimpled as it is in salt-glaze wares. This was classed as Cream Ware here, but it almost certainly is not this type of ware.

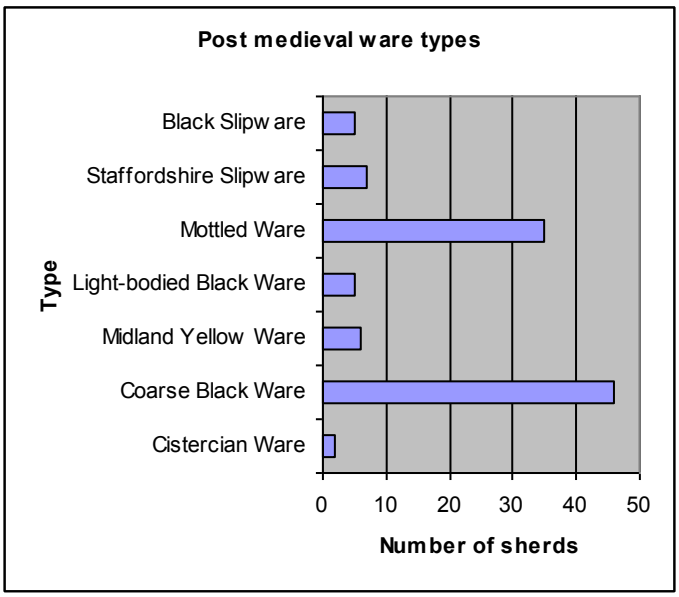
Unusually, for a pit with a lot of modern pottery there were only 4 sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware. These are usually from plant pots or some other horticultural ceramic. They were found only between surfaces three and six.

The stoneware was also fairly numerous (46 sherds) and covered the whole of the date range for stoneware found in the parish. All were recovered above the sixth surface. The range of vessels includes bowls, mugs, preserving jars, a stewpot, jugs and a medicine bottle. Most of the sherds were of brown varieties, but there was one white, possibly Staffordshire pot from the late 18th C. A small number of grey varieties were recovered. The oldest found include sherds with an orange fabric, dated to the early 18th and made in Nottingham. These were all from beneath the fourth surface. Most of the rest were Derbyshire made and from several date categories spanning 1750 to 1950. However, there is a considerable mixing here. For example the sherds attributed to 1850-1950 were found at all depths above the sixth surface, though most were above the fourth.

265 sherds of coarse earthenware were recovered and all the varieties known in the parish were represented. Little is known about the date range for these pots. It is generally said that they came into use in the late 17th C replacing Midland Yellow Ware as the main coarse earthenware and remained in pro-

duction in some parts of the country until the mid 20th C. Evidence from elsewhere in the parish suggests that the red-bodied coarse earthenware came in later than the pink-bodied and lasted through the 19th C, while the pink tended to go out of use earlier in the 19th C.

Coarse earthenware was found beneath the third surface down to the bottom of the pit, but it was most abundant immediately underneath the fourth surface, where some large pieces were found. Pink-bodied and Brown-glazed slip coated coarse earthenware were the most numerous. These are closely related types, in that in both cases the body is generally pink and covered with a red slip under the glaze to darken the outcome. The colour of the glaze ranges from black to medium brown and there is a middle area of dark brown glaze when it is difficult to differentiate the two. The Brown Glazed Coarse Earthenware is generally on a red body and had no under slip, just like the Red-bodied Black Glazed Coarse Earthenware. Most of the sherds were small and the original vessel was not identifiable. Those that were include pancheons, bowls, jars and other upright vessels, butter pots and a candlestick base. The Vitrified Black Glazed Coarse Earthenware is typically used as a butter pot. It is hard fired and liquid proof and would have contained a stone (14lb) of butter. Containers like this were used by dairy farmers throughout the East Midlands for trading their butter. The Light-bodied Coarse Earthenware is a local variation of the usual red-bodied coarse earthenware. Little is known of its date range. The Yellow Coarse Earthenware is one of the most easily recognisable fabric types. It is ubiquitous in the parish, but never abundant. It seems mostly to have been used for pancheons and large bowls. The body is pink and covered by a white slip on the inside only. The clear glaze applied to this slip finishes yellow. The outside of the vessels would have an orange slip on it.



106 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. They were found beneath the third surface down to the bottom of the pit, being most abundant beneath the fourth and fifth surfaces. The fabric types found include:

Cistercian Ware (1450-1550)
Coarse Black Ware (1550-1800)
Midland Yellow Ware (1575-1700)
Light-bodied Black Ware (1650-1725)
Mottled Ware (1675-1750)
Staffordshire Slipware (1675-1800)
Black slipware (1675-1800)

The earliest of these, Cistercian Ware, yielded only two sherds. Both were from beneath surface 4. The glaze was dark, nearly black and pitted on the purple body and one seemed to be from a large vessel. This is unusual for Cistercian Ware, which was usually used for mugs and cups. However, examples of sherds from Cistercian Ware chafing dishes have been found elsewhere.

