Brookhill Pottery, Buckley

Archaeological Assessment

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS

CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Client name:	Cadw
CPAT Project No:	1856
Project Name:	Buckley Potteries
Grid Reference:	SJ 2794 6553
County/LPA:	Flintshire
CPAT Report No:	1476
Event PRN:	140153
Report status:	Final
Confidential:	No

Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved by:
Richard Hankinson Senior Archaeologist	Nigel Jones Principal Archaeologist	Nigel Jones Principal Archaeologist
29/03/2017	30/03/2017	30/03/2017

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS
CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

CONTENTS

Summary

Small-scale excavations were conducted by CPAT in September 2016 on the site of the Brookhill Pottery, on the outskirts of Buckley in Flintshire, as part of a wider Cadw-funded project investigating the Buckley pottery industry and with the assistance of local volunteers. Much of the site had been excavated by Jim Bentley, a noted local investigator of industrial sites, during the 1970s and 1980s, revealing fifteen pottery kilns and recovering a range of wares dating the pottery to between 1640 and 1720.

Although ceramics were made in the locality during the medieval period, Brookhill is considered to be potentially the earliest of the post-medieval potteries at Buckley and indicative of the methods which came into use in the manufacture of earthenware vessels from the 17th century, typified elsewhere by the products of the Staffordshire potteries.

The results of the work demonstrated that while Bentley appeared to have completely excavated most of the kilns he encountered, much of the remainder had been subject to rather less intensive investigation. It was possible to identify features which he had recorded but had been left largely *in situ*, as well as some areas where no previous excavation was apparent. It seems likely that the full extent of the pottery has yet to be identified and further evidence may well survive to the north and east of those areas investigated by Bentley.

The pottery at Brookhill has been broadly dated to the period between 1640 and 1720, on the basis of clay pipes and sgraffito wares recovered during the earlier excavations. The recent work also recovered earthenwares made with the use of a range of techniques typical of post-medieval potteries in Buckley. These included press-moulded and thrown vessels with a variety of glazed decoration; the ceramics generally appear to correspond with the types found by Bentley, but may well benefit from more detailed specialist study in the future.

1 Introduction

1.1. It is well-known that Buckley was the centre of a nationally important pottery industry in the medieval and post-medieval periods and this was quantified by programme of assessment carried out in 2011-12 by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), on behalf of Cadw and in response to their scheduling enhancement programme relating to regional industry. The work suggested that the locality required additional study in order to ascertain its true significance and this led to a more detailed assessment of the local pottery industry (Jones 2014), which identified some 31 pottery sites in the vicinity of Buckley and considered their potential, survival and history, including their likely period of operation (see Table 1, below). Prior to this study, only 19 potteries had been identified; all of the new sites have been attributed unique numbers continuing on from the consecutive sequence first established by Peter Davey in 1976.

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

Fig. 1: The location of Brookhill Pottery and other sites where recent work has been carried out

1

1.2.   The work described in this report represents the third season of a programme of further assessments relating to specific pottery sites identified in 2014. The two earlier seasons of work were largely focussed on community-based excavations at the site of Price's Pottery (SJ 2755 6460: Hankinson and Culshaw 2014; Watson and Culshaw 2015), although some geophysics was also carried out at the location of Site 18 (SJ 2812 6564: Hankinson 2015), considered to be the position of a medieval pottery that was identified from a finds scatter discovered in 1975.

1.3.   The earliest of the other pottery sites in the immediate vicinity is that known as Brookhill Pottery (Site 1: SJ 2794 6552), which lies about 200m to the south-west of Site 18 and 1km north-north-east of Price's Pottery. The site lies immediately to the south-east of Brookhill Lane, now a public footpath; work had been carried out there by Jim Bentley, a noted local investigator of industrial sites, in the 1970s and 1980s, which suggested that this was the earliest of the post-medieval potteries in Buckley.

1.4.   Jones (2014, 22) noted that 'Although the site has seen substantial excavations, its full extent is unknown and there is likely to be significant potential for further buried remains to the east of the excavated area'. Accordingly, Brookhill was seen as a prime candidate for further work and a proposal for targeted excavation and geophysics was submitted to Cadw, based on the importance of the site and that if sufficient sub-surface evidence remained it would potentially merit designation. Cadw supported the proposals and provided grant aid for their implementation.

1.5.   The pottery falls within two separate landownerships, of which access was only afforded to that part belonging to Flintshire County Council. As a result it was not possible to conduct a programme of geophysical survey to the north and east, which it had been hoped might reveal further evidence for kilns and related structures.

1.6.   The site also lies within both the Buckley Claypits and Commons Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and the Deeside and Buckley Newt Sites Special Area of Conservation (SAC), which meant that a licence to work there was required by Natural Resources Wales (NRW). The licence (No 72742:OTH:EPS) was duly obtained and this involved the agreement that Flintshire Council's ecologist, Amanda Davies, would be the assigned ecologist for the programme of work and that Mandy Cartwright of Amphibian and Reptile Conservation (ARC) would be responsible for the trimming of vegetation and clearance in advance of the excavation of the trenches and test pits, also that she would carry out daily checks of the newt and amphibian populations on the site.

1.7.   The work was carried out in September 2016 and involved a number of volunteers, generally local residents who were members of the Buckley Society.

