DESCRIPTION OF FINDS

All the finds have been examined and details registered in the database in relation to their context as identified in the field (Table 2). However, it was concluded that this classification was unnecessarily elaborate. No meaningful distinctions were found between the subsoil assemblages in the field contexts or between them in contexts shown in the simplified scheme in the middle column of Table 2. The descriptions here are given in relation to the succession shown in the right-hand column in Table 2. Here the subsoil includes the demolition layer.

Table 2

Contexts used in field and database	**Simplified contexts used for stratigraphical analysis**	**Categories used for finds description**
Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil
Stony A+B Stony A+B 7 Subsoil C Subsoil Subsoil 7	Upper Subsoil	Subsoil
North Rubble	Demolition layer	Subsoil
S8 S8 Thursday S8Friday S8 Stony S8 South S8 South Thursday	Lower Subsoil	Subsoil
Floor	Stone floor	Floor
Sub-floor (Friday) Lake sub-floor	Sub-floor	Sub-floor
South Dog North Dog NE feature NE Feature Friday Post hole	North Dog NE Feature	Dog burials NE Feature

TOPSOIL

The topsoil has the broadest range of dated material and includes more definitely 19th and 20th C material than other contexts. The full range of material is:

Building material
Bones
Metal
Glass
Shells
Clay pipe
Pottery

Building material.

There is a wide range of materials including: floor tiles, mortar, brick, stone roofing tiles, modern drain, plaster with reed imprints on the inside, mortar, white ceramic tiles and asbestos. Some of these are clearly 20th C. Others, such as the stone roofing tile are medieval.

Bones
Few bones were found in the topsoil, all were cow. There was one sheep tooth.

Metal.
Mostly nails of different ages and sizes, but there are also coins. Two can be dated: a 1940 6d and an 1822 farthing.

Glass.
There is a range of modern and older glass including: thin, green window glass, which is found in all parts of the excavation, green heavy wine bottle, clear wine glass, clear dimpled modern decorative glass and a clear cup handle. Clear reinforced window glass with a square pattern of wire reinforcement, is most likely to be modern

Shells.
Only oyster shells were found.

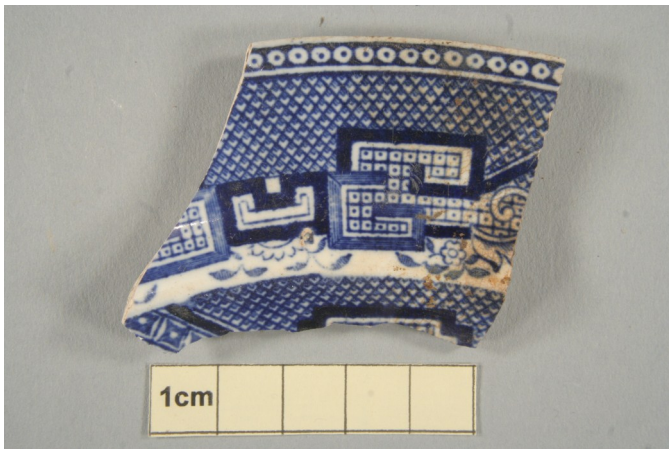
Clay pipes.
Only one bowl with a maker's mark was found and that was Edward Godfrey 1684 to 1713. There were a few stems dated post 1750, others pre 1750. Dated bowl fragments, though unmarked cover the range 1750 to 1800.

Pottery.
The broad categories used to describe the pottery are:

Modern	(1750 to 2000)
Stoneware	(1700 to 1750)
Coarse earthenware	(late 17th C to mid 20th C)
Post medieval	(1450 to 1750)
Medieval	(pre 1500)

The presence of two layers of topsoil with different ages was not recognised at the time of the excavation, which means that the finds were not classified with respect to them.

Modern. While several of the varieties present lower in the succession were found there were some that were unique to the topsoil. These included, modern white ware and transfer-printed wares such as Willow Pattern. Other types include Staffordshire White Salt-glaze Stoneware, both plain and moulded, oriental imported hard paste porcelain, Cream Ware, Cream-bodied earthenware and Pale blue and dark blue earthenware. All of these are present below in the subsoil.



Rim of a Willow Pattern plate. This type of pottery was not common in this excavation and was found only in the topsoil.