Coarse Black Ware was the most numerous of all the finds from this period. Many of the sherds were from chamber pots. This seems to have been the most common fabric used for chamber pots from the 16th to late 17th C. These sherds were found under the third surface, where there were six sherds from the same vessel and under surfaces four and five. A single sherd of Coarse Black

Ware was found at the bottom of the pit.

Midland Yellow Ware was uncommon and present under the fifth surface, where five of the pieces were from the same vessel. Its form could not be determined.

There were only five sherds of Light-bodied Black Ware and none of the conventional Midland Black Ware of which this is a variation. There was, however, a single sherd of brown-glazed ware that resembles Midland Black Ware. This variant is known elsewhere in the parish. These were found at various depths below the third and fifth surfaces.

Mottled Ware was the second most abundant fabric typed and was found only under the fourth and fifth surfaces. The majority of the sherds were from tankards or mugs and in one case 14 sherds from a single tankard found beneath the fourth surface fitted together. There were some sherds of a rather thin fine ware, possibly a cup, and others with a glaze on one side only that may have been from a dish. Also beneath the fourth surface was a gun flint.

There were two types of slipware: Black Slipware and Staffordshire Slipware. All were found under the fourth surface but one piece of Black Slipware was found under the third. Four pieces of slipware were fairly common brown stripes on yellow and not combed. They appear to be from the same vessel. The others were combed.

Interpretation

The six surfaces found in this pit are all likely to be courtyards. The pottery and clay pipes found underneath each one give some indication of their age, though there is some evidence of churning of the soil and mixing of the sherds of different ages. This is to be expected in an area subjected to repeated interference by man.

The oldest finds overlying the sixth surface are late 16th to mid 18th C. All the 18th C stoneware was found beneath the fourth surface, while most of the 19th C stoneware was recovered from above the fourth surface. Similarly, Mottled Ware, which is fairly well dated to a period before 1750, was found only beneath the fourth and fifth surfaces. All except one piece of Black Slipware were found beneath the fourth surface. The exception was recovered from spit 3 beneath the third surface. Midland Yellow Ware, which has a date range 1575 to 1700 was found only beneath the fifth surface. Cistercian Ware, which is the oldest pottery found in this pit, was found immediately under the fourth surface.

A clay pipe stem with the log PLAY UP NOTTS dated 1880-1910 was recovered from immediately beneath the first surface and on top of the brick second surface

The fourth surface is significant in that it was laid on a bed of burnt debris, which included coal, lots of ash and coal slack, some slag and a few large stones. The debris here included finds from earlier ages suggesting that it was a very disturbed layer, maybe with soil brought in from elsewhere that included old pottery sherds. All the clay pipe stems from above the fourth surface are post 1750 in age. Most significantly however, three distinctive types of Modern pottery were found both above and below the 4th surface. These were Jackfield-type Ware (1740-1780), Flow Blue Ware (1820-1860) and an embossed pale yellow glazed plate that could not be dated. The Flow blue is the best for dating; Jackfield-type Ware is likely to be a family heirloom that was broken late in its existence. Taking this into account the fourth surface is probably dateable to the mid to late 18th C.

The fifth surface overlies Midland Yellow Ware with a range 1575 to 1700. Staffordshire White Salt-glaze Stoneware with a date range 1720-1780 was found just above the 5th surface, but most-

ly below it. This puts a possible latest date for this surface as late 18th C. The clay pipes in the debris below the fifth surface, however, are mostly post 1750 with some early 18th C or late 17th C. This makes it more realistic to date this surface to mid 18th C.

The only pottery found below the sixth surface was Coarse Black Ware, which has a long and not very useful date range. There was also a lot of clay tile near the bottom of the pit. However, within the sixth surface were some pieces of brown glazed coarse earthenware. This seems to suggest that the best estimate for the date of the sixth surface is no earlier than late 17th C.

In summary the history of the courtyards is:

First surface	20th-21st C
Second surface	mid to late 19th C
Third surface	early to mid 19th C
Fourth surface	mid to late 18th C
Fifth surface	mid 18th C
Sixth surface	late 17th or early 18th C

The types of pottery found here are dominated by coarse earthenware, which was used mainly in the kitchen and dairy. Among the post-medieval pottery most of it was Coarse Black Ware, used mainly for chamber pots and Mottled Ware used mainly for tankards. There were at least two fabrics among the Modern wares that were likely to have been used for chamber pots. Every room in an hotel would have had a chamber pot and the tankard would feature in the bar. This assemblage of functions strongly indicates that the nearby building was probably used as a hotel.