2   Background

2.1.   The area surrounding Buckley in Flintshire, has been associated with the production of pottery for at least 600 years, from the medieval period to the mid-20th century. While pottery manufacture clearly took place in the locality during the Middle Ages and through the Tudor period, its scale and location is poorly known. However, by the early 17th century a group of cottage potters had settled around Buckley Mountain where they exploited the suitable supplies of clay, coal and, on Halkyn Mountain,

lead. Potteries were often established on encroachments on common land, which can be readily identified in 18th- and 19th-century cartographic sources. The industry gradually declined following the Victorian era, with the advent of what were seen as more attractive and modern mass-produced wares from other districts; the last working pottery closed soon after the end of the Second World War.

2.2.   The methods of working used by the industry in Buckley and detailed information on each pottery that has been identified are provided by Jones (2014) and no attempt has been made to reproduce that information here. Table 1 and Fig 2 have been taken directly from his assessment and are included for the convenience of the reader.
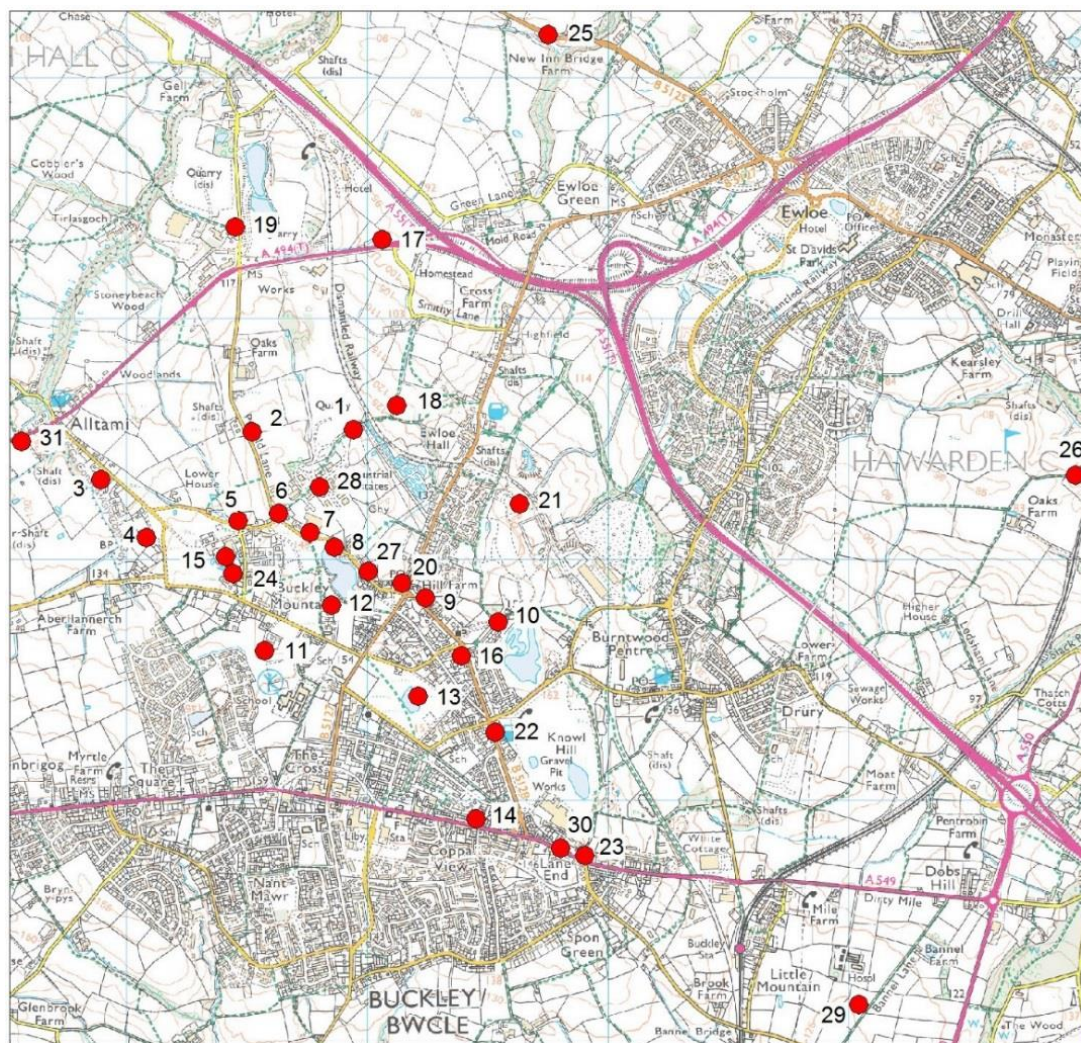
Fig. 2: The distribution of known potteries in the Buckley area.

2.3.   The work carried out at Brookhill by Bentley in the 1970s and 80s identified this as the location of a clay pipe works, thought to have existed in the 17th century, but his main focus was on what has since been identified as the earliest post-medieval pottery site in Buckley, with a main period of operation around 1640-1720. Bentley's excavations revealed fifteen kiln bases, predominantly defined by shallow depressions filled with ash, coal dust, kiln furniture and wasters. These appear to have been clamp kilns with infilled material providing a firm refractory floor which,

being porous, also acted as an underfloor flue. Two smaller kilns were set directly on the ground (Amery and Davey 1979, 51). The kilns all had internal diameters of between 1.5m and 2m (Gruffydd 2010, 88). A range of related layers and other features such as drains and walls were also recorded by Bentley, covering an area measuring about 20m north-east/south-west by 12m.