Coarse earthenware. The range was dominated by red-bodied coarse earthenware with lesser amounts of pink-bodied and only a little Yellow Coarse Earthenware and Vitrified Coarse Earthenware. Among the red-bodied sherds are rims of a 50-cm diameter

pancheon.

Stoneware. All the brown salt-glaze stoneware is Nottingham made and dates from the first half of the 18th C.

Post medieval. The full range includes: Coarse Black Ware, Mottled Ware, slipware and slip-trailed ware, Midland Black Ware and an unknown, unglazed fabric.

Medieval. A single piece of Saintonge ware was recovered. This is an unusual fabric. The pot was made at Saintonge near Bordeaux and was used for transporting claret from France to England in the middle ages. The only other place where it has been found in Bingham is at the site of the original manor house where it is associated with 13th-14th C finds.

SUBSOIL
The full list of finds includes:

Building material
Bones
Coal and burnt wood
Metal
Glass
Shells
Clay pipe
Pottery

A complete limestone roof tile with abundant fossils on the underside. The hole is 1/4 inch diameter.

Building Material
Included among the building materials are bricks, red roof and floor tiles, limestone roofing tiles with holes drilled in them, Welsh slate, mortar and plaster. Bricks range in thickness from 2 to 2 ½ inches. One 2-inch brick is sooted and may have been in a chimney. Some red tiles are curved and clearly are pantiles used for roofing, but most are flat, plain tiles. A few are likely to be floor tiles. Mortar is sometimes still attached to the both surfaces of the roofing tiles. The stone roof tiles are mostly limestone, often with fossils in it and identified as Liassic in age, probably worked in quarries in Barnstone, where limestone paving slabs called Urrs were extracted in the late 19th century. One piece of Swithland Slate (75627), complete with fixing hole has been found. The commonest size hole is 7mm diameter, but there are some up to 10mm. In section the holes are hour-glass shaped and look like they have been drilled from the top and the bottom to meet in the middle. The middle diameter is usually 7 mm. Iron nails were found rusted in some of the holes. A single piece of Welsh slate has been collected. Lumps of mortar, some with trowel point impressions were found. A large amount of plaster was recovered at all levels in the dig. It

A piece of wall plaster with a reed impression on the under side.

is usually white-washed on one side and had reed impressions on the inside.

Bone and teeth

The full range of animals represented by bones or teeth is:

Cattle
Sheep
Goat
Pig
Horse
Dog
Cat
Chicken

By far the most numerous were cattle bones, mostly cow, but there were some bones and teeth that were so large that they were most likely from a bull. All were butchered and most parts of the body were represented: horn socket, spine, shoulder, ribs, legs and toe. Many parts were joints such as knee and hip. Evidence of butchery includes the cut marks, breakages for the extraction of marrow and holes made for hanging the meat. It seems that most of the bones are kitchen or table waste, but some, such as the toe bones and joint sockets represent unused parts of the carcass, possibly indicative of slaughterhouse waste. Two lower leg bones are bowed, while some of the upper leg bones are very thick and strong. It is suggested that the bowed leg bones were from heavy animals that had been bred for meat. Characteristically, in the 17th and 18th centuries the new breeds being developed for meat had short lower legs that were not yet modified in the breed to take the load of the large beef animal. This is the best evidence for dating these bones.

One shin bone showed evidence or heating. This may have been from cooking or from heating to help with the extraction of marrow. Another leg bone had clearly been broken for marrow, but there were no cut marks anywhere on it, suggesting that it had been discarded with meat remaining on it.

Many bones, as well as showing signs of butchery are also gnawed by dogs and rats after discard.

After the cow bones, sheep bones and teeth are the next most numerous. Again, all showed signs of butchery and were probably table waste. One small collection of mainly ribs showed signs of being gnawed by dogs. Nearly all are mutton, with only one small collection of lamb. Some of the sheep were old, one with a bent leg bone and there are four fused vertebrae from a sheep that probably had arthritis. One large jaw with teeth was in such good condition that the animal is thought to have been a cherished, prize specimen.

A few of the bones, also butchered, were from pigs, but most of the material collected from pigs were teeth, including two tusks. The bones are mostly ribs with shoulder, shin and pelvis.

There was a single horse tooth, one chicken bone and some teeth from a goat in the collection. Teeth from pets include both cats and a dog.