Table 1: The periods of operation for the Buckley potteries

pottery sites	approx. dates								
	1300-1400	1400-1500	1500-1600	1600-1700	1700-1750	1750-1800	1800-1850	1850-1900	1900-1950
site 1				▓	▓				
site 2					▓	▓	▓		
site 3						▓	▓	▓	▓
site 4							▓	▓	▓
site 5						▓	▓	▓	▓
site 6						▓	▓	▓	
site 7						▓			
site 8						▓	▓	▓	
site 9						▓	▓	▓	▓
site 10						▓	▓	▓	
site 11						▓	▓	▓	
site 12						▓	▓	▓	
site 13								▓	
site 14							▓	▓	
site 15								▓	▓
site 16						▓	▓		
site 17							▓	▓	▓
site 18	▓	▓							
site 19				▓	▓				
site 20						▓			
site 21							▓		
site 22							▓		
site 23							▓		
site 24					▓	▓			
site 25					▓	▓			
site 26							▓		
site 27									▓
site 28									▓
site 29									▓
site 30									▓
site 31									▓

2.4. Two buildings (see Fig. 3) were depicted at Brookhill on the first and second editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1874 and 1899, but both are no longer visible on the ground. A search of cartographic sources showed that these were in place as far back as 1815, but whether they were of sufficient age to have been contemporary with the pottery is unknown. Bentley had talked to local residents, one of whom described the building fronting the lane as an 'old white cottage' and it appears from those discussions that these buildings were taken down when a house and a barn/stable, both now ruinous, were built further to the south in 1900.

3 Excavations

3.1. The excavations comprised four separate investigations on the south-east side of Brookhill Lane, two trenches (1 and 2) within a garden plot to the south-west of the pottery site and two 1m-square test pits (Trenches 3 and 4) in an area of scrub further to the south-west (Fig. 3). It was not intended to completely excavate any layers or features that were revealed, rather that it was sufficient to identify surviving

elements of the pottery to determine the nature and extent of Bentley's excavations and assess the preservation of the archaeology. The excavations were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) St*andard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)*.
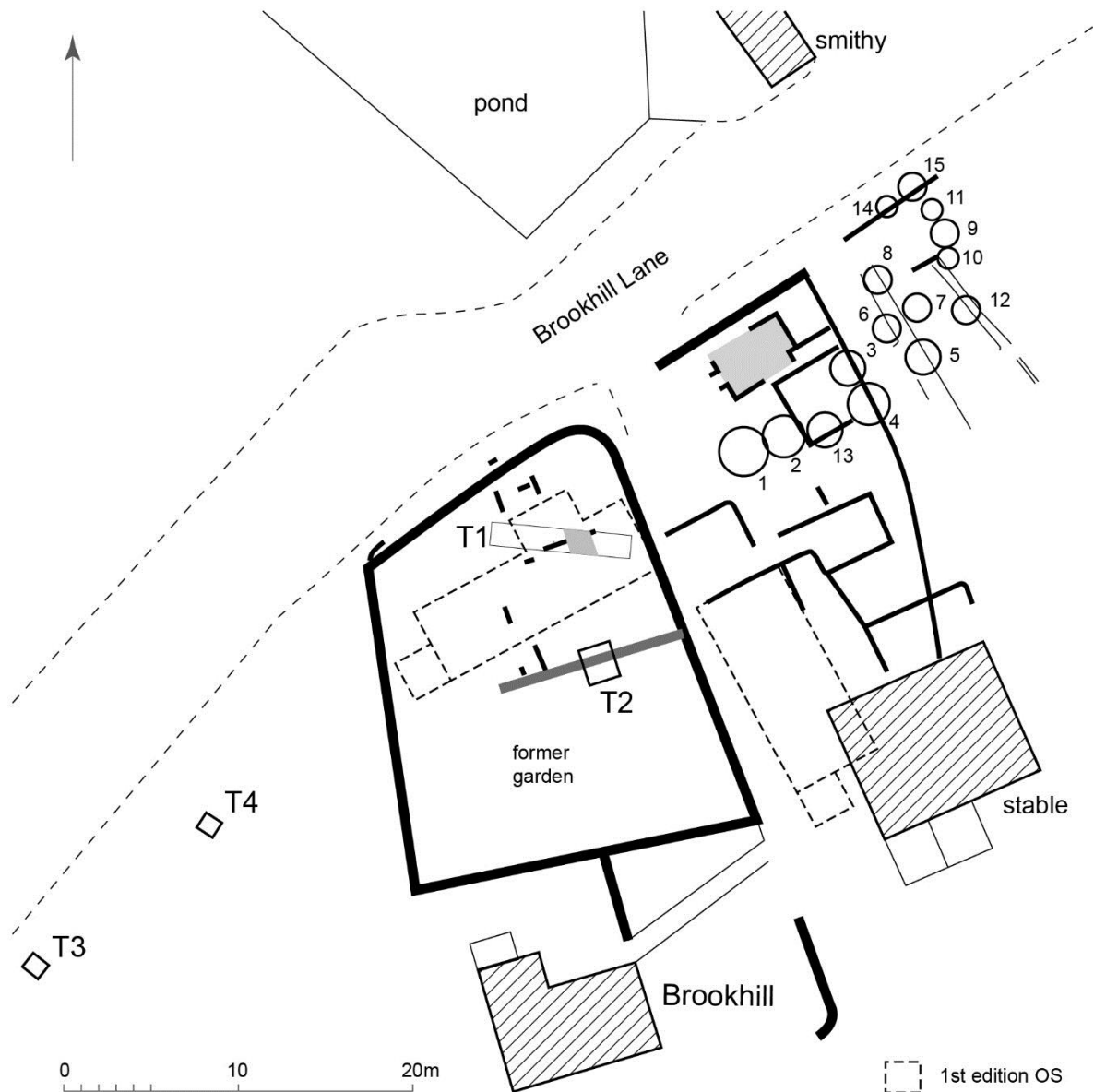
Fig. 3: Plan of Brookhill Pottery based on Bentley's original records, showing the location of the 2016 trenches, buildings depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and the existing (ruinous) buildings on the site.

Trench 1

3.2.   The trench was aligned roughly east/west and measured 8.1m by 1.4m. The earliest features identified are likely to be two short sections of stone wall (12) and (13). Insufficient lengths of either were revealed to allow their stratigraphic relationships to be determined, but they appeared to be on the approximate alignment of the walls of the 'old white cottage' that occupied the site prior to 1900. The walls were probably butted by the earliest discrete layer that was recorded, an orange-brown clay silt (11)

that contained some post-medieval pottery sherds; this was not investigated further to ensure that its relationships to adjoining layers were retained.

Fig. 4: Trench 1 plan and section

3.3.   Throughout the trench layer 11 was sealed beneath a mixed deposit of white lime mortar/plaster (8), 50mm thick, containing small stones and fragments of brick and

slate, which is perhaps best interpreted as either demolition rubble from the cottage, or perhaps floors within it that may be compared to the floors identified here by Bentley. Occasional lumps of white clay were also observed in the layer, which might be related to clay pipe manufacture.

3.4.   Near the centre of the trench a shallow feature (9), perhaps 1.8m in diameter and only 80mm deep, was identified cutting through layer 8, and was filled by a layer of grey-brown silt (10).

Fig. 5: Layer 8 from the east. CPAT 4260-0022

3.5.   All the features and layers so far described were sealed by a layer of yellow-brown clay (3), up to 0.15m thick, which was found throughout the trench and contained patches of lime mortar, perhaps originally derived from layer 8. Layer 3 was itself covered by a layer of grey-brown silt (7), which was up to 0.24m thick but was only present across the centre and eastern ends of the trench, terminating 2m from its western end.

3.6.   Later activity consisted of a brick and stone path (5), 1.1m wide, which had been laid within a shallow, flat-bottomed trench (6), 1.4m wide and cut into layer 7. A similar path is still visible further to the south, associated with the ruinous house built in 1900 and it is probable that the two paths were connected. The survival of both paths imply that significant sections of this area were not excavated by Bentley and may therefore retain undisturbed archaeological deposits. The path in Trench 1 was covered with a thin deposit of soft grey-brown silt (4), up to 50mm thick, while both this and layer 7, to the east of the path, were covered by a layer of mixed limestone gravel (2), up to 0.15m thick, probably representing material from the backfilling of Bentley's excavations. The surface soil comprised grey-brown silty topsoil (1), ranging from 50mm thick at the eastern end of the trench up to 0.3m thick at its western end.

Fig. 6: Path 5, from the south-south-east. CPAT 4260-0008

Trench 2

3.7.   The trench, which measured 1.8m east/west by 1.8m, was located some 5m south of Trench 1 and revealed part of a possible wall foundation (59), aligned north-north-west/south-south-east and varying between 0.5m and 0.75m wide, with a fill composed almost exclusively of pieces of greyish sandstone (60). On the south side this had been cut through a layer of buff-brown sandy clay (57), while the north side was cut through a layer of orange-brown silt (56). Both the fill (60) and layer 56 were sealed beneath a deposit of dark grey slag (55), up to 0.1m thick, which seemed to have been laid as a deliberate surface.

3.8.   The likely wall foundation had been cut by a culvert (58), aligned east/west, which had a flat base and measured 1.14m wide by 0.46m deep. This was lined by blocks of buff-coloured sandstone (52), leaving a central void which had been capped by larger stone slabs. The base of the culvert contained a thin layer of silt (53). The stone lining appeared to have been covered by a cap of reddish clay (54), up to 0.2m thick, which presumably acted to seal the culvert, although only part remained.

3.9.   The culvert had previously been identified by Bentley, who had replaced the stone capping and covered it with a plastic sheet to protect the archaeology when the excavations were backfilled. Although he described it as a drain the dark red colour of the clay at its base suggested that it had been affected by heat, although from what source the colour originated is unclear; there may be some relation to the material from context 54.