Coal

Eight pieces of coal were collected and one piece of burned wood. The wood was from the lowest level of the pit and may have been a relict of a fire as suggested by abundant charcoal in the low

levels.

A piece of glass from a diamond shaped pane marked where it has been set in lead. Above it is a piece of window lead. The glass is 1/16th inch thick.

Metal

There is a mixture of materials here including many square-headed nails. While most are around 1¼ inches, they range up to 3 inches with one 4 inch nail. Rusty brackets, a lump of unidentifiable iron, a rusted gate hook and a door latch were found. In addition there are metal buttons, including brass, a corroded copper disc, window lead, a corroded disc of unknown origin and clinker.

Glass

Commonly found among the glass are small pieces of thin, green, flat glass, which often has a gold patina. Some edge pieces are marked where the glass was set in window lead. The thickness varies from as little as 1 mm to 3 mm. This cannot be dated with any certainty. Heavy, green bottle glass is fairly common. Two curved pieces have been identified as from an onion wine bottle, common in the 17th and early 18th C. Many of these pieces are from the punted base and may be patinated. A green glass wine bottle seal showing the Brunsell coat of arms was also found, similar to one recovered from the test pit. Two Brunsells, a father and a son, were rectors in Bingham between 1662 and 1711. The punted base of two 3 cm-diameter, fine green bottles and many small fragments that could have originated from these bottles were recovered. These are characteristically 17th to 18th century.

The Brunsell coat of arms on a glass seal probably off a wine bottle.

Among the clear glass is a possible wine glass base, properly defined as aqua, small fragments of a wine glass and a fine bottle. Some of them have a white patina and could be anything from 18th to 19th C. Clear reinforced window glass with a square pattern of wire reinforcement, is most likely to be modern and is also present in the topsoil. Embossed, heavy clear glass is also likely to be from a modern bottle while white opaque glass appears to be from ornamental glassware. These are likely to be possibly 19th to 20th C.

Aqua glass is uncommon, but a fragment of a medicine bottle was found and pieces that could be window glass. Again this type has a range of 18th to 19th C.

Shells

These are mostly oyster shells, but there is one bleached land snail shell that may have been contemporary with the other items.

Clay pipes

A nearly complete clay pipe made by Richard Brinsley 1690-1729.

All the clay pipes were dated from mid/late 17th to mid/late18th C. They were mostly stem fragments, which are dated as either pre 1750 or post 1750. The majority are early, but none of the younger stems have the bright white appearance of 19th C pipes and are probably late 18th C. Most of the bowls did not have a maker's mark and were broadly classed as late 17th to early 18th C, though one bowl was of an older type with dates 1650 to 1660. Several individual makers were identified. They were Edmund Godfrey who worked in Nottingham between 1684 and 1713, John James 1684 to 1720 and Richard Brinsley 1690 to 1720, Thomas Crew Snr. 1670-1696 and William Sefton 1700 to 1725. There were some unusual finds. The William Seftom piece was a short length of decorated stem. Three mouthpieces were collected, all early. One pipe bowl was marked IC on the heel and is unknown in Nottinghamshire, while another early bowl from Chester, is unique in the county. Two bowl fragments were long-bowl types made by Edward Godfrey between 1713 and 1715.

Pottery

The pottery found in this excavation is broadly classified as:

Modern
Stoneware
Coarse earthenware
Post medieval
Medieval

The boundaries, however, are not clear-cut and some of the ceramics classified as Modern straddled the boundary with Post Medieval having been made in the period 1720 to 1780. Similarly, Midland Purple Ware overlaps the medieval to post medieval periods.

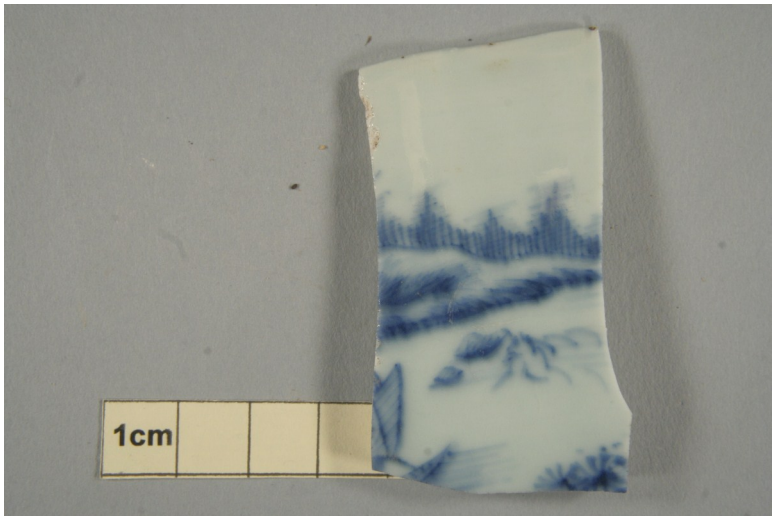
Modern. *A* wide range of pottery types was recorded, but in many cases there were only a few examples of each. The most abundant was Staffordshire white salt-glaze stoneware both plain and moulded.

The full range of types includes:

Whieldon-type Ware,
Staffordshire White Salt-glaze Stoneware, plain and moulded
Scratched-blue Salt-glaze Stoneware
Pale blue plus blue fern-leaf patterned earthenware,
Cream-bodied pale grey earthenware
Cream Ware
Hard-paste oriental imported porcelain
Mocha
Transfer printed wares
Basalt Ware

The Whieldon-type Ware is not common and is of uncertain identification, but would indicate a mid 18th C date. Best dated is the Staffordshire White Salt-glaze Stoneware, which is common in this dig and dates from 1720 to 1780. Plain, slightly off-white tableware is commonest, but there is a wide range of moulded wares representing dishes, plates, bowls and upright jars or ornaments. In some cases the moulding seems to be restricted to the flanged edge of a plate. Only half a dozen sherds of scratched-blue salt-glaze stoneware were found, all possibly from the same small bowl. It was made by incising a pattern into soft clay and then introducing a blue colour into the scratches. It was common in the mid 18th century.

Staffordshire White Salt-glaze Stoneware, moulded.



Oriental porcelain

Sherds of pale blue plus blue fern leaf-patterned ware type are possibly from the same vessel and were found in all parts of the excavation. It cannot be dated accurately, but is likely to be 18th C. The cream-bodied pale grey earthenware is also probably from a single vessel, likely to be a chamber pot and is also difficult to date.

Cream Ware is not common. It came into production early in the 18th C, but declined while Salt-glaze Stoneware was being vigorously marketed, coming back late in the 18th C when it was used as a base for decorated ware types.

The hard-paste porcelain sherds are likely to be from the same bowl and were found in all parts of the excavation. It is thought to be an oriental import dating to the late 18th C. A single piece of hand painted Chinese-looking ware is also thought to be an import from the late 18th C.

A single piece of Black Basalt Ware and another thought to be Mocha are not earlier than the early 19th C, while there were two small sherds thought to be transfer printed wares, also early to mid 19th C.

Stoneware. All the brown salt-glaze stoneware was made in Nottingham and dates from the first half of the 18th C. About a half has the orange body that typifies pottery made between 1700 and 1725. The pieces can be matched to others found throughout the dig and it is possible that there are only a few different vessels represented. Many of the sherds were

from mugs and include bases, rims and handles. Reeded and roulletted patterns were seen on the adjacent body sherds. Some can be attributed to bowls and one fine handle is possibly from a cup. Sherds of Westerwald blue stoneware from Germany date from the same period.

Coarse earthenware. Included are red-bodied, pink-bodied, vitrified, yellow, brown-glazed and light-bodied coarse earthenware.

Rim of an upright jar about 20 cm diameter of vitrified coarse earthenware possibly used as a butter pot.

The Red-bodied Black Glazed Coarse Earthenware is the most abundant. The glaze varies from black to dark brown, usually streaky, and it is sometimes difficult to decide on whether this should be classed as brown-glazed. The black and dark brown glazed coarse earthenware is mostly from pancheons with rim diameters of up to 50 cm. There are some in the range 32 to 36 inches. Base fragments suggest that there were some upright vessels, such as jars or cisterns among them and one brown-glazed sherd was measured as from a 20-cm diameter jar.

The vitrified fragments come from butterpots with diameters of 20 to about 30 cm. A small number of sherds came from shouldered bowls. The provenance of these sherds is not certain. Mostly, they are olive coloured and glazed on the inside and readily attributable to upright vessels. Some purple-bodied sherds, however, might be over-fired vessels otherwise characterised as red or pink bodied.