Fig. 7: Trench 2 viewed from the east, showing the culvert (58) after the plastic sheet
that Bentley had used to cover it had been removed. CPAT 4260-0013

Fig. 8: Trench 2 from the east, showing the culvert (58) after excavation with
remnants of the probable wall foundation (59) to either side. Note the reddish
colour of its base. CPAT 4260-0035
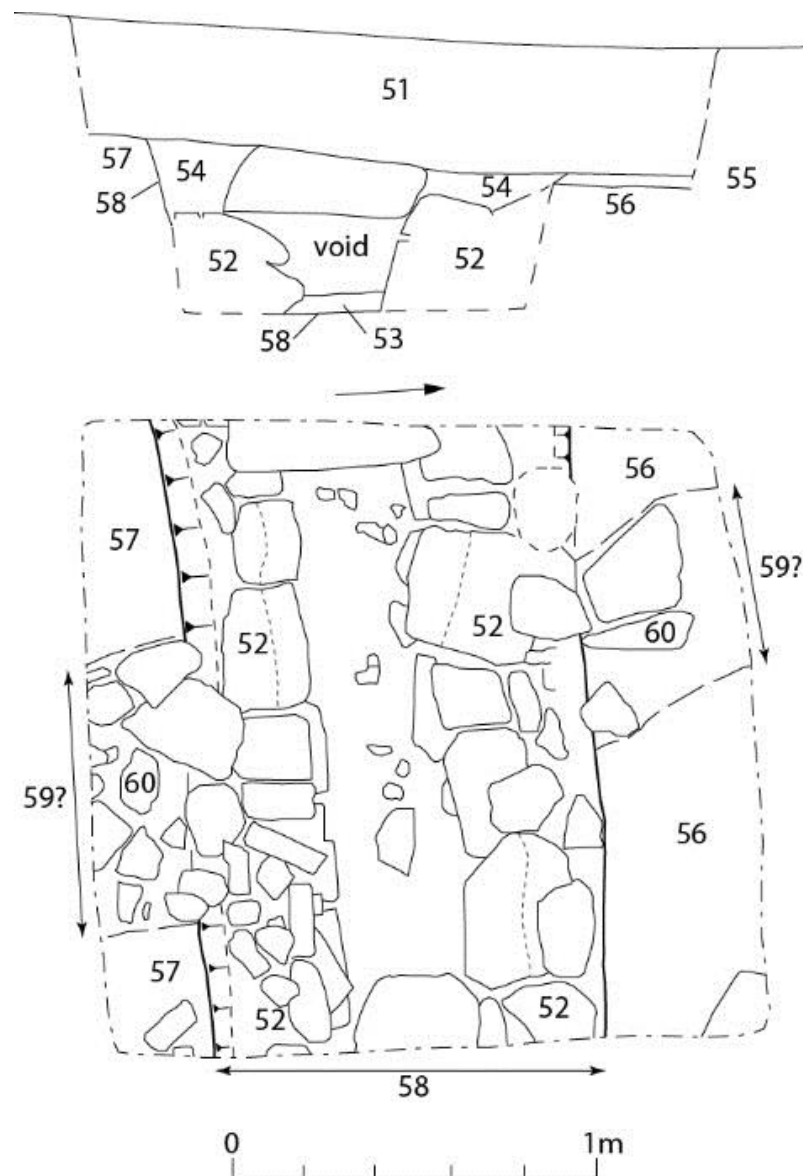
Fig. 9: Trench 2 plan and section

Trench 3

3.10.   The test pit measured 1.2m north-west/south-east by 1.0m and was excavated along the side of Brookhill Lane, revealing evidence for a former surface within the thoroughfare. This was composed of ceramic slabs (103) which had been laid on a base of crushed red brick (104) overlying a mixed deposit of brown silty clay (105), containing fragments of stone, slate, slag and brick.

3.11.   The slabs had been covered by a thin layer of small grey stones (102), 40mm thick and this was, in turn, covered by the local brown silty topsoil (101), up to 80mm thick.

Fig. 10: Trench 3 after excavation, viewed from the south-west. CPAT 4260-0032

Trench 4

3.12.   The test pit measured 1.0m north-east/south-west by 1.0m and was placed in the scrub to the south-east of Brookhill Lane.

Fig. 11: Trench 4 after excavation, viewed from the north-east. CPAT 4260-0037

3.13.   The natural subsoil, a pinkish-brown silty clay containing angular stones (155) was overlain by a mottled pink-orange silty clay (154), up to 0.14m thick. Above this was a layer of orange silty clay (153), 50mm thick, and a friable brown silt (152), 60mm thick. The topsoil was a brown silt, 80mm thick.

3.14.   Although some ceramics contemporary with the pottery were recovered, all of the layers overlying the natural subsoil also contained material of relatively recent date, and it therefore appeared that the area had been subject to disturbance in the past. It may be that this disturbance was associated with Bentley's excavations, as it is known that he carried out some investigations nearby.

4   Finds

4.1.   The following section is not intended to be a comprehensive study of the ceramics recovered from Brookhill in 2016; at this stage the material has been catalogued and weighed (see tables in Appendix 1) but any insights remain tentative until a more detailed specialist study has been carried out. It should be borne in mind that almost all contexts contained material likely to post-date the pottery by at least a century as any layers or features that were thought to be contemporary with the pottery were left *in-situ*.