The Yellow Coarse Earthenware was not common, but widespread and showed little variation. They were mostly body sherds and not attributable to any kind of vessel. One or two were clearly pancheon parts and one had a measured diameter of 56 cm.

Light-bodied black glazed coarse earthenware was uncommon and probably from a pancheon.

Post medieval. Pottery types include:

Unknown
Coarse Black Ware
Mottled Ware
Black Slipware
Staffordshire Slipware
Slip-trailed Ware
Sandy Coarse Earthenware
Midland Yellow Ware
Light-bodied Black Ware

Midland Black Ware
Cistercian Ware

The unknown variety is unglazed with a grey-brown body and is possibly from an upright vessel. A few sherds were found in several parts of the dig including the topsoil. They are possibly from the same vessel. It is a fabric type not previously recorded in Bingham.

Coarse Black Ware is probably the most common type of ware found, often forming large body sherds. There are two distinct fabric types: red-bodied and purple-bodied. Some of the sherds are likely to be from chamber pots, but there are also upright vessels as little as 10 to 16 cm diameter. Different sizes of handle also indicate different sizes of vessel. While the glaze is usually nearly black there are sherds with a dark brown glaze. Nothing is known about the date range for this fabric type.

Mottled Ware is widespread and very often can be attributed to tankards or mugs from 7 to 10 cm or so in diameter. Some sherds may be from bowls, but there are none that could come from flatware. There are light brown and darker brown varieties. Commonly, the glaze pools in the base of the pot where it is dark, almost black and thick. Rims and handles are common. Base and rim sherds suggest a diameter of 22 to 24 cm and one large handle stub are possibly of a chamber pot. Mottled Ware is common in the first half of the 18th C, though it continued to be made in provincial potteries much later.

Rim of a Mottled Ware bowl

Staffordshire Slipware

Slipware is widespread and difficult to categorise. Black Slipware is the least common variety of fabric and its date range is not known. Most abundant is Staffordshire Slipware, with a combed pattern. Many pieces look like they came from the same dish with a pie-crust rim. Some slipware that has not been combed might be from parts of otherwise combed pattern dishes. Much of the slip-trailed slipware is typically light brown with a yellow striped pattern, but some broad, multicoloured stripes are found. While the body is mostly buff, there are some sherds with a laminated pink and yellow body. The variations in the patterns suggest that there are several vessels represented here. Slipware came in to prominence in England during the Restoration and continued to be made until late in the 18th C.

Midland Yellow Ware is fairly common and is represented by three colours. Mostly the sherds are yellow and the glaze is present only the inside on coarse wares such as pancheons. Yellow glaze on both sides occurs in fine ware such as cups. In all parts of the dig

Rim of a Midland Yellow Ware bowl

Base and side of a Midland Yellow Ware upright vessel, the colour is greenish yellow caused by over firing.

there were green-yellow sherds with black or dark brown spots, probably from the same vessel, while there is also a single yellow-orange sherd, glazed on one side only. Midland Yellow Ware was first made in the late 16th C and continued in production at Ticknall until the late 17th C.

The Sandy Coarse Earthenware is thought to be a late variety of Midland Purple Ware, but its date range is unknown. Only four sherds were found. One is from a vessel 16 cm in diameter.

The black glazed wares range from Cistercian ware to the later development of it, Midland Black Ware, including a light bodied variety. Cistercian Ware, typically with a pitted dark brown glaze accounts for only six sherds. This is normally dated as from mid/late 15th to mid 16th C. Midland Black Ware follows on from this and is fairly abundant. It is always fine ware and there are several small handles and fine body sherds. It seems that there may be very few vessels involved.

Medieval. There are 12 sherds of medieval pottery in the collection. Most (7) are Midland Purple Ware, with a date range of c1400 to 1550. Two of the sherds have a glaze. Among the rest were a green glaze handle and a piece of green glaze ware with the glaze eroded and probably late 13th to mid 14th C in age. Light-bodied Gritty Ware is commonly considered to be mid 14th to mid 15th C. Freshly buried and undisturbed green glaze would retain its glaze, suggesting that at least one of the pieces found here have been eroded on a ground surface for some time. All could be casual inclusions into the soil.

The medieval and late medieval Cistercian Ware sherds plus the Sandy Coarse Earthenware were probably incorporated into the subsoil from a contemporary land surface. All the other finds fall in the date range late 17th C and 18th C.

STONE FLOOR

A piece of brick, two fragments of stone roof tile and a piece of green glass all appeared to have been integrated into the stone floor when it was built.

Other bits of pottery, brick, tile, bone, teeth, coal and glass were found in the interstices between the stones making up the floor, but were not convincingly part of the structure and could have settled there from the overlying subsoil or they may have been brought down by burrowing rodents, worms and other types of disturbance of the soil profile. Two types of pottery were seen: slip-trailed ware and yellow coarse earthenware. Both of these date from the late 17th C and are found in the sequence above this.

SUB-FLOOR

Items recovered from the stone fill beneath the floor in the area of subsidence include:

- Iron bolt
- Bones
- Oyster shell
- Floor tile
- Coal
- Stone roofing tile
- Pottery:
  - Brown-glazed coarse earthenware (late 17th- 18th centuries)
  - Midland Purple Ware (15th – 16th centuries)
  - Shelly Ware (probably medieval)
  - Light-bodied Gritty Ware (late 14th – 15th centuries)

The date range represented by the pottery spans the late 14th century to the 17th/18th centuries. The largest piece is Shelly Ware, which has a date range of prehistoric to medieval but is most likely to be at the younger end of this range here. A similarly large piece was recovered from the north eastern wall of the excavation at a depth of 30 cm, which was near the boundary with the topsoil. Sherds of pottery similar to the other types occur in the subsoil above the floor, always in very few numbers. The rusty bolt, oyster shell, bit of coal and tiles are all commonly found in the subsoil above.

Pig bones and teeth were found among the rubble filling the sand pit beneath the floor. They were browner and harder than the bones found above the floor and may have been as old as medieval.

A single pig shin, cracked open for marrow was found in the sand deposit beneath the floor. This was also hard and brown, almost fossilised. It was clearly butchered and if it was deposited contemporaneously with the sand could be Mesolithic or older in which case it was likely to be a wild boar.

OTHER FEATURES

The features include:

- Dog burials
- NE Feature
- Post hole

Both dog burials were left undisturbed and only the southern one was sampled. The feature in the northeast of the excavation was fully dug out, but the post hole was not re-sampled.

Dog burials (South dog only)

Nothing was found among the bones that conflicted with any other part of the dig. Finds included Pale blue and blue fern-patterned modern earthenware, pink-bodied and vitrified coarse earthenware, a pre-1750 clay pipe stem, thin, green flat window glass, some rusted square-headed nails, a possible spur and bits of post-medieval pottery. These include Cistercian Ware, Mottled Ware and Staffordshire Slipware. The spur is the most interesting piece presuming that the dogs belonged to Reverend Walter, a noted huntsman. Small bones found in the area of the belly have been confirmed as those of a puppy.

NE Feature

Finds from the infill in this feature cover the full date range in this excavation. They include:

Flint
Building material
Coal
Metal
Glass
Shells
Clay pipe
Pottery

Flint. A single piece of flint is probably natural.

Building material. Pieces of brick, mortar and roofing tile are present.

Miscellaneous items. A single piece of coal, an oyster shell, some square-headed nails and a piece of window lead were found.

Glass. Glass fragments include flat, green, thin window glass, one piece with markings around the margin probably made from being set in lead. Other glass is clear and either from a fine bottle and an ornament.

Clay pipes. There are pre and post 1750 stem pieces with a late 17th to early 18th C bowl fragment.

Pottery. The pottery ranged from modern to post medieval and included stoneware, coarse earthenware and a single medieval piece that was taken out of the wall of the pit. The modern fragments include both plain and moulded Staffordshire White Salt-glaze Stoneware and a piece of transfer-printed ware. This occurs in the topsoil in other parts of the dig. The coarse earthenware includes pink-bodied (no red-bodied), vitrified, yellow and brown-glazed varieties. Two pieces of brown stoneware are dated to the first half of the 18th century. The post-medieval wares include Slipware, Midland Black Ware, Coarse Black Ware, Mottled Ware and Midland Yellow Ware.