Fig: 12: Possible early post-medieval ceramics, clockwise from top left: dish with sgrafitto rim decoration (context 51), dish with trailed slip decoration (context 01), combed slip press-moulded dish with piecrust rim (context 10), and dish with trailed slip rim decoration (context 153)

4.2.   The glazed decorations typical of post-medieval pottery manufacture in Buckley took a variety of forms, all designed to produce a more attractive vessel. One of the earlier techniques was 'sgrafitto' (from the Italian "to scratch"), where a layer or layers of coloured slip are applied to leather hard pottery and then scratched off selectively to create contrasting images, patterns and texture by revealing the layer(s) underneath. Other decorative styles involved the trailing of slip to produce coloured lines or bands which were 'combed' by drawing a tool through the bands to create a pattern of peaks and troughs. 'Joggling', also known as 'marbling', was a variant where a vessel was coated with trailed slip in the same manner, but then twisted in such a way that the trails ran across the piece and formed abstract patterns. This was sometimes described as 'agate', from the appearance of the mineral, but is distinct from 'agate-bodied' ware, that was created by mixing two different colours of clay in such a way that they created a surface pattern on a thrown vessel, which was then highlighted by the application of a clear glaze.

4.3.   Trench 1 produced the largest amount of pottery, totalling 1612 sherds (20kg). A range of different ceramic types and forms have been identified, including a small fragment of a probable sgraffito dish from context 4 and part of a possible dish with joggled decoration from context 1, with a tentative date of 1720-1760. A significant amount of yellow fire clay cooking pot sherds were also recovered from within this trench: 126 fragments weighing 4.442kg.

Fig 13: Trench 2: the two lower sherds are agate-bodied ware from contexts 51 and 55, while the upper sherd, from context 51, looks similar but has joggled decoration and a 'piecrust' rim.

4.4.   Two kiln spacers or props, used to separate vessels while they were being fired, were also uncovered in Trench 1; these are indicative of there being a kiln or kilns in the immediate vicinity as they are disposable items that have no other function and are not likely to be transported away from the place in which they are used.

4.5.   A further kiln spacer was recovered from context 54 in Trench 2; this trench produced a significant collection of ceramics, totalling 638 sherds (6.2kg). These included part of the rim of a dish with sgraffito decoration (context 51, see Fig. 12) and four sherds of fineware with joggled decoration (context 51), one of which was part of a 'piecrust' rim and probably dated to 1690-1720 (Fig. 13, top). 24 sherds of agate-bodied ware (Fig. 13, bottom) were also recovered, including 2 handles of possible posset cups from contexts 55 and 56 which could date to broadly the same period. Another interesting find from context 55 was part of a circular ceramic object (see Fig. 15) made from fire clay, on which the name 'George' was inscribed, with what seemed to be the start of a surname following it; the surviving segment represented about 25% of the complete object which would have been approximately 330mm in diameter. It might be speculated that this was the lid of a saggar inscribed with the name of the potter whose items it would have covered.

Fig. 14: Clockwise from top left: black-glazed plate rim (context 10), chocolate-dipped basin rim (context 03), mottled ware dish (context 01), and cooking pot handle with mottled glaze (context 153)

4.6.   Trench 3 did not reveal any features or layers of significance to add to our understanding of the pottery. Only five sherds (0.2kg) of pottery were recovered, the largest being a fragment of yellow fire clay cooking pot from context 104.

Fig. 15: Part of an inscribed circular object made from fire clay, possibly a saggar lid, from context 55.

4.7.   Trench 4 also contained only a small amount of ceramic material, totalling 49 sherds (0.5kg). The objects were predominantly body fragments with black glaze, although the trench did produce one interesting find in the guise of a cooking pot handle potentially dating to between 1690 and 1720 (context 153, see Fig 14).

5   Conclusions

5.1.   The recent small-scale excavations were conducted to shed further light on the extent to which the archaeological remains at Brookhill had been excavated by Bentley, as well as to provide further evidence for the extent and nature of the pottery. It was unfortunate that permission was not forthcoming for geophysical survey in the areas to the north and east of Bentley's excavations and the possibility remains that pottery-related features extend into these areas. This is particularly significant since the area has been identified as a locality with potential for housing development within Flintshire County Council's Development Plans.

5.2.   The Bentley archive is now curated by Liverpool Museum and the opportunity was taken to interrogate the original site drawings in an attempt to determine the extent of his investigations. While there remains some uncertainty regarding the areas which were investigated during the 1970s and 1980s, attempts to reconcile the site records with both historic mapping and recent surveys indicate that there appear to have been inherent problems with his site grid, such that successive seasons of excavation may not have been located correctly with respect to each other. The overall plan presented in Fig. 3 has been derived as a 'best fit' and shows the general

distribution of the kilns and other structures, although it should not be taken as being metrically accurate.

5.3.   From his records, it appears that much of the area where Bentley identified a number of kilns was excavated fully down to sandstone bedrock. However, the same cannot be said for the other areas which he investigated. Evidence from Trenches 1 and 2 revealed that both retained *in-situ* evidence for significant features and deposits, although it was uncertain whether these related directly to the pottery. It is also worth noting that he identified features, including two kilns (Fig. 3, 14 and 15), emerging from the bank along the south-east side of Brookhill Lane, suggesting that the thoroughfare, at least in its present form, is a later feature which truncated the north-western side of the pottery.

5.4.   The dating of Brookhill to the period between 1640 and 1720 was derived from the presence of clay pipes and sgraffito ceramic vessels recovered by Bentley in the 1970s and 1980s. The latter were by no means the only vessel types to have been produced at Brookhill and a range of earthenwares made with the use of various techniques typical of post-medieval potteries in Buckley were recovered in 2016. These included press-moulded and thrown vessels, often with a variety of glazed decoration; the ceramics generally appear to correspond with the types found by Bentley, but may merit more detailed specialist study in the future.

6   Acknowledgements

7   Sources

Published

Amery, A. and Davey, P. J., 1979. Post-medieval pottery from Brookhill, Buckley, Clwyd (Site 1), *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 2, 49-85.

Davey, P. J., 1976a. Recent fieldwork in the Buckley Potteries, *Buckley* 4, Journal of the Buckley Society, 16-29.

Davey, P. J. and Longworth, C. M., 2001. The identification of Buckley pottery, *Archaeology in Wales* 41, 62-72.

Gruffydd, K. L., 1980. Seventeenth-century bestiary ware from Buckley, Clwyd, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 129, 160-63.

Hankinson, R., 2015. *Buckley Potteries, Site 18: Geophysical Survey 2015*. Unpublished report. CPAT Report No. 1321.

Hankinson, R. and Culshaw, V., 2014. *Price's Pottery, Buckley, Flintshire: Archaeological Investigations 2014*. Unpublished report. CPAT Report No. 1297.

Jones, N. W., 2014. *The Buckley Potteries: an assessment of survival and potential*. Unpublished report. CPAT Report No. 1246.

Messham, J. E., 1956. The Buckley potteries, *Flintshire Historical Society Publications* 16, 31-61.

Warner, R., 1800. *A Second Walk Through Wales* (in August and September 1798), Bath: R. Crutwell.

Watson, S. and Culshaw, V., 2015. *Price's Pottery, Buckley, Flintshire: Archaeological Investigations 2015*. Unpublished report. CPAT Report No. 1366.

Documents

Liverpool Museum Buckley Archive I, 2/2/1 - J Bentley, plan of Brookhill Cinder Area Pottery Site.

Liverpool Museum Buckley Archive I, 2/3/19 - J Bentley, plan of Brookhill (Br, Br C and Br H, 10 July 1979.

Liverpool Museum Buckley Archive I, 5/1/3.1 - J Bentley, Investigation of a possible pottery site.

Cartographic

1815 Survey of Hawarden (Flintshire Record Office D/BJ/346)

1834 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 341

1841 Hawarden Tithe map

1874 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2500 map, Flintshire 14.01

1899 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:2500 map, Flintshire 14.01

1912 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 1:2500 map, Flintshire 14.01

8   Archive deposition Statement

8.1.   The project archive has been prepared according to the CPAT Archive Policy and in line with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance* (2014). The archive will be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record, maintained by CPAT in Welshpool, while

the artefacts are to be deposited with the Flintshire Museums Service. A summary of
the archive is provided in Appendix 1.

Appendix 1: Site Archive

CPAT Event PRN: 140153

Written and drawn record

38 digital photographs, CPAT film No 4260

6 A4 drawings at 1:20 scale

33 Context Record Forms

4 context registers (1 per trench)

3 levels record forms

Drawings register

Ceramic Finds

Trench 1

Table 2: Context 1

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Agate bodied ware	3	29
Black glazed ware	463	4746
Brown glazed ware	6	68
Clay pipe	9	19
Joggled decoration	1	9
Lead glazed ware	126	1317
Mottled Ware	13	139
Plain ware	22	203
Press moulded ware	30	250
Props/spacers	2	39
Saggars	16	1871
Slip trailed ware	91	859
Slipware	4	63
Stone ware	1	5
White glazed wares	30	84
Yellow Fire Clay ware	91	3302
Total	908	13003

Table 3: Context 3

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Black glazed ware	165	1914
Brown glazed ware	14	89
Chocolate dipped ware	1	101
Clay pipe	23	48
Lead glazed ware	16	91
Mottled Ware	4	24
Plain ware	9	88
Press moulded ware	18	162
Slip trailed ware	19	273
White glazed wares	20	50
Yellow fire clay ware	15	583
Total	304	3423

Table 4: Context 4

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Black glazed ware	9	103
Brown glazed ware	1	12
Clay pipe	2	4
Lead glazed ware	5	24
Mottled Ware	1	3
Plain ware	2	6
Press moulded ware	3	7
Sgraffito	1	3
Slip trailed ware	2	24
White glazed wares	2	9
Yellow fire clay ware	4	134
Total	32	329

Table 5: Context 5

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Black glazed ware	3	21
Lead glazed ware	1	34
Total	4	55

Table 6: Context 7

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Agate bodied ware	3	10
Black glazed ware	129	1173
Brown glazed ware	13	90
Chocolate dipped ware	1	3
Clay pipe	13	26
Lead glazed ware	15	103
Mottled Ware	4	30
Plain ware	21	126
Saggars	1	73
Slip trailed ware	15	138
Slipware	1	5
Stone ware	2	32
White glazed wares	12	24
Yellow fire clay ware	16	423
Total	246	2256

Table 7: Context 8

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Black glazed ware	56	462
Chocolate dipped ware	2	17
Lead glazed ware	5	63
Mottled Ware	2	26
Plain ware	1	11
Press moulded ware	4	33
Slip trailed ware	1	15
White glazed wares	2	9
Total	73	636

Table 8: Context 10

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Black glazed ware	21	403
Clay pipe	13	29
Lead glazed ware	5	23
Mottled Ware	1	28
Plain ware	1	6
Press moulded ware	1	12
Slip trailed ware	3	15
Slipware	1	20
Total	46	536

Table 9: Trench 1 finds summary

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Agate bodied ware	6	39
Black glazed ware	846	8822
Brown glazed ware	34	259
Chocolate dipped ware	4	121
Clay pipe	60	126
Joggled decoration	1	9
Lead glazed ware	173	1655
Mottled Ware	25	250
Plain ware	55	440
Press moulded ware	56	464
Props/spacers	2	39
Saggars	17	1944
Sgraffito	1	3
Slip trailed ware	131	1324
Slipware	6	88
Stone ware	3	37
White glazed wares	66	176
Yellow fire clay ware	126	4442
Total	1612	20238

Trench 2

Table 10: Context 51

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Agate bodied ware	12	121
Black glazed ware	213	1896
Brown glazed ware	17	500
Clay pipe	5	13
Joggled decoration	4	29
Lead glazed ware	37	292
Mottled Ware	13	63
Plain ware	13	104
Press moulded ware	23	206
Saggars	4	358
Sgraffito	1	3
Slip trailed ware	29	462
Slipware	10	79
Stone ware	6	60
White glazed wares	49	190
Yellow fire clay ware	12	219
Total	448	4595

Table 11: Context 53

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Agate bodied ware	2	9
Black glazed ware	27	244
Brown glazed ware	1	14
Lead glazed ware	4	24
Mottled Ware	4	9
Plain ware	2	16
Press moulded ware	4	25
Saggars	2	47
Slip trailed ware	4	38
White glazed wares	12	42
Total	62	468

Table 12: Context 54

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Agate bodied ware	2	14
Black glazed ware	18	328
Chocolate dipped ware	1	32
Lead glazed ware	5	63
Mottled Ware	5	35
Press moulded ware	2	29
Props/spacers	1	10
Slip trailed ware	4	17
Slipware	1	12
White glazed wares	8	39
Yellow fire clay ware	1	14
Total	48	593

Table 13: Context 55

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Agate bodied ware	7	33
Black glazed ware	20	203
Brown glazed ware	1	3
Clay pipe	2	8
Lead glazed ware	8	36
Mottled Ware	2	22
Plain ware	1	6
Press moulded ware	2	33
Slip trailed ware	1	5
White glazed wares	18	51
Total	62	400

Table 14: Context 56

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Agate bodied ware	1	12
Black glazed ware	10	109
Clay pipe	1	1
Press moulded ware	2	20
White glazed wares	4	6
Total	18	148

Table 15: Trench 2 finds summary

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Agate bodied ware	24	189
Black glazed ware	288	2780
Brown glazed ware	19	517
Chocolate dipped ware	1	32
Clay pipe	8	22
Joggled decoration	4	29
Lead glazed ware	54	415
Mottled Ware	24	129
Plain ware	16	126
Press moulded ware	33	313
Props/spacers	1	10
Saggars	6	405
Sgraffito	1	3
Slip trailed ware	38	522
Slipware	11	91
Stone ware	6	60
White glazed wares	91	328
Yellow fire clay ware	13	233
Total	638	6204

Trench 3

Table 16: Context 102

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Black glazed ware	1	4
Total	1	4

Table 17: Context 104

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Plain ware	1	1
White glazed wares	1	1
Yellow fire clay ware	1	197
Total	3	199

Table 18: Context 105

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Press moulded ware	1	16
Total	1	16

Table 19: Trench 3 finds summary

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Black glazed ware	1	4
Plain ware	1	1
Press moulded ware	1	16
White glazed wares	1	1
Yellow fire clay ware	1	197
Total	5	219

Trench 4

Table 20: Context 152

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Agate bodied ware	1	15
Black glazed ware	1	21
Lead glazed ware	2	13
Saggars	1	28
Slip trailed ware	1	26
White glazed wares	3	9
Total	9	112

Table 21: Context 153

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Black glazed ware	8	66
Mottled Ware	1	47
Plain ware	4	35
Slip trailed ware	1	42
White glazed wares	4	27
Total	18	217

Table 22: Context 154

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Black glazed ware	14	111
Lead glazed ware	4	31
Slip trailed ware	2	11
White glazed wares	2	7
Total	22	160

Table 23: Trench 4 finds summary

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Agate bodied ware	1	15
Black glazed ware	23	198
Lead glazed ware	6	44
Mottled Ware	1	47
Plain ware	4	35
Saggars	1	28
Slip trailed ware	4	79
White glazed wares	9	43
Total	49	489